"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Sunday; light to moderate variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,909. • • • NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT GIVES VIEWS ON BOSSES

New York Kind Not Like Other States—Barnes a "Jekyll-Hyde" and Hopeless.

COULDN'T TAKE PENROSE

Picked Cortelyou as National Chairman and "Suggested" Taft as Successor.

DEFENDS CAMPAIGN GIFTS

Just Like Contributions to Y. M. C. A., He Says—Ends Day Blithely—Barnes Also Amused.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, April 23.—For five hours today William M. Ivins, counsel for William Barnes, raked over the past of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and tried to trap him into admitting that his actions as reformer, Governor, President, and publicist were not always dictated by honorable motives, and that he was not justified in charging Mr. Barnes with being a corruptionist. Then Justice William S. Andrews, before whom Mr. Barnes's suit for alleged libel is being tried, adjourned the court until Monday, when Mr. Ivins will continue his inquiries.

Much of the matter which the astute cross-examiner brought out is already familiar to the public, but new angles and meanings were given to it all by the spicy comments and unexpected answers of the Colonel, who showed himself, as on the previous day, well able to take care of himself. It was a battle between two master minds, one trained in the intricacies of law and the other in large human affairs, and those privileged to listen to it followed every word.

Back and forth over the many years of his active career, the lawyer led the witness, but never once was he able to trip him up. Always the Colonel had a ready answer, and always he managed to put the best possible construction upon his motives and actions. The Colonel came out of the fray blithely and unruffled, and no one seemed to enjoy the day more than himself.

Two noteworthy events marked the session. Mr. Ivins complained that special privilege was being shown to the witness in making his answers, and he received a severe rebuke from the Court. Then Mr. Roosevelt gave a description of his enemy, Mr. Barnes, that is likely to go down in political history. He told how he tried to make a good citizen out of Barnes, and gave it up as a bad job when he discovered, as he put it, that Barnes had a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde nature, and he could do nothing with him.

Mr. Ivins used private letters of the Colonel to show that he had been on terms of close intimacy with Barnes, often calling him "Dear Bill." He read extracts from the Colonel's biography, written in 1913, which contained a list of bosses with no mention of Barnes. He spread upon the record the list of contributors to his campaign fund in 1904 and tried to show that corporations had contributed large amounts to his campaign with the expectation of receiving special favors, and that the Colonel stood for a combination of big business and politics. He fought hard to prove that the Colonel allowed bosses like Penrose of Pennsylvania, Ward of New York, and Coxe of Ohio, who were members of the Executive Committee, to bring about his nomination for the Presidency in 1904, and that the Colonel worked with them in 1908 to nominate Mr. Taft. He insisted that the Colonel forced the nomination of Mr. Taft that year and again brought out the fact that the Colonel had said he would never be a third-term candidate. The Colonel's meeting with the late E. H. Harriman at the White House and the "We are practical men" letter was again rehearsed.

On all these matters the Colonel was so ready to talk that Ivins had to remonstrate with him again and again, but always the Colonel got before the jury what he wanted to say. On several occasions the Colonel gave such unexpected replies that Mr. Ivins dropped the subject in haste.

Gave Up Barnes as Hopeless.

The Jekyll-Hyde episode came out in the morning session, when Mr. Ivins heckled the Colonel about his intimacy with Barnes while Governor and his appointment of him as Surveyor of the Port. The Colonel said he thought highly of Barnes once and tried in a fatherly way to advise him, because he thought Barnes had the makings of a good citizen in him. "So that, while you were Governor you were acting as monitor of Barnes in the effort to develop his political character and make a good, useful citizen of him?" asked Mr. Ivins.

The Colonel took a fresh grip on the arm of his chair, swung around to face the jury and shout this answer:

"Only to this extent, Mr. Ivins, that with all those men whom I met, I found that they had two characters, a good character and a bad character, a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde, and there were a few of them that were absolutely straight and upright and disinterested, a few of them that were hopelessly vile. Most of them had a mixed character, and my constant effort was to appeal to the side that was decent and get the man to act rightly. And if he would act rightly, I would not bring up his past against him at all. I would be only too glad to hail him as a decent man and do the best I could with him. I never broke with him, with any man, until I became convinced that it was hopeless to get the good side out of him."

"Then you regarded Mr. Barnes, in a measure, as a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde," asked Mr. Ivins.

"I did. I do. Most of them were."

"You testified that you twice appointed Mr. Barnes to office. Now, which Mr. Barnes did you appoint to office and express your pleasure in appointing, Dr. Jekyll Barnes or Mr. Hyde Barnes?"

"Appointed Mr. Barnes to the office, and until 1910 I hoped that we were going to get the Dr. Jekyll Barnes side uppermost and I did not abandon hope of it until after 1911," the Colonel explained, while everybody laughed.

"There is not the implication in your answer that the Jekyll side was not uppermost at the time you made this appointment," said the lawyer.

"That is not the implication at all," replied the witness. "I thought there were both sides in him; I did not know which was uppermost. I was trying to do the best I could to get the Dr. Jekyll side uppermost. The Treasury

Continued on Page 4.

E. DE RESZKE RUINED; LIVES IN A CELLAR

Estate Wrecked, and Former Basso of Metropolitan Suffers for Lack of Necessaries.

Edouard de Reszke, the noted Polish basso, for so many years a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is now living in a cellar in Poland. He has no fuel, no oil, no coffee, and has been reduced to a state of destitution as a result of the war that rages in Poland. The above information was given out here yesterday by the American Polish Relief Committee, 14 East Forty-seventh Street, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is President. The information concerning the plight of Edouard de Reszke came to New York in a letter written by the basso to his brother, Jean de Reszke, the tenor.

"My poor brother," said Jean de Reszke, "was unable to get away from the war zone in time. He wrote this letter several weeks ago, and now I fear he may never survive the terrible hardships. He had plenty of money and a splendid estate, but all were swept away."

"My dear brother," wrote Edouard, "whether this will ever get through the lines and reach you I do not know. I am sure no man could get through alive, with all this fighting and the continual bombardment going on on every hand.

"The war broke with such suddenness that it was impossible to escape. I was forced to remain here on my estate in Garnesk. This part of Poland has been reduced to worse than a desert. All is desolate, and every one is suffering. My beautiful estate has met the common fate and been reduced to ashes. I am now living in a cellar with scanty covering. If a shell should drop in it would afford no protection. So fierce has been the fighting here that there have been days when I could not venture forth. We have been between two fires. All Poland needs relief.

"I have no coal, oil, coffee, and only a handful of grain left. Through the cold and the rain I have had but poor shelter, but my lot is the same as that of my fellow countrymen here. Every one is in want; every one is suffering. Many are dead, and many more will die unless aid reaches them soon. Prince Lukouirski and his wife recently reached here and are sharing my cellar with me. Their own beautiful estate has been destroyed and even the cellar blown to atoms by the shells."

MISS DUNCAN'S GIRLS EVICTED BY ADAMSON

Fire Commissioner Refuses to Permit Pupils to Sleep in the Century Opera House.

Wearing their blue and red hoods and cloaks, and hugging their dolls and toys tightly, twelve of Isadora Duncan's youngest pupils, none of them more than eight years old, marched at 11:30 last night from the Century Opera House to the Empire Hotel, one block away at Broadway and Sixty-third Street. Later, after the conclusion of the performance of Oedipus, the older pupils, fourteen in number, took the same route. All of the pupils were practically evicted from the opera house by Fire Commissioner Adamson's order.

The trouble was that the girls had been sleeping in the opera house, and this was against the law. Miss Duncan said she did not know she violated the law when she fixed up quarters for her pupils two weeks ago, and now that she has obeyed the law she is not reconciled to it. She gave out a statement last night through her representative, Charles J. Foley, in which she described the enforcement of the law as "tyrannical treatment" and "persecution," and declared that she would not complete her engagement at the Century, but would end it with tonight's performance.

It was reported last night that Miss Duncan had suffered what amounted almost to a nervous breakdown as a result of Commissioner Adamson's order, which she felt came at the climax of a number of discouraging reversals; but, although it was admitted that she was completely discouraged, Frederick H. Toye, her manager, denied that she was in any way ill. As soon as she had made her last appearance in "Oedipus" last night, she went to the Hotel Majestic, where she is staying, and would see no one. The removal of the children from the opera house to the hotel was superintended by Mr. Toye, Mr. Foley and Miss Hunt, one of Miss Duncan's teachers.

The twenty-six girls under Miss Duncan's charge took up lodgings in the Opera House because of the convenience for rehearsals. The owners of the property gave their permission, Mr. Foley said, and no one thought anything about the law. The clubroom on the foyer floor and the library above it were fitted up as sleeping rooms, and the tea room was made into a dining room. According to every one, the quarters were both comfortable and convenient.

But last Wednesday Fire Lieut. Gallagher, in making his rounds through the theatre, saw the beds and asked questions. He knew that it was against the law to use an opera house as a lodging house, so he reported to the Commissioner. The order for removal was served yesterday afternoon, but Miss Duncan's manager thought there would be no harm in letting the girls sleep in the opera house last night, as he intended taking the matter up with the Commissioner today to see if some arrangement could not be made.

NEW RADIO-ACTIVE ELEMENT

Named Brevium and Is Obtained from Uranium.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 23.—Professor Goehring of the Physico-Chemical Institute at Karlsruhe, announces that he has discovered a new chemical element which he calls brevium.

He states that brevium is radio-active and results from the disintegration of uranium.

Dr. Sinclair Tousey, expert in radioactivity, was much interested when informed by THE NEW YORK TIMES last night of the discovery by Professor Goehring. He pointed out, however, that a number of similar elements are already known.

"There are," he said, "a whole series of disintegration products of radium and thorium, and six or eight of these are already definitely known to chemists. Radium, of course, is the best known; another is mesothorium, which is of very great practical importance—more so than perhaps any of the others of the group, with the possible exception of radium. It is used in medicine, especially in Germany, for the same purposes as radium and to a much greater extent, for it is only half as expensive. Also it is only half as active.

"On general principles it is probable that the new element discovered by Professor Goehring would have roughly similar qualities to those of the other elements of the group. Inasmuch as the fact that a large number of such derivatives exist was known, the isolation from time to time of any one of them is a thing not altogether unexpected in the scientific world."

Insist on ANGOSTURA BITTERS in your Bronx; splendid tonic, delicious flavor.—Advt.

WALSH ACCUSES ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Investigator Bases Charges on Mass of Correspondence with Colorado Mine Officials.

SAYS HE DIRECTED STRIKE

Knew It Was Coming and Prepared for It, but Withheld Information from Government.

TO RECALL HIM TO STAND

Rockefeller Agent Appears as Preparing Letters from Gov. Ammons to President and Other Governors.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 23.—Letters and telegrams exchanged by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which today came into possession of Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, contain revelations bearing on the recent Colorado coal strike of so important a nature that Mr. Walsh decided at once to recall Mr. Rockefeller to the stand when the commission resumes its public hearings in Washington on May 4.

The correspondence shows, Mr. Walsh said tonight, that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who testified before the committee in New York and also before the Congressional investigation committee that he had kept his hands off the strike situation and had no knowledge of conditions in the coal fields, was in reality the directing mind throughout the struggle; that he exercised a personal influence that extended even to the State House at Denver and presumed to dictate letters that went out to the President of the United States and to the Governors of the States over the signature of the Governor of Colorado; that he withheld from the Department of Labor at Washington information asked from him when Secretary Wilson sought to avert the strike before it began; that he knew, on the admission of his own agents in the fields, that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company controlled the prices and fixed the working conditions at the mines; that constant and full telegraphic reports and long-detailed letters, covering every phase of the contest and the proposals for settlement, were sent to him from the first and throughout the period of the strike; and that he informed the mine executives that he had refused Secretary Wilson's offer of mediation and promised to support them in their stand to the end.

Put Into the Record.

"The commission has today made a part of its record," Mr. Walsh said tonight, "a mass of correspondence not only showing that the Rockefellers were personally in constant touch with every phase of the Colorado coal strike situation, but that they knew the strike was coming, and were prepared for it. We have letters of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr.; of J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; of L. M. Bowers, Chairman of its Executive Committee; of Starr J. Murphy, personal representative of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and of Ivy Lee, his publicity agent, which make it plain that every step taken by the Rockefeller agents in Colorado in the great strike, in which men, women, and children lost their lives, was taken with the full knowledge and assent of 26 Broadway, New York.

"More than that, these letters show that even before the strike began in September, 1913, the Department of Labor at Washington sent Ethelbert Stewart, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to New York to see Mr. Rockefeller and try and avert the struggle. Mr. Murphy, acting under instructions from Mr. Rockefeller, told the Government agent that they could not interfere; that they knew nothing of the situation in Colorado, and that the entire matter was in the hands of the mine executives at the scene. The same day of the interview Mr. Murphy wrote a full account of it to Mr. Bowers at Denver, and Mr. Bowers wrote back highly praising Mr. Murphy for his discretion in not giving the Government agent any information. It is amazing to read the confidences exchanged between Rockefeller headquarters in New York and the mine executives on the very eve of the strike, at the very moment when the Department of Labor was striving for the Rockefellers' co-operation to avert the clash and behind the back of the department's representative.

"Thus, in the letter referred to, Mr. Bower writes:

> Your favor was read by both Mr. Welborn and myself with the greatest satisfaction. You handled the matter raised by Mr. Stewart with exceptional skill, and it leaves us unhandicapped in event there is a strike.

"Mr. Bower then writes six typed pages explaining the entire situation in the coal fields and the matters in controversy between the operators and the miners—matters which Mr. Rockefeller testified he had no knowledge of.

"We shall show that the very day after the strike began John D. Rockefeller, Jr., sent an effusive telegram of praise to Mr. Bowers, thanking him for the gratifying showing the company had made for the fiscal year, and containing not one word to indicate any concern that 8,000 men, with their families, had the day before been deprived of their livelihood.

"Nor does Mr. Bowers show any concern for that. On Sept. 29, 1913, a week after the strike began, he sends a long report to Mr. Rockefeller in which he assures his chief that he and his fellow officials would never recede an inch from the stand they had taken. This is his language:

> The writer, with every official of this company, will stand by this declaration until our bones are bleached as white as chalk in these Rocky Mountains.

"Then he adds this other note of cheer:

> Several of our mines are working from one-half to two-thirds capacity, and if we can continue undisturbed we can keep our steel works running and supply our railroad friends with coal to keep them going in good shape until the strike is over.

"This was at a time when the people

Continued on Page 6.

Intervention in Mexico

By GENERAL HUERTA.

A signed article by the former President of the war-ridden country that will arouse much comment

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

WOMAN MURDERED, SERVANT VANISHES

Mrs. S. L. Heilner, Manufacturer's Wife, Beaten and Strangled in Brooklyn Home.

MAN AND JEWELRY SOUGHT

Joseph Hanel, Seen Leaving House After the Crime, Now Found to be an Ex-Convict.

Seligman L. Heilner, President of the Princess Corset Company of this city, and his wife, Mrs. Julia Heilner, took into their home, 217 Albemarle Road, in the Parkville district of Brooklyn, on Thursday of last week, a man of whom they knew nothing except that he had told officials of the Seamen's Church Institute, to whom he applied for aid, that he needed work so desperately he would labor for his board and lodging. The Heilners offered him small wages to make himself useful about their home.

Mrs. Heilner was found dead in the pantry of her home yesterday. Her skull had been crushed by the blows of a beer bottle, and her slayer had twisted a heavy cord around her neck and strangled her. Joseph Hanel, the man of all work, was gone and today more than 100,000 circulars have been started over the country, spreading an alarm for him and asking his arrest on a charge of murder.

According to the police records here, Hanel, with whom the Heilners were so much pleased that they telephoned to the Seamen's Institute to compliment the Secretary, Fred Randow, on his selection, is an ex-convict, and only recently was released from prison in Philadelphia, where he had been sentenced on April 22, 1913, for two years for carrying concealed dangerous weapons.

With the alarm for Hanel went a list of jewels which were missing from the Heilner home. These include a pair of pearl earrings with pearls the size of peas, surrounded by chip diamonds, an emerald ring with two diamonds, two small turquoise rings, and a wedding ring. In addition the deed to a hotel in Germany, bequeathed to Mrs. Heilner, and her will, both of which were in a tin dispatch box, were taken, with the box.

Innovation in Police Alarm.

Police Commissioner Woods started a new system of spreading the alarm when he had 25,000 circulars rushed off the Police Department presses and summoned to Police Headquarters one man from each precinct, each branch detective bureau and each special squad in all five boroughs. To these were given numerous copies of the alarm with instructions to have them posted at once in every pawnshop, ferry house, steamship office, railroad station, and even boarding and lodging houses, as well as other places of public or semi-public assembly. At the same time circulars were being sent through the mails so that, within a few hours of the murder, alarms had been issued which usually take from two to three days to make public.

The circulars bear the Bertillon photographs of Hanel and his description: "Age, thirty-five years; height, five feet three inches; weight, 130 pounds; dark hair, brown eyes, thin face, wore dark soft telescope hat, dark suit, white shirt, high collar, size fifteen. The man was employed on ships as a steward."

It was Hanel's skill in the usual duties of a ship steward which won him the commendation of Mrs. Heilner and gave him the run of the house. Since Jan. 1, three other men, one returning a second time, had been sent to the Heilner home from the institute. The men had reported that the Heilners did not care to pay more than $10 a month and none stayed more than a few weeks. The job had been open for a month when Hanel took it. He soon was doing much of the usual work of a maid servant and was so adept that Miss Helen Buck felt no compunction yesterday in leaving Mrs. Heilner while she paid a visit to friends a few blocks away. Miss Buck had been Mrs. Heilner's companion for the last two years, when Mrs. Heilner's health had been poor, and it was with Mrs. Heilner's permission that she departed yesterday morning, leaving her employer still in bed.

Saw Suspected Man Leaving.

Miss Buck was to have returned about 2 o'clock, but finding that her friends wished her to spend the day she telephoned for Mrs. Heilner's permission at about 11:30. Hanel answered the telephone and told her that Mrs. Heilner had risen and breakfasted and was then calling at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Losh, neighbors, at 221 Albemarle Road. Miss Buck asked the man to summon Mrs. Heilner, and, when he returned to the phone an instant later, said Mrs. Heilner had gone on elsewhere and he could not find her. Miss Buck became nervous and started for home.

As she crossed Ocean Parkway, a block from the Heilner home, she met Hanel walking along with a big pasteboard box under his arm, and to her question he replied that he was returning to the Seamen's Institute. Having seen three others leave, Miss Buck did not question the man further, but kept on to the house. She found the front door locked and could get no answer to rings at the bell. The windows were locked, too, when she tried these, and at last she asked a small boy to let her life him up to the pantry window, which she could not reach, but which seemed to be unlocked.

The boy did so, but as his face arose opposite the window he screamed and kicked, and when Miss Buck let him down, said in fright that he had seen Mrs. Heilner lying on the floor with a tablecloth spread over her head. Miss Buck ran to the Losh home, whence she telephoned to the Parkville Police Station, and presently Policeman Gustave Blessman arrived.

Blessman forced the door and found Mrs. Heilner lying as the boy had described. About her lay pieces of the beer bottle which, evidently, had broken under the blows on her head. Coroner's Phsician Alfred Tong said afterward that she had been struck twice, and that either blow would have caused death in time, although strangulation was probably the immediate cause. Dr.

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WILSON STUDYING PEACE PROBLEM

Fitting Himself for Duties That May Fall to Him After the War.

SOME OBJECTION TO US NOW

But That Will Pass When Peace Prospect Opens, It Is Believed—President Seeing Few Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President Wilson's exclusiveness these days is explained by the close study he is making of all phases of the international situation with a view to be thoroughly prepared to take an active part in an effort to bring peace to Europe should the opportunity be presented for the exercise of the good offices of the United States Government. For several weeks the President has seen few visitors, and it was made known the other day that he would not be able even to follow his custom of receiving the pupils of out-of-town schools who throng Washington in the early Spring.

He spends many hours each day in his study, it is said, with his desk piled with documents relating to the matters to which he is devoting attention, and he is credited with being engaged in a consistent attempt to fix in his mind the main points of the historical, geographical and legal problems that must be understood by any one who is to take a prominent part in negotiations having to do with the adjustment of the differences that have set most of the world on fire.

This course of the President and other related things indicate that by no means has he been impressed wth the view that the Government of the United States has been disqualified as the peacemaker. Through private correspondence he is in touch with opinion in the chancelleries of Europe concerning the prospects of peace and the chances that this Government will be called on to lend a hand in the restoration of normal conditions.

It is supposed here that Col. E. M. House of New York and Texas, the President's close friend, who went to Europe ostensibly to co-ordinate the work of the various American relief organizations, is keeping the President fully informed as to sentiment among those who will have the ultimate say in the inception and conclusion of peace measures. Other friends and official advisers are understood to be keeping Mr. Wilson informed as to the situation, and he is giving marked attention to their letters.

Officials of the Administration and, of course, the President is included, are fully aware of the irritation felt in some of the warring countries against the Government, but in spite of this the opinion prevails that this feeling may not disqualify the United States from serving as the leader in a movement to restore amicable relations. A prevailing view said to be held by some of the men high in the Government is that when the time for making peace arrives the animosity toward America will have moderated and it will be realized that, as the nation least involved in the war, directly or indirectly, the United States must have a large share in the adjustment of the problems that will confront all those immediately concerned.

It is realized that in some of the belligerent countries there is a strong belief that the United States is not observing the neutral attitude that was proclaimed by President Wilson at the outbreak of hostilities. This belief appears to be most firmly fixed in Germany, whose Ambassador in Washington, Count von Bernstorff, has voiced the popular opinion of his Government and people in virtually accusing the United States Government of a breach of faith toward Germany in carrying out its obligations to the countries at war. But officials here are inclined to contend that when the passions now at fever heat have cooled under the prospect of peace, even the German Government will realize that the course of the United States has been correct, and that it has been and desires to continue a friend of all the powers that are engaged in the present world struggle.

In its desire to see peace in Europe, however, this Government's interest is not confined to keeping itself in a position which would lead to its possible selection as the chief peacemaker. It regards as of equal importance that it shall remain the firm friend of all the parties now at enmity, so that it will be able to take a foremost part in a movement for a post-bellum world congress that will revise and codify the principles of international law and perhaps provide means for the maintenance of permanent peace.

That is the greater mission of the United States, it is held, and the President's current study of war questions and their ramifications is said to be intended as a preparation for the leading rôle that he may be called upon to play in what is likely to be the greatest international gathering that the world has ever known

RECENT NOTE FAILS TO CONVINCE GERMANS

Press Comments Bitterly on Our Neutrality and Sale of Arms to the Allies.

BERLIN, April 23, (via London, April 24.)—The American Government's answer to the recent memorandum of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, has not yet reached the Foreign Office in any official form. While the officials there are unwilling to comment on the newspaper versions of the reply, it is said that the answer,

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STATE TO STUDY CITY'S FINANCES

Senate Rushes Resolution Through Ordering Sweeping Inquiry.

AN ANSWER TO MITCHEL

Legislature to Learn Why City "Can't Bear Its Share of Expenses."

WAGNER FIGHTS IN VAIN

Calls Action Retaliation and Says City Needs No Help from Up State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—A resolution for a legislative investigation of New York City finances was adopted in the Senate tonight after opposition had been crushed under the Republican steam roller. It is generally believed here that the resolution, which came in under the auspices of Senator Brown, the Republican leader, was put through in retaliation for the protest which has been raised by New York City officials against the imposition of the $19,500,000 direct tax, of which city taxpayers will pay three-fourths.

The resolution was offered after the Senate had voted down a resolution offered by Senator Wagner, the Minority Leader, for a week's recess to give the legislative chiefs time to scrutinize the proposed $63,000,000 State budget. The resolution provides for a joint legislative committee of twelve members, six from each branch of the Legislature, with the usual broad powers of such committee and with an appropriation of $25,000.

In the language of the resolution, the prospective investigation is for the purpose of ascertaining why New York City is unwilling and unable "to bear its share of State expenses."

Between the lines the Democratic lawmakers and many other observers at the Capitol profess to read a broader purpose and a thinly veiled intent of casting discredit on the Mitchel administration.

The New York City resolution was one of several such measures introduced and adopted in the upper house at the general clean-up session tonight preliminary to the final adjournment of the Legislature at noon tomorrow.

Another resolution provides for an investigation of the State system of taxation and recommends reforms to next year's Legislature. This task will be intrusted to a committee of three Senators and three Assemblymen, with an appropriation of $15,000.

The resolution providing for the New York City investigation was the sensation of the night session. Earlier in the session of the Legislature there were rumors that such an investigation was impending. These rumors, however, were denied by Senator Brown, who asserted that unless there was a demand from the New York City authorities there would be no legislative meddling with its affairs. So far there has been no request of an official nature from that quarter, but it was said tonight that Governor Whitman has received many letters and petitions from men prominent in the life of New York City asking that its finances be investigated.

It is understood that Senator Brown himself is to be Chairman of the committee which is to visit New York City for the purpose of investigating its finances during the Summer months. Here is the Brown resolution:

> Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed, consisting of five Senators and five Assemblymen, to investigate and determine what legislation, if any, should be enacted to afford relief to the City of New York in relation to taxes for local and State purposes, and what legislation consistent with public opinion and in the public interests should be enacted to increase control of the city authorities over expenses now fixed by law; to inquire to what extent, if any, local expenditures for public or governmental purposes are impairing the ability of real estate in such city to bear its share of State expenses and in what way remedy therefor depends upon legislative action, and to prepare legislation to carry its recommendation into effect.

Wagner Defends the City.

"New York City is able to take care of itself," declared Senator Wagner. "We don't want up-State men coming down to tell us how to run things. This is a piece of gigantic effrontery. The people of New York City will resent the coming of up-State men to revise our system of taxation. You shouldn't come down on your mission of mercy until some one asks you.

"Who has asked for this? I have heard no storm of public opinion demanding that up-State men come down and fix up our troubles—for they think we have many. I know that the city administration does not want it. What's it for? Do you not think that the New York City administration is able to run the city's affairs?"

"The New York City Administration seems to think that it can run the State's, too," interrupted Senator Sage.

"Oh," shouted Senator Wagner, "I suppose this is a retaliation for the Mayor and Controller's visit here to ask for relief. That's what you are going to do."

"No," interrupted Senator Brown, "there is nothing like that intended. The city has complained of unfair burdens and we seek a remedy for the city. That's all."

Senator Bennett, Republican, of New York, thought the success of the investigation depended on the calibre of men named to the commission.

"If you send the same class you sent down to investigate the Public Service Commission," he said, "the State had better save its $25,000. But if the right men take up the task I think this is the best thing this Legislature has done."

Senator Mills resented the opposition to the measure by Senator Wagner.

"Senator Wagner has complained all this year that the city does not get fair treatment," he said. "This is an attempt to remedy such condition if it exists."

Senator Wagner replied by saying that the scope of the proposed investigation was too wide.

Senator Walker, Democrat, said it was like a crowd around a table drinking. The men who did all of the ordering always passed the check to "some good angel" to pay.

"Up-State does the ordering and New York City the paying," he said. "It's

Continued on Page 5.

RUSSIANS BOMBARD COAST NEAR BATUM

Destroy Stores, Ships and Barracks and Check a Turkish Offensive.

PETROGRAD, April 23.—The Russian Black Sea torpedo-boat squadron bombarded the coast of Turkey in Asia, between Archav and Artaschin, (in the Batum region,) on April 19. This fifteen-mile strip of coast, in which were located the quarters of the Turkish army operating in this region, was swept with shell, and the barracks and provision stores were ignited and destroyed. Many Turkish coastwise vessels laden with ammunition and supplies were sunk.

BRITISH TRAWLER SUNK TWO OF CREW DROWNED

The St. Lawrence Torpedoed In North Sea—Submarine Fires at Rescuers.

GRIMSBY, England, April 23.—The Grimsby trawler St. Lawrence was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea yesterday by a German submarine. Two members of the crew were killed.

Seven survivors were brought here today by the trawler Queenstown, whose skipper reports that the submarine fired at his vessel while engaged in rescuing the crew of the St. Lawrence.

GERMAN FLEET OUT ON FREQUENT CRUISES

Has Visited English Waters Without Meeting Enemy, Says German Admiralty.

BERLIN, April 23, (via London.)—The German Admiralty today gave out a statement reading as follows.

"The German High Seas Fleet has recently cruised repeatedly in the North Sea, advancing into English waters without meeting the sea forces of Great Britain."

LONDON, April 23.—The prediction of a naval battle in the North Sea, which is based on reports from Scandinavia of activity by the warships, the prohibition of shipping between England and Holland by the British Admiralty and the announcement from the German Admiralty that the German High Seas Fleet has several times lately been out in the North Sea without encountering British ships, are much discussed here.

There have again been reports of Zeppelin airships making their appearance along the northeast coast of England. These reports lack confirmation. No bombs have been dropped on the coast towns, and it is thought probable that if Zeppelins have again been along the North Sea coasts it was for the purpose of reconnoitering for the German fleet.

LAND AT THREE POINTS TO GAIN DARDANELLES

Allied Troops Go Ashore to Seize Gallipoli Peninsula With Its Forts.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says:

"The new Dardanelles attack by the Allies has begun with the landing of troops at three points—the first at Enos, the second on the Suvl, a promontory on the west of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and the third on the Bulair Isthmus.

"The object of these troops is the capture of the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli Peninsula and to prevent the sending of Turkish reinforcements across the Bulair Isthmus. The troops have captured Enos, and the passage from that port into the interior is not expected to offer difficulties.

"Meanwhile the fleet on Thursday renewed its vigorous bombardment of the Strait and of various points on the west coast of Gallipoli."

PARIS, April 23.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says advices received from Chios say that heavy firing has been heard there since Thursday morning, which leads to the supposition that bombardment of the Smyrna forts has been resumed.

Four British warships entered the Dardanelles yesterday and bombarded the forts for three hours. The Turkish fortifications also were subjected to an indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros. They replied vigorously to the attack of the warships.

French mine sweepers are continuing their operations actively.

WHOLE CABINET TEETOTAL.

Daily Chronicle Comes to the Defense of Lord Kitchener.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"An Opposition newspaper is printing a list of Cabinet Ministers, who, it is alleged, have not followed the King's example in giving up the use of wine and other alcoholic beverages. It stars two names—Kitchener and Runciman—as the only exceptions. As a matter of fact, Lord Haldane, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. McKenna acted simultaneously with Lord Kitchener, and we believe that all the members of the Cabinet have since followed the King's example."

SANK A GERMAN SHIP.

British Steamer Orcoma Reported Operating Off the Peruvian Coast.

LIMA, Peru, April 23.—A dispatch to La Prensa tonight says that the British steamer Orcoma has sunk a German merchant steamship near Bayovar. It is also asserted that the British cruisers Kent and Orama have received coal from the British steamer Eggesford at the Port of Bayovar.

The last report received from the Orcoma was to the effect that she had arrived in Liverpool on Feb. 16 from Valparaiso. It is possible that since then she has been armed and sent back to South American waters.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES, SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup.—Advt.

GERMANS GAIN; BIG NEW BATTLE ON NEAR YPRES

French Driven from Trenches Northeast of the City; British Hold Fast.

CHARGES OF POISON BOMBS

Gen. French Says Germans Won by Using Them; Denies German Counter Charges.

GERMANS CAPTURE 30 GUNS

And 1,600 French and English Prisoners Are in Their Hands, Berlin Reports.

BRITISH HOLD HILL NO. 60

Furious and Protracted Bombardment with Heavy Guns Fails to Dislodge Them.

LONDON, April 23.—That a severe engagement has taken place near Ypres is confirmed by the official reports, but these are so contradictory in their claims that the actual result of the preliminary fighting is not known.

To those outside the War Offices of the belligerent nations it would appear, however, that after their loss of Hill No. 60 and their failure, after repeated attempts, to recapture it, the Germans have begun an offensive from the northeast against the Anglo-French line in front of Ypres, which was the scene of such bloody battles last Autumn, and also against the Belgian line further west.

The Germans assert that, with a rush, they drove the Allies back to the Ypres Canal, taking 1,600 British and French prisoners, and a number of guns. The French account admits that the Allies had to fall back, but it is pleaded in extenuation that this was due to the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gas bombs.

Paris asserts that in counter-attacks the Allies took many German prisoners and that the Belgians repulsed attacks launched against them.

It is believed here that these operations are only the beginning of another battle of Ypres.

Sir John French Accuses Germans.

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, communicates the following under today's date:

> Yesterday evening the enemy developed an attack on the French troops on our left in the neighborhood of Bixschoote and Langemarck, on the north of the Ypres salient.
>
> This attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment, the enemy at the same time making use of a large number of appliances for the production of asphyxiating gas. The quantity produced indicates long and deliberate preparation for the employment of devices contrary to the terms of The Hague Convention, to which the enemy subscribed.
>
> The false statement made by the Germans a week ago, to the effect that we were using such gases, is now explained. It obviously was an effort to diminish neutral criticism in advance.
>
> During the night the French had to retire from the gas zone, overwhelmed by the fumes. They have fallen back to the canal in the neighborhood of Boesinghe. Our front remains intact, except on the extreme left, where the troops have had to readjust their line in order to conform with the new French line.
>
> Two attacks delivered during the night on our trenches east of Ypres were repulsed. Fighting continues in the region north of Ypres.
>
> This morning one of our aviators, during a reconnoissance which he completed successfully, damaged a German aeroplane and forced it to descend. Our flying corps has brought down another German machine near Messines.

Paris Confirms French's Charges.

PARIS, (via London,) April 23.—The following French official statement regarding the fighting in the western theatre of war was given out here tonight:

> In Belgium the surprise due to the asphyxiating bombs used by the Germans to the north of Ypres has had no grave consequences.
>
> Our counter attacks, vigorously supported by British troops on our right and also by Belgian troops on our left were developed with success. The Anglo-French troops gained ground toward the north, between Steenstraate and the Ypres-Poelcapelle road. Our allies took prisoners belonging to three different regiments.

Germans Tell of Success.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 23.—There was given out in Berlin today an official report on the progress of hostilities, reading as follows:

> In the western arena of fighting, during the evening of yesterday, we advanced from our front at Steenstraate, east of Langemarck, against the positions of the enemy north and northeast of Ypres. With a rush our troops moved forward along a line extending as far as the hills south of Pilken and east of Douon. At the same time they forced their way, after a stubborn fight, across the Ypres Canal at Steenstraate and Het Sae, where they established themselves on the western bank of the canal.
>
> The villages of Langemarck, Steenstraate, Het Sae and Pilken were taken. At least 1,600 French and British soldiers were taken prisoners, and thirty cannon, including four heavy British guns, fell into our hands.

GASES 'ONLY INCIDENTAL.'

Germans Deny Using Asphyxiating Shells, but Accuse Allies.

LONDON, April 23.—Replying to British complaints that the Germans are using shells the gases from which asphyxiate their antagonists, a wireless dispatch from Berlin says:

"The German troops do not fire any shells the sole purpose of which is to spread asphyxiating or poisonous gases. Such gases as develop incidentally upon the explosion of German shells are less dangerous than those emanating from ordinary British, French, and Russian shells.

"Smoke-developing contrivances used by the Germans in hand-to-hand combats are in no manner contrary to the laws of warfare. On the other hand, it appears from official communications that our opponents have been using illegal poisonous gas shells for several months."

EFFECTS OF POISON BOMBS.

Soldier Says They Stupefy the Subject Somewhat Like Chloroform.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.—The Morning Post correspondent, in his description of the fighting near Ypres, says:

"In the course of this battle considerable use is being made by the enemy of their asphyxiating bombs—their newest example of 'frightfulness,' to which official reference has already been made.

"An informant who has come under the influence of one of them tells me that he was a good fifty yards from it when it exploded. He does not know if the fumes are actually poisonous, because he had time to get away from them before they overcame him; but he describes their first effects as stupefying—something similar to the beginning of unconsciousness under chloroform."

GERMANS ARE HURLING VAST MASSES ON YPRES

Fully 80,000 Fresh Troops Employed—Bloodiest Battle of the Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Germans have begun a vigorous attack on the Yser, which they have been preparing for more than a week, and would appear to have scored an initial success. The attack is still going on, and great masses of troops are being poured through Brussels for the front. All the troops that were on guard on the Dutch frontier have left there for the Yser, and reports to hand show that the enemy is making a great effort to break the allied line, and to this end he is throwing every available man against the positions to the north of Ypres, while the allies are attacking in strong force to the south of Ypres.

The German losses during the last few days have been tremendous. They have advanced against the allied trenches with desperate courage, new troops dashing forward over masses of dead and wounded. Bruges is filled with their wounded, and accommodation is wanting for the huge batches which continue to arrive. The bloodiest battle of the western campaign is now raging. It is reported that the German artillery has been extremely effective and the expenditure of shells tremendous.

The movement of troops still continues. The Germans are throwing reinforcements forward in an effort to win this great battle for Ypres. Antwerp is isolated from the south. Carts filled with goods are being sent back to the city, and the Belgian railways are entirely monopolized by troop trains.

Standing at the most southerly point of the Dutch frontier, one of my correspondents reports that during the last three days he has clearly seen German troops marching into Belgium as they marched at the beginning of the war, the only difference being that their guns were not so numerous as in August.

The troops came from the direction of Aix-la-Chapelle. Yesterday afternoon he made careful notes and calculations, and he estimates that he saw 80,000 men pass. "It was the greatest trek I have ever seen. The men were as closely packed as growing corn," he said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.—A Morning Post correspondent in the north of France, under date of April 22, writes:

"Still extending in area, the present battle in Flanders continues to rage with great severity. It has now become the biggest engagement that the British Army has entered upon on its own initiative since this war began. It has become obvious from the enormous concentration of artillery that the Germans had brought to bear not only upon our recently acquired position on Hill No. 60, but upon our rear lines and upon Ypres, that they were willing to accept a full-dress battle and were preparing the ground for a stupendous effort. Reinforcements, it is calculated, to the extent of a full army corps have been rushed forward to this point from Belgium.

"Yesterday they launched their first great attack upon Hill No. 60, exceeding in vigor by far any of the previous counter attacks they had delivered against that position. Apparently countless masses of men were hurled against us, debouching from the straggling wooded country. From their stronghold at Zandvoorde they are enabled to reform and come at us in mass in the open country before the village of Zwartelen on the eastward side of the ridge. Their losses have been appalling, even in this war of colossal losses. Not only have we a great park of artillery cleverly placed and in possesion of the range to a nicety, but our latest surprise for the Germans, namely, our formidable array of machine guns, has made their reception extraordinarily warm. Still, charging from the cover of the woods, these dense masses of men cannot but overwhelm the front lines opposed to them. Our rifles grow too hot to hold after the unceasing fire, and one thin line of scooped-out trenches is not tough enough to resist a rush.

"It is a very different question with our defensive lines on the hill, and there is no danger of these being rushed. The enemy has not caught us napping by any means, for it was fully realized that our first success would evoke a strong effort on his part. Supports we have in plenty, and proof of our strength in our centre in this sector is that the Germans are trying to extend on the wings. Our losses continue surprisingly light, considering the importance of this battle.

"The devoted town of Ypres continues under constant bombardment. The German siege guns include some of their 17-inch howitzers.

"The Duke of Württemberg's army is leaving a hideous record of slain. I understood that the whole of the territory we have been acquiring recently is seamed with burial places of German dead to such an extent that the country is likely to become insanitary, if it is not already so."

GERMANS AIM AT CALAIS.

British Expert Says They Can Throw 500,000 Men on Ypres.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.—Discussing the latest German effort to break through the British line at Ypres, the military correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The critical moment has arrived. The immediate object of the Germans is the capture of Ypres, which they regard as the key to Calais. For this movement picked troops have been transported to the Flanders front, as evidenced by repeated reports from Holland and the elaborate troop movements in Belgium. The British blow at Hill No. 60 was an effort to strike first.

"If the German report of the capture of four heavy guns is true the enemy must have made an advance of at least two or three miles, as heavy guns never are placed near the front, and often are four or five miles behind the advanced trenches.

"The Germans still are bringing up large reinforcements, throwing every available man into the gap. They have probably half a million men available without depleting the eastern front, and many men might be spared from Poland, where the roads render military operations impossible for the present."

HILL NO. 60 A VOLCANO.

But British Hold Their Positions Despite the Storm of Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, April 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—All throughout yesterday tumult unspeakable raged around Hill No. 60. For many hours the British hung on grimly against the most terrific bombardment ever experienced. The Germans brought the whole of their heavy artillery to bear upon the hill, which was nothing more nor less than a spot of flame and fury, shattered, smashed, and spurting flame and blinding dust. "It was more like what one would imagine a volcanic crater in full eruption to be than anything else," was the description of one observer this afternoon. The battering was deafening, and the view of everything, near and far, was obscured by blinding dust and whirling smoke.

Some idea of the tumult and terror of these hours may be imagined when it is stated that the Major in charge of the battery section had to shout his orders to the gunner standing at his side through a megaphone, and even at that it is doubtful if the gunner heard him.

The infantry—the best shots drawn from many regiments—fought for hours lying on their faces. They fired until their rifles got too hot to hold, but they would not give in. Shrapnel burst over them continually, and hundreds were wounded in the back. Still they fought, and wherever there was a chance for a charge or a slight rush forward they took it with magnificent nerve.

Aeroplane warfare was continued, and the German aviators, flying high over the hill, flung hundreds of incendiary bombs upon the temporary entrenchments.

By nightfall Hill No. 60 was an indescribable spectacle. Thousands and thousands of shells had been rained upon it.

REJOICING IN BERLIN.

Success at Ypres Regarded as an Offset to Neuve Chapelle.

BERLIN, April 23, via London, April 24.—Today's reports of German successes near Ypres and of the activity of the German fleet in the North Sea caused general rejoicing among the public, which for some time has been forced to be content to get its war news from the Austrian reports. The victory at Ypres was not considered great enough to bring out the flags on the buildings in Berlin, but the populace expressed pleasure at the number of cannon captured, and it was generally felt that the victory compared favorably with the defeat of the Allies at Soissons. The military critics in their articles dealing with the German advance say that it is a satisfactory answer to the British success at Neuve Chapelle.

Further details concerning the fight are expected to reach Berlin tomorrow.

RUMOR OF GERMAN RETREAT.

Dutch Hear of a Plan to Fall Back to the Liege Line.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) April 23.—It is rumored in military and diplomatic circles here that the closing of the Belgian and Dutch frontiers to traffic of all kinds, outward and inward bound, is connected with important German troop movements in Belgium.

It is hinted in various quarters in The Hague that the Germans are about to fall back to the Liége line, and thus relieve a number of troops for possible use against Italy in the event that country intervenes in the war. There is no confirmation of the rumor.

TROOPS BLINDED BY BOMBS.

German Invention Said to Have Destroyed Sight of 500 in One Attack.

Mme. Henriette B. Maloubier of New York, who returned on the Touraine yesterday from a trip to Montbéliard, her native town in France, which is near Belfort, on the eastern frontier, said that an officer who came to the town from the firing line in Alsace told her that incidents occurred which did not appear in the bulletins issued by the War Office in Paris.

"For example," she said, "he told me that the Germans had attacked the trenches with hand grenades filled with a burning liquid that scattered over the faces and hands of the soldiers. The Germans did not advance, it is true, but over 500 of the French soldiers were blinded for life.

"A new kind of explosive is being made in the South of France at the Government factories for the use of aeroplanes, and portable bridges have been constructed to cross the river Rhine at three points.

"New regiments have been raised and trained in various districts in France and dispatched from Marseilles on the transports France, Provence, Lutetia, and other chartered vessels to take part in the siege of Constantinople and the Dardanelles."

Mme. Maloubier found conditions in France very much changed by the war. All the big cities she passed through from Havre to Montbéliard were dark at night, and the streets quite deserted. Scarcely any horses were to be seen, as all those fit to work had been requisitioned for military purposes.

At the railroad stations, Post Offices, restaurants, stores, offices, and cafés women were filling the places of the men, who had left everything to fight for France. Old men, who were too feeble to withstand the rigors of the trenches, she said, were doing duty as gendarmes and policemen.

Mme. Maloubier's husband is fighting at the front in the 405th Regiment of Infantry.

Commandants Fleury, Lacombe, and Thomassen, and Captain J. Hunebelle of the French Army, arrived on the Touraine to purchase horses, motor trucks, and munitions of war for their Government.

'SWEATED' WAGES IN FRANCE

Senatorial Reformers Plead for a Million Women Workers.

PARIS, April 23.—Some extraordinary statements regarding sweatshop wages in this country were brought out in the Senate yesterday in the course of the debate on a bill to fix a minimum living wage throughout France by boards created by the Government. Jean Morel said that between nine hundred thousand and one million women in France were now enduring insupportable servitude and receiving wages barely sufficient to maintain life.

M. Morel, Henri Cheron and Edouard Heriot submitted masses of details on the subject. It was asserted that 27 per cent. of the workers at home on household linen goods made from 2 1-10 cents to 4 cents per hour by intense industry. In some provincial centres pay for such work is one cent an hour. In Paris 14 per cent. of the women working on undergarments are said to make a maximum of $40 yearly. Artificial flowermakers, employing much taste and manual dexterity, are able to make, in the best season, from 80 cents to $1 per day; but more than 50 per cent. are never able to get beyond 30 or 40 cents. In the provinces women working upon underwear and ready-made clothing are able to make only 10 to 12 cents a day in most cases, and rarely as much as 20 cents.

M. Morel, who prepared the Senatorial committee's report, went into the question of how such women were able to live. He cited one case of a woman who made 19 cents a day. She paid 13 cents on an average for bread, cheese and vegetables, leaving six cents a day for lodging and clothing. Another case was that of a woman who had a child to support. The mother began to sew at the machine at 3 o'clock in the morning and worked all day and part of the night. She was able to earn 25 cents a day, but could afford nothing more to eat than soup.

The bill passed its first reading in the Senate. It had already passed the Chamber in November, 1911.

CZAR TO RESTORE ARMY OF FINLAND

Advised to Do So by Grand Duke Nicholas, Who Praises Finnish Officers.

MEMEL AGAIN THREATENED

Big Battle Raging in Bukowina —Several Towns Attacked with Bombs by Airmen.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is stated that the Emperor of Russia has decided to re-establish the Finnish Army with the same constitution as previous to 1898.

It is said that the Emperor will take this action on the advice of Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been impressed by the brilliant strategic work done by Finnish officers serving in the Russian Army.

"A strong column of Russian cavalry again has invaded East Prussia near Memel," says The Daily News Petrograd correspondent, "and is threatening the German left flank."

BERLIN, April 23, (via London.)—Fighting has been proceeding without interruption for the last few days to the northwest of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, according to private telegrams reaching Berlin from that city.

The Headquarters bulletin issued today again says: "The situation in the east is unchanged."

The report from the Russian front has been in this exact wording every day for a fortnight. It has been several weeks since any fighting between the Germans and Russians has been reported, but various indications point to a resumption of activity in the eastern theatre of the war shortly.

Just what form the new campaign will assume or in what locality of the long front it will be staged is one of those mysteries which Von Hindenburgian strategy is so accomplished in masking, even from the Germans, and speculation regarding it and concerning the present whereabouts of the Field Marshal can be heard in every coffee house and beer garden.

The latest Russian newspapers, received in Berlin today, report that the Germans are busily engaged in fortifying in the vicinity of Suwalki and Augustowo. It is asserted that they have completed two strong lines of entrenchments on the eastern side of the swamp belt, which is presumed here to indicate that it is the German intention to remain on the defensive before the East Prussian frontier.

Heavy Spring rains are falling in the Carpathians, making aggressive operations in this region most difficult. The reports from correspondents in the Carpathians generally are to the effect that important movements of Russian troops are taking place behind the Russian front, indicating that the Muscovites are making new dispositions of their forces to meet an expected German blow or to launch a new offensive.

PETROGRAD, April 23.—Only minor engagements are reported to exist on the Prussian front. Near Memel, the seaport at the northern extremity of the East Prussian province, a Russian mounted force clashed with a German patrol, and the Germans were driven back.

In the region of the Russian fortress of Oseowetz a scattering rifle and artillery fire is a daily occurrence.

A number of skirmishes are reported to have taken place at various points on the right bank of the Vistula River. The result of the fighting was not decisive.

GOOD AUSTRIAN GRAIN CROP.

Present Conditions Foreshadow Record Growth—Unaffected by Weather

VIENNA, April 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—According to reports from various parts of the Dual Monarchy, the grain crops are unusually promising. This is especially the case with Hungary, where present conditions foreshadow record crops.

From all sections, it is reported that the Autumn grain passed the Winter with little or no damage from cold. Weather conditions are very favorable for the Spring seeding, which will soon be finished. It is apparent that the usual acreage in wheat and rye will be fully maintained.

CZAR ARRIVES AT LEMBERG.

Holds War Council in Galician City with Grand Duke Nicholas.

LONDON, April 23.—Emperor Nicholas arrived today at Lemberg, the Galician fortress which the Russians wrested from Austria early in the war. A Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd says that the Emperor was met at the railroad station by Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, with whom he held a conference concerning the military operations along the Carpathian front.

A crowd gathered in front of the palace of the Governor General, where Emperor Nicholas is staying, and cheered continuously until the ruler appeared on the balcony. Addressing the crowd, he said:

"I thank you for this hearty welcome. Long live indivisible Russia. Hurrah!"

The foregoing gives the first definite news of the whereabouts of Grand Duke Nicholas since the report of last week that he had been shot by General Baron Sievers, commander of the defeated Russian Tenth Army. This report, which was published in a Prussian newspaper and has not since appeared from any other source, was that General Sievers shot the Grand Duke in the abdomen for having boxed his ears after taking him to task for his defeat in East Prussia last February, and that the General then committed suicide.

DROP BOMBS ON MLAWA.

Russian and German Aircraft Active Along the Whole Front.

PETROGRAD, April 23.—Great activity in the aircraft service is reported. A Russian aeroplane of the Ilya Mourometz type, driven by four separate motors and capable of carrying the weight of sixteen men, has raided the Polish towns of Mlawa, near the East Prussian frontier, and Plock, on the Vistula. German aeroplanes likewise daily circle abou the Ossowetz fortress, though they are kept at a distance by the Russian guns.

One Russian aviator dropped a bomb on a German army transport near Kopetza, to the northeast of Ossowetz, and an observation point at Lopatuvatz, in the same vicinity, on which the Germans had mounted a powerful electric reflector, also was destroyed by a bomb.

LONDON, April 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"There was much activity yesterday on the part of Russian airships. One dropped fifteen bombs on Plock. Several German boats on the Vistula were struck, as were the railroad station and trains.

"Two other machines bombarded the railway station at Mlawa and the German aerodrome at Sanniky. Considerable damage was done to German trenches."

BERLIN, April 23, (via London.)—A hostile aviator who was throwing bombs on Czernowitz, was shot and brought down after a series of manoeuvres against a German aeroplane. The officer on board the Russian machine was killed and the aeroplane destroyed.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF WAR OPERATIONS

France.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—In Champagne, at Beausejour, we demolished an enemy gun protected by a casement, which was enfilading our trenches.

On the heights of the Meuse, the enemy essayed three attacks, at the Calonne trench, at Les Eparges, and near Combres. These were immediately stopped.

In the Forstat our progress was continued. We found in the captured trenches about 200 dead Germans. Our artillery blew up two ammunition depots, and a company of German infantry in the vicinity was entirely anihilated. We captured a trench mortar, a machine gun, and some material.

(*Day Report*)—Yesterday evening there were fairly lively engagements in Belgium. In the bend of the Yser to the north of Dixmude, Belgian troops repulsed an attack against the Château of Vicoque, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. To the north of Ypres the Germans, by employing large quantities of asphyxiating bombs, the effect of which was felt for a distance of two kilometers behind our lines, forced us to retire in the direction of the Yser Canal.

Toward the west and in the direction of Ypres, toward the south, the enemy's attack was checked. Vigorous counter attacks enabled us to regain ground and make many prisoners.

In the wooded valley near St. Mihiel, by an attack to the east and west of the positions previously captured, we took 700 meters of trenches and made about 100 prisoners, including three officers.

Germany.

BERLIN.—Between the Meuse and the Moselle the active fighting yesterday again became more lively. The artillery battles were especially fierce at Combres, St. Mihiel, and Aprémont, as well as at a point to the northeast of Flirey. Infantry attacks on the part of the enemy followed only in the wooded country between Ailly and Aprémont. The French penerated this region into certain sections of our foremost trenches, but they were partly driven out again. The fighting at close quarters continues.

The village of Embremeuil, to the west of Agricourt, which had been taken by us, and which was set on fire by the French with their shells, has been evacuated by our outposts. The hills to the north and south of Embremeuil were retained.

The situation in the east shows no change.

[The report also contains details of the fighting near Ypres which are printed in another column.]

Austria.

VIENNA.—The general situation is unchanged. On the Carpathian front, in isolated artillery engagements our artillery was successful in the sector of Nagypolany, and that of the Germans was victorious near Koziouwa.

After the repulse of the Russian attack it is comparatively quiet before our positions at Uzsok Pass. All the prisoners taken by us confirm the report that the Russians suffered severe losses.

Yesterday we captured a strong vantage point to the east of Uzsok Pass.

The situation in Southeast Galicia and Bukowina remains unchanged.

Russia.

PETROGRAD.—In the direction of Lutovisk we made successful progress, capturing a portion of the enemy's trenches on Hill 1,001, to the northeast of Lubnia. We took prisoners, seven officers and over 200 men, and captured two machine guns.

During the night of April 21-22 the enemy took the offensive on the front between Lubnia-Bucovetz-Sianki, but the movement failed everywhere, the enemy being repulsed with enormous losses.

On all the rest of the front there was intermittent artillery fire. In certain sectors our positions were bombarded with heavy guns.

To sum up, nothing of great consequence happened during the day, and the position remains unchanged.

WAR AUTOS IN ARMORY.

Machines in Buffalo for Russia—Big Shipments from Seattle.

BUFFALO, April 23.—The fact that the basement of the Sixty-fifth Regiment Armory here is being used to store armored automobile trucks bearing labels indicating they are to be shipped to Russia was brought to the attention of Brig. Gen. Welch tonight. He declined to say whether he would take official cognizance of the matter.

Colonel Charles E. P. Babcock, commander of the regiment, said that a Buffalo firm applied ten days ago for storage space for automobile trucks. Their application was granted under a provision of the State military law.

Colonel Babcock said he did not know the trucks were armored machines nor that they were destined for one of the warring nations of Europe. The fact that they were so marked, he said, would not cause him to cancel the permit.

SEATTLE, April 23.—The Japanese steamers Kagashima and Takai are loading for the Russian Army large quantities of war aeroplanes, automobiles, trucks, and high explosives. The steamers will sail direct for Vladivostok. Space not taken by army goods will be occupied by cotton.

Shippers are seeking to charter more steamers to carry cargoes to Vladivostok. The Russian Government is reported to have an enormous quantity of explosives and other war material purchased in the East, delivery of which in the European war zone at an early day is desired.

BLOCKADE AT KAMERUN.

Allied Fleet Before German Colony in West Africa.

LONDON, April 23.—An official order, concerning the blockade of German West Africa, is published today in The Official Gazette. It is signed by the "Commander of the Allied fleet before Kamerun," and announces a blockade beginning at midnight tonight before the coast of this West African German colony, between the mouth of the River Akwayfe and the mouth of Bimbia Creek, and also between the mouth of the River Sanaga and the mouth of the River Campo, under the rules of international law.

In conclusion, the order says: "The German authorities of those parts of Kamerun not occupied by allied troops have been notified."

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Two More Large Grain Cargoes Shipped from Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The following ships sailed from here today for the war zone:

The Osman, Swedish, for Helsingborg, with a cargo of grain.

The Swanmore, British, for Liverpool, with a general cargo and grain.

WILSON STUDYING PEACE PROBLEM

Continued from Page 1.

if it has been correctly transmitted, will scarcely cause surprise here, as little hope had been entertained that the United States would abandon her traditional policy.

The newspapers continue to assert that the American policy is so one-sided that it is impossible to term it neutrality. The Kreuz Zeitung today recalls President Wilson's declaration that the sale of submarines is inconsistent with the spirit of true neutrality, and asks where it is consistent to draw a distinction between submarines and cannon or shrapnel.

"Even if the American standpoint regarding the export of arms is accepted in principle," the Kreuz Zeitung says, "the American Government, by failing to take advantage of the opportunity to force Great Britain to permit foodstuffs to enter Germany by holding up shipments of arms until this is permitted, again demonstrates its non-neutrality."

The newspaper maintains that good will is lacking in the United States, adding: "It can be neutral, but it does not wish to be."

The Zeitung Am Mittag says:

"Secretary of State Bryan knows very well that the wholesale supply of arms and munitions is worth more to the Allies than ten army corps."

The Taglische Rundschau of Berlin says:

"America takes all possible trouble over the ammunition requirements of our enemies, ostensibly from a love of neutrality. She does not trouble about the possible food requirements of Germany; this also is done from a love of neutrality."

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says:

"Washington should recognize that such an attitude on the part of America will not speedily be forgotten in Germany."

The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says:

"The German standpoint on this question is founded on thoroughly established principles and practice of international law. The American standpoint can be explained only by the profits of the armament firms."

The Morgenpost of Berlin, under a headline reading "Remarkable Neutrality," says:

"This answer sounds like a mockery of the German standpoint as presented by Count von Bernstorff, although, of course, this is not Secretary Bryan's intention. Nobody outside the White House believes that the delivery of arms and other supplies is not a violation of neutrality and that its prohibition would be unneutral. But it remains for Mr. Bryan to proclaim with such cynical frankness that the weapon trade to one belligerent is real neutrality."

Die Post of Berlin makes no comment except for the headline, "America Further Shows Its Character."

FRENCH LOOK TO US.

We Are the Mediating Nation, Says the Temps, but We Must Wait.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 23.—"Never have we doubted the sincere wish of the American Cabinet to treat all belligerents with the same scrupulous impartiality," says the Temps editorially under the heading, "President Wilson's speeches."

"America," continues the writer, "is, as President Wilson says, the mediating nation of the world. Hence all his efforts are directed toward the maintenance of pure neutrality in order to justify the general confidence of all belligerents in America."

The Temps recognizes the difficulty of an absolutely neutral attitude in view of recent German attacks on Americans, "but," it says, "the recent American communication to Germany will strike a salutary note of warning."

America's danger today, according to the Temps, is inopportune or premature mediation, which "might ruin her moral credit, since no mediation can hope for success unless a final decision is first reached on the battlefield."

The writer concludes:

"However events modify the situation, the fact remains that President Wilson has given a noble proof of his realization of a statesman's duty in making clear—regardless of attempts to influence him—the nature of American neutrality and the political necessity of restraining peace partisans until the psychological moment for American intervention has arrived."

MAY PROTEST TO GERMANY.

New Prize Court Rules Are Contrary to American Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Bryan and his advisers in international law are withholding judgment concerning the scope and effect of the new German prize court rules until the text of these regulations is obtained from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. Confirmation was not received today, and officials are somewhat perturbed over newspaper accounts from Berlin as to the German tightening of contraband rules and the assumption that Germany will claim the right to destroy neutral ships under the new order.

It is not the definitions of contraband as proposed to be altered by the German prize rule amendments that disturb American officials so much as it is the new regulations covering other matters. Some of the changes now made in the German contraband list correspond to changes that had already been made in revisions of the British contraband list not in harmony with the Declaration of London of 1909.

These changes by the belligerents may not all be satisfactory to the United States Government, which, however, has in no communication issued since the war began indicated whether it would accept them in whole or in part, though the matter of contraband has been under serious consideration. It is the manner in which neutral cargoes are treated by belligerents rather than definitions of contraband that had raised the most serious and perplexing problems for the State Department.

IF AUSTRIA MADE PEACE.

A Dangerous Neutral for Russia—Grant's Strategy Followed.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.—The Daily Mail's Warsaw correspondent sends to his newspaper a long statement from "a high authoritative source," in which the possibility is discussed of an early conclusion of a separate peace with Austria.

"Although the air is full of such stories and the indications show that Austria is desirous of an instant and lasting peace," the statement says, "it must be understood that if Austria ceased to be a belligerent her position as a neutral would mean that she would be able to offer as great, if not a greater, obstacle to the success of Russian arms as if she remained a belligerent.

"The Russian plan of campaign now is definitely based on Grant's despised American civil war theory of a continuous extension of battle line. It is necessary that Russia possess herself, temporarily at least, of the Austro-German frontier line from Cracow westward. Grant failed to hack his way through, although he had the preponderance of five men to his opponents' two, which is a greater preponderance than we can hope to attain. But he kept extending his line until one day the foe failed to get him and was outflanked."

From the same source the correspondent says he learns that recently there have been two conferences between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph and Archduke Eugene of Austria, at which a possible separate peace for Austria was discussed.

ITALY NOW HOPES TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Optimism in High Quarters Grows as Negotiations with Teuton Empires Proceed.

GERMAN SOP TO AUSTRIA

Will Cede Portion of Silesia as Compensation for Cession of Trent, It Is Said.

ROME, via London, April 24.—It is stated in high official quarters here that it is becoming increasingly improbable that Italy will participate in the war, at least for some time to come.

Another meeting of the Cabinet is to be held tomorrow.

Baron de Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador, had a long interview this afternoon with Foreign Minister Sonnino, which is interpreted as an indication that negotiations between Italy and Austria are being continued.

A prominent Italian statesman said today that the participation of Italy in the war, at least in the immediate future, seemed less likely now than had been the case for some time.

"To enter the war Italy would first be obliged to break off negotiations with the Central Empires, which are still being conducted at Vienna," he explained. "The Government then would have to find a plausible reason for denouncing the treaty which created the Triple Alliance. Even were that done, it is most likely that the Central Empires, under present conditions, would not consider such action as a cause for war.

"Italy must find another reason if she desires to pick a quarrel with Austria. This might be in the form of an ultimatum on account of the gathering of Austrian troops along the Italian frontier or on account of the unfortunate position of Italians under Austrian rule. It is easy to foresee, however, that Austria would not respond to any such provocative measure. Indeed, she would attempt to give Italy satisfaction in every possible way, desiring to put this country in the position of the aggressor if, ultimately, Italy joins in the war."

What purports to be the stipulations upon which an agreement between Italy and Austria was originally proposed are printed by the Avanti, the organ of the intransigeant Socialists favoring neutrality, which asserts it obtained them in an interview with an unnamed former Minister, who said he participated in the original negotiations with Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador.

The following are said to have been substantially the provisions of the agreement suggested:

Recognition of the reciprocal interests of Austria and Italy to preserve the alliance; rectification of the frontier to give Italy more military security and greater confidence in the friendly feelings of Austria; settlement of the Adriatic question, including Albania, in such a way as to satisfy Italy and eliminating sources of discord with Austria; greater racial and cultural protection for Italians remaining under Austrian rule, as Prince von Bülow expressed the personal opinion that Austria could not be induced to cede to Italy the territory inhabited chiefly by Italians.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) April 24.—The Hetvolk states that Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador to Italy, is now negotiating with Italy on a new basis, he having induced Germany to agree to cede to Austria the point of Silesia jutting into Moravia around Glatz as compensation for the cession of Trent to Italy as the price of the latter's neutrality.

REJECTS GARIBALDI'S OFFER.

Italian General Staff Doubts Value of His Proposed Volunteer Corps.

ROME, April 23.—Rome newspapers say that Colonel Giuseppe Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian patriot, who is now in Paris, before leaving this city, saw King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Salandra with the object of interesting them in the formation of a body of Garibaldi volunteers in case of war with Austria.

It is understood that the Italian General Staff did not approve the project, believing that such a body of troops might not respond to the exigencies of modern warfare.

HUNGRY IN GERMAN PRISON.

London Paper Prints British Soldiers' Letters Begging for Food.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24.—The Daily Mail publishes the following:

"Mrs. Fitzgerald of 12 Charles Street, Swansea, has received a series of letters from her husband, Private D. Fitzgerald of the First Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who is a prisoner at Göttingen. The burden of his letters is the same. One runs: 'I should like you to send me something to strengthen me. I should not like any of you to see me now. You can send some cigarettes, but food first.'

"Mrs. Dunphy of North Hill Road, Swansea, has also received letters from her husband, who is interned in the same camp as Fitzgerald. He writes: 'I am afraid I won't exist if this war lasts much longer. I am like a rake already. Oh, do send something out to me! If you only knew how I am feeling at the time of writing this letter! Send me out some bread, bacon and cheese. Don't deny me this one request.'"

ARMY OBSERVERS RETURN.

Germans Treated Them Courteously —The Rotterdam Cautious.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam with her name in large electric letters at the height of the boat deck, besides having it painted in big letters on the side. The officers said they did not intend to give the German submarine commanders any opportunity to mistake their ship for one belonging to a belligerent nation.

Captains S. D. Rockenbach and S. G. Shartle of the United States Army, who were sent to Germany last December as military observers, returned on the Rotterdam and left immediately for Washington. Captain Rockenbach said they had been treated with the greatest courtesy by the Germans, and visited the armies on the eastern and western fronts.

When asked for his opinion regarding the duration of the war, the Captain replied: "Lord Kitchener was probably right when he said that the war would last three years."

P. M. Kuehnrich, a special messenger from the United States Embassy in Berlin to Washington, who came on the Rotterdam, said that conditions in the German capital were excellent. Nearly every man under forty years of age had enlisted, he said.

The Rotterdam brought 513 passengers and mails.

TO SPARE SWISS IMPORTS.

Allies Ask Guarantees—Cotton Cargo Not Held Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon to discuss plans of the British Government for an arrangement with Switzerland similar to that effected with The Netherlands Government by which cotton and other exports from this and other neutral countries to Switzerland will not be molested if adequate guarantees are given that these goods will not pass out of Switzerland into Austrian or German hands.

While at the State Department the Ambassador informed officials that no cotton shipment from this country destined for delivery in Switzerland had been halted by the British Government. This explanation grew out of the fact that Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister to this country, several days ago called at the State Department with a complaint that a shipment of cotton from this country, via Italy, for Switzerland, had been stopped by the British authorities at Gibraltar. Secretary Bryan said today that this complaint had been forwarded by him to the British Government.

After this statement was made by Mr. Bryan, denial came from the British Ambassador that the British authorities or the Allies had interfered with any such cotton shipment, but that the Italian Government had been holding up neutral shipments of this character destined to pass through Italy into Switzerland to make sure that such goods would not pass through Switzerland into Germany or Austria.

BLAME GERMAN PILOT FOR GREENBRIAR'S LOSS

Made No Attempt to Avoid Mines, Officers of Ship Say—Here on the Rotterdam.

Captain J. Dalton, with six officers and twenty of the crew of the American steamship Greenbriar, which was blown up by a mine on April 2 about forty-seven miles outside of Bremerhaven, while in charge of a German pilot, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam with the first detailed report of the disaster. The officers and engineers were in a very discontented frame of mind, and did not appear to be on speaking terms with the Captain.

E. P. Waite, the Chief Officer, and two other officers, implied that the German pilot had not taken any trouble to avoid the mines. He told reporters that the German pilot had steered them into the harbor without any difficulty. He said he was on the bridge when the ship left Bremerhaven, and had just been informed by the pilot that he knew where all the mines were when the explosion was heard aft. When he looked round to speak to the pilot again he saw him sitting in the port lifeboat which was swung out at the davits.

"When we left Bremerhaven," the Chief Officer continued, "the pilot, who had been sent to the ship by the German naval authorities, said that the waters had been mined for fifty to seventy miles out, and it was necessary to navigate very cautiously. The boats were swung out and the crew was ordered to keep below deck.

"Eight bells had just struck at noon when the Greenbriar collided with the mine, which tore out her stern. The water started to pour in, and rushed forward, causing the vessel to settle by the head. None of the crew was injured and all hands got into the two lifeboats.

"As we sat in the lifeboats, with the American flag flying, the stern of the Greenbriar rose up in the air and we could see the officers on the decks of the German torpedo destroyers near by, looking through their glasses at us, but they did not attempt to come to our assistance.

"After rowing the heavy lifeboats for sixteen hours we reached a small seaport called Wildin, on the Island of Amrun, where we landed and were sent on by the local authorities to Hamburg."

He added that during their stay at Hamburg they were always under suspicion, on account of speaking English. One night a German officer spoke to them in a restaurant, and said they were liable to a fine of 200 marks ($50) for talking in English in public. The officers, with twenty of the crew, were sent home on the Rotterdam by the United States Consul at Hamburg, and the remainder are returning to New York on the American ship Brunhilda.

PARISIANS LIONIZE PAU.

Popular General Kisses a Girl Who Gives Him a Tricolor Posy.

PARIS, April 23.—An incident in Paris today illustrates the popular regard for General Pau, who has been spending some time in this city since returning from his political mission to Petrograd and the Balkan capitals. Persons who saw the General enter the Red Cross branch in the Place Madeleine waited in the street to see him come out. A crowd soon collected. A young girl borrowed a hat and quickly collected enough money in the crowd to buy for the General a huge bouquet of red, white and blue flowers.

General Pau appeared to be deeply moved on receiving the flowers, and kissed the girl. The crowd cheered him, and as he drove off in his motor car he responded by shouting: "Vive la France!"

GAVE THREE SONS TO FRANCE

Only One of M. Legrand's Boys Who Joined the Colors Survives.

PARIS, April 23.—Three of the four sons of Charles Legrand, who entered the army, have been killed in action.

M. Legrand, who was formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce and was active in the project for exchanges of commercial students between Harvard University and the French Commercial University, was notified today that the third of his sons had been killed.

DUO-ART
PIANOLA RECITAL
in AEOLIAN HALL

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:00 ADMISSION FREE
Demonstrating The DUO ART PIANOLA used in different ways

MARIE STODDART Soprano RUTH CRAMER Danseuse
SYLVIA BROMLEY Danseuse McNAIR ILGENFRITZ Pianist
GERARD CHATFIELD Pianolist

1. Sonate, Op. 74, No. 1. B flat. Allegro Moderato . . . . . *Glazounow*
Mr. Chatfield playing The Duo Art Pianola with a regular Pianola Music Roll
2. (*a*) Chanson provencale . . . . . *Dell' Acqua*
(*b*) Hills o' Skye . . . . . *Harris*
Miss Stoddart
Mr. Chatfield using The Duo Art Pianola for accompanying with a Pianola Music Roll
3. (*a*) Deux Poêmes . . . . . *Ilgenfritz*
Poême Romantique
Poême Passionée
(*b*) Nymphs and Fauns . . . . . *Bemberg*
Mr. Ilgenfritz
Playing The Duo Art Pianola by hand
4. (*a*) Deux Poêmes . . . . . *Ilgenfritz*
Poême Romantique
Poême Passionée
(*b*) Nymphs and Fauns . . . . . *Bemberg*
The Duo Art Pianola automatically reproducing the playing of Mr. Ilgenfritz
5. (*a*) Etude, Op. 10, No. 12 . . . . . *Chopin*
Played by Harold Bauer
(*b*) Tendre Aveu (Romance) Op. 43, No. 2 . . . . . *Schutt*
Played by Alexander Raab
(*c*) Shepherd's Hey . . . . . *Grainger*
Played by Percy Aldridge Grainger
The Duo Art Pianola automatically reproducing the playing of these Pianists
6. Group of Old Fashioned Ball Room Dances
(*a*) Polka (*b*) Schottische (*c*) Yorke (*d*) Varsoviana (*e*) Galop
Miss Cramer and Miss Bromley
Dancing to The Duo-Art Pianola

This will be a wonderful recital. It will demonstrate the *three methods* by which The Duo-Art Pianola can be played. It will demonstrate that The Duo-Art Pianola is the greatest musical instrument that has ever been conceived.

Think of a magnificent Steinway or Weber Piano that can be used for hand-playing like any other piano—that can be played artistically by anyone with a Pianola Music Roll—and which will automatically reproduce the exact playing of concert pianists with every shade of expression which they use.

You are invited to attend this Recital. If you cannot do so, The Duo-Art Pianola will be demonstrated for you informally at any time.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"
Aeolian Hall, 29-33 West 42nd Street, bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

MADE EAST PRUSSIA A DESOLATE WASTE

150 Miles of Silent, Ruined Towns Mark the Path of the Late Invasion.

DAMAGE TOTALS MILLIONS

Thousands of Women and Children Said to Have Been Carried Off to Russia.

KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia, April 8. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Thousands of persons homeless, thousands of buildings burned to the ground and hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars' worth of damage done—such is the toll of the Russian invasions of East Prussia, which culminated recently in a raid on the little city of Memel, in the northernmost corner of the province.

Hard on the heels of the most recent invaders, an Associated Press correspondent recently toured East Prussia—or that part of it which at one time or another had been held by the Russians—and had an opportunity to see the effects of their forward march, and of their retreat as they were driven back into their own country.

From the German-Russian border, which is fifteen miles to the northward of Memel, to Bialla, which is far to the south, and for miles inward from the curving boundary line there now lies, in place of a one-time prosperous agricultural section, an almost desolate waste, punctuated here and there with half-ruined communities.

Less than seventy-two hours after the Russians had wrecked the town of Memel, only to leave it—and 171 of their number dead—when German reinforcements arrived, the Associated Press correspondent reached the isolated community, to find it a veritable city of fear, only partially heartened by the presence of strong military forces.

Roads Blocked With Fugitives.

Along every road within miles of Memel were hundreds of wagons full of fugitives, hurrying with what they had been able to save from their homes before the invaders, crushing into the large centres of population to the south and the westward. Their numbers were added to the thousands who earlier had fled in similar fashion and now are quartered all over Germany until the time may be ripe for them to go back to the ruins of their homes.

Alone a line of 150 miles as the crow flies, and for a distance varying from five to fifty miles inward from the Russian border, there now remains but a succession of ruins.

After painstaking efforts, the East Prussian authorities have been able to estimate the number of fugitives driven out at about 300,000, the number of horses taken at 100,000, the number of cattle at 150,000. The extent of the property damage, however, it is as yet impossible even to guess. That it will run into the millions is altogether likely.

These same authorities appear to have proceeded with conservatism. Wild tales of atrocities, which can be heard on every hand, have been discounted from first to last, and in many cases have been proved to be the products of excited imagination. Careful investigation, nevertheless, has established beyond much doubt, according to German statements, that thousands of women and children have been carried off to Russia, and that, in addition to the marauding that is patent to the casual glance, civilians have been killed and outraged.

Bleak eastern East Prussia today presents, not the appearance of Belgium, with its shell-ruined towns, but a succession of devastated towns, all but devoid of inhabitants. The extent of the damage varies only in degree—from Schirwindt, the City of the Dead, to Memel, the City of Fear.

The tour of East Prussia began at Insterburg, which has felt the Russian invasion practically not at all, and extended to Gumbinnen, which is ringed about with battlefields where in the Fall the Russian invasion was combated desperately. The town has suffered, but negligibly in comparison with those nearer the border.

Through a waste of partially ruined villages the way led to Tilsit, once held by the Russians under Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief. Even the most bitter anti-Russian, however, admits that the troops which came first were soldiers, not marauders, and behaved themselves.

The invasion of Memel had in a measure cast its shadow before, until even in Tilsit the effects were felt. Hundreds of wagons poured into the city. The occupants had not the slightest idea of their ultimate destination. They traveled blindly, actuated by a terrible fear of the Russians and the one desire to save themselves.

Though nominally a city, Memel really is a large town, with the one main street common to towns everywhere. That street bore the traces of the Russian invasion, for every store window was smashed in.

In the place of the 600 Landsturm that formerly had guarded the place—and the whole region surrounding it—there were thousands of regular troops. The two hotels were full of officers and the streets swarmed with both soldiers and sailors, for in the harbor lay cruisers and torpedo boats that had been sent hastily to Memel to bombard the Russians as they retreated.

Mayor Bayonetted by Invaders.

A whole army corps, however, would not have served to calm the town completely. Its inhabitants had suddenly been awakened to what the war really meant. Its Mayor lay desperately ill from a bayonet wound in the hospital. Between 500 and 600 of the population of the city and the environs had been carried off by the retreating forces. Shops were wrecked and gutted.

The scenes of destruction on the way to Memel had seemed bad enough, but they could not be placed in the same category with conditions to the north, and the east of the city. The Russians had moved in in two columns, driving the Landsturm troops before them, and little was left behind.

The way led due north to Nimmersau, almost on the Baltic and but a few hundred yards from the German-Russian border, over which the Russians had poured a few days before. The force had included, according to all accounts, 500 Cossacks, followed by civilians who completed the work of wrecking.

Half a hundred Russian prisoners were concluding the work of burying their 171 dead fellows when The Associated Press correspondent left Memel. The route led back to Tilsit, still choked with refugees. Ever and again there would appear long wagon trains of ammunition and supplies, bound for some point along the long fighting line, and once in a while batteries of artillery plowing through the deep mud.

A non-commissioned artillery officer, plodding along toward the hosital in Tilsit, asked permission to ride, and told the tale of the previous day's battle. His company, called in an emergency to act as infantry and help defend a position near the border, had been badly broken up by what he described as a villainous machine-gun fire.

"These Russians certainly can shoot," he declared. "I've put in a good many years as an artilleryman and don't mind artillery fire. Neither is infantry fire disconcerting. But deliver me from the machine guns. It's awful. Out of eighty-six of us they killed six—with bullets from a flank fire right through the temple—and severely wounded a lot more. But—we held that position."

The rain turned to blinding snow, through which the automobile slipped and slithered on its way from Tilsit to Pilkallen. Pilkallen used to bear a very lively reputation because of its rum shops, but all that is left of them now is wrecked interiors and smashed glass. A few of the thousands who formerly lived in the place are still there, wandering about aimlessly, waiting for the time when the war will be over and former activities restored.

In all the city there is not a trace of gunfire or of damage by shelling. The Russians, so the inhabitants tell one, came in, occupied the place for a while, destroyed it bit by bit, and then set fire to it when the Germans who drove them out approached. In all of East Prussia it has but one parallel—Goldap. Its gaping, fire-singed walls, its handful of inhabitants, its mocking signs indicating former prosperity, tell the story of destruction more strikingly even than deserted villages and isolated buildings from which the owners have fled. The very presence of a few people serves to enhance the spectacle of desolation.

Schirwindt, the City of the Dead.

Yet even Pilkallen, twice the stronghold of the Russians since the beginning of the war, did not oppress one as the city nearest to it—Schirwindt, directly on the Russian border, appropriately named the "City of the Dead" by an otherwise unemotional German lieutenant.

The approach to Schirwindt leads along a broad, tree-lined boulevard. For miles one can see the tall, two-spired church that stands as an outpost for the city. Here, almost for the first time, were indications of a bombardment, for both of the towers had been riddled by shells from big guns, and the roof in half a dozen places was gaping.

Schirwindt's only living "inhabitants" are hundreds of carrion crows that were devouring the carcasses of the horses killed in the battles there. The birds rose in black clouds as the automobile approached, and circled overhead until it was gone.

In all Schirwindt there remains but one object that has not been partially or entirely destroyed—a little public fountain surmounted by a bronze figure sheltered by the church. The last inhabitant has fled, for none of the houses is habitable.

Months ago the pews in the church were ripped away to make room for horse stalls, and over all the dust is thick. Empty cartridge shells litter the floor, both of the church and of houses that were used for defensive purposes. At the entrance to the house of worship there stares out the mocking sign, ornamented with a soldier's riddled helmet, bearing the words: "Peace be with you."

Farther south lies Goldap, which was reached only after plowing through snow drifts—late in March—with the aid of Russian prisoners and their shovels. The way led across the battlefields of Gumbinnen again—row after row of deserted trenches with their barbed wire entanglements, and their countless graves.

Goldap is in every respect a second Pilkallen, though there is more life there now than has as yet been revived in the more northerly city. The first troops to occupy Goldap were possessed of the idea that the Germans were operating an extensive and effective spying system, and believed that it was being operated through the electric light plant in the city. Therefore they demolished the plant. Eventually these troops were driven out, but were followed by others which stayed for four months, quartering themselves in such buildings as they had not burned down, or as had not been destroyed by their predecessors.

From Goldap southward the population changes rapidly in character, and at Marggrabowa it is largely Polish. The city itself has suffered far less than many places near it, but shows the signs of invasion nevertheless. Business has virtually ceased, and seven out of ten persons on the streets are soldiers. The hundreds of Russian prisoners captive there are kept in one of the undisturbed buildings.

Stagnation rather than destruction marks the road onward toward Lyck, whence the way led directly to the Russian border and to Grajewo. It is the claim of the Germans that not one building was left intact by the Russians between Lyck and the frontier.

From the boundary almost to the outposts of Grajewo are trenches, invariably built on the top of the rolling hills and taken one by one by the Germans by storm. In all the journey there is to be seen but one German trench, hastily constructed by night at the foot of a particularly steep hill.

On the southward road toward Schtschutschin, cut and rutted by artillery and munition trains, hundreds of German soldiers are at work trying to transform it into something approximating the well-built German roads. Russian prisoners by hundreds are doing similar work in all parts of East Prussia and the territory held by the Germans.

At the boundary line between Grajewo and Lyck the Russian destruction had begun with a nice exactitude at the frontier, but on the line between Schtschutschin and Bialla they seem to have been less careful, for about half a mile from the distinguishing posts the burning and wrecking set in, then stopped as if the mistake had been recognized, and then began again at the first house on the German side.

Evidences of the destructive invasions grow increasingly fewer as one continues through Bialla and Arys to Loetzen. Yet not until one reaches the last-named town does the sense of paralyzation of the ordinary industry and occupation cease.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The Germans have successfully played the same strategic game against the British as the latter played in the fight at Neuve Chapelle, striking suddenly at a point in the line that had been weakened to reinforce the line elsewhere. For the British troops to have advanced to Hill No. 60 required a concentration of men and guns. It is now apparent that some of these men and some of the artillery were brought down from the line north of Ypres and the line to the north was temporarily weakened. The Germans have not been slow to seize the opportunity offered. Finding their counter attacks against the new positions futile, they nevertheless continued them and at the same time prepared for an attack to the north. The attack was launched and was successful. The German advance carried them across the Ypres Canal and gave them possession of several small towns on its western side.

There is a very definite object to be attained through a continuation of this move, which means a good deal more than the changing hands of a few villages or a few square miles of territory. The British line around Ypres is a distinct salient, and has been all Winter. It has been straightened out somewhat and made somewhat less dangerous by the capture of Zillebeke and Hill No. 60, a little to the east. But the salient still existed. Both the actions at Neuve Chapelle and at Zillebeke were fought largely with the object of removing such wedges from the battle line, and straightening it out. The British advantage gained by this operation at Zillebeke has been largely offset by the German advance across the Ypres Canal. The German line has now been pushed west until it has almost, if not quite, reached the highway between Ypres and Dixmude at a point not more than eight miles north of Ypres. This line, therefore, forms a semi-circle around the town.

It is evident that the German General Staff has selected this section of the Allies' line as the object of its main offense in the west. This has probably been the German plan from the outset, but if there was any doubt the decision has been dictated by the recent British activity, which demanded a vigorous counter offensive as a check. Weather conditions have heretofore prevented any move by either belligerent in this section. This fact has diminished the German chances of success. Before the winter set in the line from Arras to Nieuport saw some of the hardest fighting in the western theatre. Germany was making her drive for Calais, and it was only by straining their forces to the utmost that the Allies were able to check the advance. The real check came around Ypres—the line held by the British troops. Germany found it impossible to advance beyond this town. Now the British line has been strongly reinforced by many new divisions recently put in the field. If Germany could not advance last fall, she can hardly expect to have a great measure of success now when the rate of increase in the number of men on her front has been much greater than her own. She has succeeded, however, in drawing her lines much more closely around Ypres, and the English position there, while not necessarily dangerous, is uncomfortable. Heavy counter attacks may therefore be expected, and as the Germans will be fighting with the canal at their backs, these attacks, if successful, will cause the Germans great loss in men, if not also in guns.

In the German wedge at St. Mihiel the French are still going forward, their latest reported success being of considerable moment. For some weeks past the French have been incessantly nibbling at the German line, both on the sides of the wedge and at its apex. The German lines here are gradually being bent back and sooner or later it seems inevitable that they must retire on Metz. These latest reports show an advance at the point of the salient rather than against the sides. Heretofore, while their attacks have extended to the woods in the immediate vicinity of St. Mihiel, their main attack was delivered in the Bois de Prêtre at Regniéville, and along the road from that place to Thiaucourt, the latter town being the ultimate objective.

An attack, however, against the point of a salient is not calculated to produce determinate results unless the attack be overwhelmingly successful, which is not very likely in the present case. Far more fruitful is the operation against the sides which threaten the lines of communication, for success in this insures a complete withdrawal, which, in the face of an active enemy, might easily be disastrous.

Germany's object in creating this wedge in her lines was undoubtedly to be in a position later to completely encircle and invest Verdun. It is doubtful if any attempt will be made to attack the French line as a whole from St. Mihiel. The danger involved is too great. If, while Germany is attacking St. Mihiel, the French redouble their attacks on the side of the angle, the German line will be in much greater peril than the French, for the French, if successful, will then cut the lines by which the Germans live. If the Germans are successful the French lines of supply are in no danger as their forces can be fed and supplied from practically anywhere along the country in their rear. Moreover, should the Germans commence an attack at St. Mihiel it is practically certain that all the French would have to do in reply would be to mass a large force either at Les Eparges or at Reginéville. The threat itself of such a move would be almost certain to cause a cessation of the German offense.

POLAND A WILDERNESS.

Holes in the Ground the Only Shelter of Thousands of Peasants.

BERLIN, April 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A picture of indescribable desolation—with fully 5,500 houses destroyed, thousands of peasants homeless and living in holes in the ground, absolute cessation of any kind of work that shall provide for a Fall harvest—is drawn in the reports now reaching here from Russian Poland.

The retreating Russians, fleeing before the German advance, appear to have treated their own territory quite as severely as they did East Prussia earlier, and to have left it a veritable wilderness in which disease is apt to appear at any moment, and starvation is almost an absolute certainty within a short time.

The peasants, or those who still remain, show utter indifference to their condition and are making not the slightest efforts to reconstruct what has been torn and burned down, nor to plant crops of any kind. The majority of those of military age are away in the armies, or dead, and the old and young left behind seem unconscious of what the results of their inactivity are likely to be.

Three-quarters of Poland have been hit by the war, and damage estimated at one billion rubles, or half a billion dollars, has been done. Practically all the cattle and horse flesh in the country have been carried off by the retreating Russians. Their destruction of the villages as they retreated apparently was for the purpose of checking the Germans.

The homeless thousands, either too shiftless or too uncertain of the future to want to reconstruct their houses, have scooped out burrows in the ground in which they now live in lack of anything approaching sanitation. Only in isolated instances, where their priests have been able to exert the proper influence, has any move been made by the people to safeguard themselves against the future.

DUCHESS ACCUSES GERMANS

Marie of Luxemburg Says They Take Food from Her Subjects.

LUXEMBURG, April 23, (via Genoa and Paris.)—Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg has sent an official protest to Berlin against the methods of distribution of food supplies, which is said to have resulted in bringing nearly half of her subjects to the verge of starvation. She says that gifts of food, money, and clothes have been sent to Luxemburg from all parts of the world, but that only a small part of these gifts reached the civilian population. She also says that the German Army is requisitioning provisions in exchange for scrip.

BRYAN CHECKS TOURISTS.

No Passports for Sightseers to Europe's Battlefields.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Bryan is refusing to issue passports to Americans who wish to visit belligerent countries in Europe for sightseeing purposes. Mr. Bryan made public today a letter he had sent to an unnamed person who wrote to the Department asking for passports for a party of sightseers. This letter, which now has been adopted as a form for use in answering similar requests, is as follows:

The department has received your letter of April 17, in which you say:

A party here is planning to go to France and England this Summer, and would like some information on the following points:

1. Of what value is a passport over there?
2. How near the last line of trenches are civilians allowed?
3. Do you know if it is possible to get north of Paris on the August battlefields and get some good pictures of the ruins?
4. Would an American be allowed to visit the hospitals?
5. What papers ought one to be sure to carry to be sure to avoid the inconvenience of the spy mania?
6. Could you give some estimate as to how much higher food prices are in England and France over the normal?

"All American citizens going abroad are advised to carry passports, and it is absolutely necessary for persons visiting the belligerent countries to carry them. However, I am obliged to inform you that the Department does not deem it advisable to issue passports to persons who wish to visit belligerent countries for the mere purpose of sightseeing.

"It is sincerely hoped that the persons to whom you refer will refrain from attempting to visit belligerent countries merely for curiosity or pleasure. The Department believes that the presence of American tourists in and about the places where military operations are being carried on is most undesirable, and can give such persons no assurance that they will be immune from arrests and difficulties, if they persist in attempting to visit those places."

PREDICTS ECONOMIC FAILURE IN GERMANY

Sir George Paish Believes Business Men Will Agitate for Peace.

TELLS OF HOME PROSPERITY

England's Purchasing Power Little, if at All, Impaired, Thanks to Her Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 23.—Sir George Paish, who recently returned to his duties as editor of The Statist, after a brief rest necessitated by his exacting labors at the Treasury, has given me his views on financial conditions in Germany, of which Dr. Karl Helferrich, the German Finance Minister, recently spoke optimistically.

While Sir George's statements had no direct reference to Dr. Helferrich's declarations, they form a valuable presentation of the view of German finance taken by a representative British expert:

"I cannot think," said Sir George, "that if the business men of Germany have any weight in the councils of the Empire the war will be continued indefinitely. If the military element in Germany does not realize the economic disadvantages to the country arising from a long war, the business men of Germany will realize them clearly and unmistakably. No one is better able to gauge the advantage or disadvantage of a policy pursued by any country than the business men; and it is evident that the business men of Germany are already alive to the consequences to themselves and their country of the war. Moreover, they will realize that the longer war continues the more disastrous will be its results for Germany.

"At the time of the Moroccan conference, when the military powers in Germany were apparently bent on war, the business men succeeded in inducing the Emperor to preserve peace, and I do not doubt that the increasing economic indications that Germany can not hope to win will induce the business men of Germany to bring all the influence they possess to bear upon the governing classes to recognize the facts of the situation and thus minimize the consequences to their country of this war.

"It is evident to every one outside of Germany that the country cannot stand the financial strain of a long war as the Allies can, who are able to carry on, not only their home, but their foreign trade also in much the usual manner, and, therefore, in proportion to their population, have little or no loss of purchasing power; whereas the German loss of purchasing power is very serious. Moreover, it will be evident to the business men of Germany, as well as to every one outside, that the longer the war lasts and the greater the sacrifices of the Allies the more onerous must be the terms of peace, and the more serious the permanent consequences to the German nation.

"So far as England is concerned, her great imports show not only that she has not reduced her consumption, but has increased it. It was pointed out in The Statist of April 10 that British imports in March were at the rate of nearly £900,000,000 ($4,500,000,000) a year, and that, including Government purchases abroad of all kinds, the rate of imports was now over £1,000,000,000 ($5,000,000,000) a year. This Great Britain is accomplishing mainly by means of her exports and the sum she is receiving from the interest on her capital abroad and the earnings of her shipping. To make these huge purchases she has, in fact, to call in a very small amount of the great fund of capital she possesses abroad."

BERLIN'S NEW PUBLIC WORKS.

Municipality Spending $62,500,000—Labor Supply Is Short.

BERLIN, April 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The demand for new capital on the part of commercial and manufacturing companies has not been greatly restricted by the war, as has been supposed. In the March quarter new and old joint stock and limited liability companies absorbed $21,700,000 of new capital, as compared with $36,200,000 for the corresponding quarter of 1914. In March alone 110 new companies were organized, or nearly twice as many as in November.

Since the war began the total amount of capital absorbed by such companies has been slightly less than $100,000,000. Of this total $43,900,000 fell to manufacturing companies, and the rest to banks and general commercial undertakings. Banks alone absorbed about $23,500,000 of new capital. Most of the manufacturing and trading companies that called for new capital needed it for financing Government contracts for military supplies.

Bank clearings in Germany for March were more nearly normal than for any month since the war began. In August the turnover fell as low as $700,000,000, considerably less than half the July total. During the following five months it ranged a little more $1,000,000,000; but for March the figures advanced to $1,378,000,000, which was only 20 per cent. less than for March of 1914.

Figures indicating the large amount of public work being carried on in Berlin have just been compiled. They show that about $62,500,000 is being expended. The improvements include the construction of a new subway, involving $17,500,000; harbor work, $9,250,000; a central market building, $10,000,000; several bridges and street widenings, an addition to the city's principal railway station, and improvements on one of the big roads; a rapid transit extension and an "L" connection, as well as one new interurban road.

The authorities of Berlin are about to order work begun on a market hall which will be the largest in the world. It will have a total length of more than three-fifths of a mile.

The Association of Employment Agencies in the Mark (Province) of Brandenburg announces that the number of vacant situations reported to its Greater Berlin offices in the last week of March exceeded by 1,500 the number of applicants for work. Even for unskilled labor the demand is much greater than the supply. As a result, women in increasing numbers are taking positions formerly held by men.

The metal industry reflects the same conditions. The number of positions vacant for want of men is more than 1,500. Only 168 applications for work were received during the week. The chemical industry, although suffering from the stoppage of virtually all export possibilities, also has great need of skilled workers.

In addition to suffering through the calling of men to the colors the local labor market has been deprived of a great number of laborers who have gone to the Eastern provinces to rebuild the destroyed houses or to prepare for sowing the Spring crops. The building trade is prostrated.

There is a strong demand for women workers in all industries furnishing materials for the army.

HITS GERMANY'S CREDITORS.

Bundesrath Extends the Period of Prohibition of Foreigners' Suits.

BERLIN, (via London,) April 23.—The Federal Council has extended until July 31 the operation of the order which provides that claims held by foreign persons or corporations which accrued before July 31, 1914, cannot be sued upon in German courts. This order is a counter-measure to the moratoria existing in most of the other countries at war. The Chancellor is authorized to make exceptions to the rule in special cases.

The Council also has ordered all holders of rice and rice flour in quantities exceedng 200 kilograms (400 pounds), to report to the so-called purchasing agency, which is authorized to buy any or all of these commodities reported.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOST SERIOUS WAR LOSS

Is Labor, Says Professor Jenks—Gains for This Country.

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the Division of Public Affairs of the School of Commerce of New York University, lectured yesterday at the Judson Memorial on "The Effects of the European War," and said that after the war this country would probably become the money centre of the world.

"The effects of the war will be enormous losses to all the fighting countries," he said. "The loss in labor is probably the most serious, as millions of the finest artisans will have died before it is over. The loss in capital will run into many billions, and the great war debts will mean that the fighting countries will be crippled by having to pay the interest charges on these enormous amounts. The United States, on the other hand, not having these terrible debts to face, will have a great advantage in future trade.

"The destruction of the industries of Belgium and part of France and the disorganization of the industries of Germany, England, and Russia will place them under a great handicap, which will benefit this country. By the end of the war these countries will have to fight hard to recover their former markets, most of which will be in the possession of the United States and other neutral nations.

"Still the United States is a loser by the war, since it seems impossible to make an arrangement whereby the shiploads of fertilizers now lying in German ports can be brought here, and our agricultural interests are suffering for it. This, however, is not a great loss, and will be made up after the war. Of course our cotton exports have suffered, and there have been other minor injuries to our trade, but we are practically untouched by the war when compared with the European nations."

SALE OF MAPS "VERBOTEN."

Dealers Mustn't Supply Those of Germany's Vulnerable Frontier.

BERLIN (via London), April 23.—The military commander of the Province of Brandenburg has forbidden the sale of detail maps and of guide books or literature describing the northern, eastern or western boundary districts of Germany.

ZIONISTS PRAISE WILSON.

Convention of Mizrachi Sends Telegram Commending His Policy.

Members of the Mizrachi, a wing of the Zionist movement in this country, met in annual convention yesterday in the Broadway Central Hotel for the first of a series of meetings scheduled to last until next Tuesday. More than 500 congregations were represented. Rabbi Abramowitz of St. Louis, President, called the meeting to order, and Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein of New York, Secretary, read the roll-call. In the room were Zionists from every section of the country, twenty-five reporting from Chicago and ten women delegates from Pittsburgh.

Rabbi Mayer Berlin of Germany, who is now in this country to spread the propaganda of the organization, received a cordial welcome. The Treasurer's report showed that the finances were in a healthy condition and that there were affiliated with Mizrachi sixty-five organizations in this country.

Rabbi M. S. Margolies of the Eighty-fifth Street Synagogue recommended the establishment in Jerusalem of a national university and his project was warmly received, and Rabbi Berlin said that the rebuilding and the rehabilitation of Palestine, to be successful, must not be confined to a few.

In a telegram addressed to President Wilson, his Cabinet, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the convention expressed a desire for a continuance of "perfect peace and perfect neutrality."

The rabbis will preach in various synagogues of the city today and the convention will hear from Borough President Marcus M. Marks and Louis D. Brandeis tomorrow.

ARGUE ON WRIT FOR HORNE.

Government Contends Granting of Petition Would Violate Neutrality.

BOSTON, April 23.—The application of Werner Horn for a writ of habeas corpus was taken under advisement by Federal Judge Morton today, after a hearing on the Government's demurrer to the petition.

The Government attorneys contended that to grant the petition would mean that the United States would have no rights which it could enforce as a neutral nation against a member of the German army. Horn's counsel argued that international law controlled the case as the German Government, and not the individual, was responsible for Horn's offense of illegally transporting, between States, the explosive with which he tried to destroy the international bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

WILLIAM THAW SAFE.

Cablegram to Father Shows Reports of Death Were False.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.—Fears for William Thaw, 2d, who is serving as an aviator with the Foreign Volunteers fighting for France, were set at rest today when his father, Benjamin Thaw of this city, received a cablegram from Lawrence Slade, a relative in Paris, which read: "William safe."

Thaw had been reported in dispatches from Paris as having been killed while scouting near Verdun. Mr. Thaw said he did not know just where his son was stationed, but he could reach him by mail. Mr. Slade is keeping in close touch with him.

STARVATION ADDED TO POLAND'S WOES

Mothers Seek Sustenance for Babies in Empty Tins Discarded by Armies.

MAKE SOUP OF FIR BARK

All People Left in One Town Crowded Into a Schoolroom—Day's Relief Gifts.

The American Polish Relief Society, of which Mme. Marcella Sembrich is President, has received a report from a representative in Poland, whose headquarters are at Lyck, dealing with conditions among Polish non-combatants. One part of that report, which indicates the terrible conditions, read:

> In the farming district of Starlicz our motor, laden with food and warm clothing, found fourteen people in the cellar of a half demolished barn. They were subsisting on frozen turnips which they managed to dig from the ground with iron bars. Five of their number had died, and one woman had given birth to a baby on the day previous. We helped them to build a better shelter and left them sufficient warm clothing and a month's supply of food.
>
> Women were eagerly gathering the tins left by the commissary department, when the soldiers departed, as our relief party reached Osalwich. These tins were empty—had been empty for days. Some had contained condensed milk; others had contained meats and vegetables. The women were heating water and pouring it into these discarded and rusted tin cans, seeking what little nourishment they could get for their little ones.

Sad Conditions at Radom.

Another report received by the committee was from Russian Poland. It cited many instances to prove the extent of the destitution and suffering. An instance cited typical of many was from the committee's representative at Radom. It read:

> We reached what had once been the town of Bruisk, with more than 200 inhabitants. Of that number 44 had been killed by shells. They were all civilians. The others, with the exception of about 60, had fled. These 60 were living in the schoolhouse, a log building of one room. They had been making a sort of soup from the tender inner bark of fir trees, and this, with now and then a stray rabbit they managed to snare, had been their only food for weeks. Three babies had been born in this one room. Every other building had been destroyed by fire from the bombardment. There had been five deaths in that room, aged people who had died of starvation, and it was a miracle that any survived.

The offices of the American Polish Relief Committee are at 14 East Forty-seventh Street.

THE TIMES has received $2 as a contribution from "American" for the Polish Relief Fund.

Red Cross Supply Shipments.

The American Red Cross will ship to England on the American liner St. Paul to day a $10,000 consignment of hospital and medical supplies to the British Red Cross. The consignment includes 11,000 pounds of absorbent cotton, tetanus antitoxin, and thousands of hospital garments. On the Russian-American liner Kursk, which sails next Tuesday, the Red Cross will ship a $21,000 consignment to the Russian Red Cross at Petrograd. The consignment consists of hospital garments, hospital supplies and miscellaneous clothing.

On the Italian liner San Giovanni, which sails today, the Red Cross will make its first shipment to the Montenegrin Red Cross at Cettinje. The consignment will include 1,100 pounds of absorbent cotton, a large quantity of hospital supplies, and clothing for destitute women and children.

The Red Cross European War Fund was increased by $2,804.53 yesterday and now amounts to $484,402.23. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Edward S. Harkness	$2,000
Bronx Red Cross	429
Horace Mann School	250
Riverdale-Spuyten Duyvil-Kingsbridge Red Cross	100
A. O. Gilliat	25

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $1,091.50 yesterday, and the fund now totals $1,023,174.92. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Fund, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Tea Garden	$344	Howard Emery	$10
Academy of the Holy Child Jesus, Suffern	80	King's Daughters of Chappaqua	10
Anonymous	50	C. L. Foster	25
Calendar Com.	46	Margaret E. Byington	11
Kauffman lecture	32	R. W. Moore	10
Miss V.	100	Mrs. H. K. Viole, A. E. Borie, and Mrs. A. E. Borie	15
Potato Fund	20	Mary H. Taggart	10
Cosmopolitan Club	26	Chain letters	22
A. F. Eby	10	Margaret Leitch	10
Emily E. Brodhead	25	J. H. Himmelberger	10
K. Williams	10		
Batavia Woman's Club	10		

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy Fund now totals $146,502.48. Subscriptions should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 Fifth Avenue. Yesterday's gifts of $10 or more were:

Mrs. Clara B. Crane, Dalton, Mass.	$25
Mrs. Louise F. Crane, Dalton, Mass.	25
C. H. Greenleaf, Boston	100
Mrs. G. A. Hall, Brookline, Mass.	50
Richard H. Long, Farmington, Mass.	50
Charles H. Traiser, Farmington, Mass.	15
Mrs. J. B. Ames, Cambridge, Mass.	25
Lucy E. Prescott, Newton	25
Thomas Watson, Boston	100
Charles D. Butler, Pittsfield, Mass.	10
Mary S. Eaton, Concorn, Mass.	50
W. T. Butler, Pittsfield, Mass.	10
Harriet L. Eaton, Concorn, Mass.	50
S. A. Coghill, Sheldonville, Mass.	25
Charles F. Ayer, Boston	25
Henry S. Hauswell, Boston	100
Elizabeth S. Watson, Boston	25
Allan C. Emery, Newton, Mass.	10
C. M. Blaisdell, Chicopee, Mass.	10
Charles W. Hubbard, Auburndale, Mass.	50
Mrs. John Lawrence, Groton, Mass.	100
Mrs. E. H. Clark, Boston	50
Mrs. Edward S. Grew, Boston	50
Eugene Barry, Ayer, Mass.	50
Charles Hubbard, Auburndale, Mass.	60
Clara T. Prescott, Lawrence, Mass.	50

Persian Relief Fund.

The Persian War Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to Edwin M. Bulkley, 43 Exchange Place, now amounts to $25,694.71. New subscriptions yesterday were:

Miss E. L. Paine	$50	John Stewart	$25
Mrs. S. G. Inman	10	Miss H. M. Griffith	12

Vacation Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Treasurer, is now $83,731.98. New subscriptions received yesterday were:

Central Com. on Scholarship	$30	Mrs. William Bliss	$11
		Other gifts	18

The Serbian Funds.

The three Serbian relief funds, the offices of which are at 70 Fifth Avenue, all report substantial increases. The total of the Agricultural Fund and the Sanitary Relief Fund is now $39,452.11. New subscriptions of $10 or more to these two funds follow:

Mrs. R. Shirmer	$25	A. McReeor	$25
J. Graves	50	F. L. Du Pont	250
M. R. Douglas	20	F. Halpin	10
Bertha W. Smith	23	Miscellaneous	30
Mrs. D. Robinson	25	Mrs. W. Straight	500
Henry Russell	10	Anna R. Warner	20
Mrs. R. Hoe	100	Ethel Smith	10

New subscriptions of $10 or more to Mme. Grouitch's Hospital Fund, which now totals $5,514.34, are as follows:

Maude E. Gibbons	$50	Miss Gillette	$10
Helen M. Armst'g	15	Deaconess Beard	50
Miss V. Goodman	10	Mrs. J. Markoe	60
Maurice Gregg	50	Elizabeth Haines	10
Rosa Steele	10	Miscellaneous	10

British Relief Association.

On behalf of the British War Relief Association, Inc., 132 West Twenty-seventh Street, of which Major Louis Livingston Seaman, M. D., is President, Charles Whittaker, formerly chief of staff of the Belgian War Refugees Committee, London, made an interesting address on the relief work of the Belgians in England, and appealed for donations of used clothing for them. The address and reception to Mr. Whittaker was held yesterday at the apartment of Mrs. Von Pustau in the Hotel Chelsea, West Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Walter Mulliner also spoke and told of the urgent need of surgical dressings.

The association acknowledges receipt of the following new donations:

Dr. L. L. Seaman	$100	A Friend	$50
G. B. Vanderpoel	50	Dr. F. LeR. Satterlee	10
Dr. W. H Thomson	20	Miscellaneous	17
Mrs. C. F. MacLean	60	Dr R. Morton	10

For Home and Foreign Aid.

The Special Relief Society for Destitute Convalescents Abroad and the Unemployed at Home has sent this week cases of supplies to Russian Poland, Tiflis, Montenegro, Serbia, France, Belgium, and Austria. All money should be sent and checks drawn to the order of the Special Relief Society, care Lincoln Trust Company, 204 Fifth Avenue. Donations of new clothing should be sent to the Special Relief Society, Scribner Building, 597 Fifth Avenue. Contributions have been received from the following:

W. E. Benjamin	$50	John D. Ryan	$50
Mrs. O. Wilson	75	Miss L. Iselin	10
Mrs. P. Morton	50	Mrs. H. Pearce	50
Mrs. W. Alexander	100	Mrs. C. Post	10
Mrs. T. J. O. Rhinelander	50	H. B. Hepburn	100

State Giving Generously.

Miss Emma J. Farnsworth of Albany, who has just accepted the Chairmanship of the Woman's Section of the New York State Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has formally taken charge of the State headquarters in Albany, at 15 Washington Avenue. Miss Farnsworth has been organizing the woman's section in different counties and towns. All responded generously and have started a campaign for contributions for the second New York State ship, which will sail the latter part of May.

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid is shipping by the Touraine today to the American Relief Clearing House in Paris for distribution 272 cases. Sixty-six of these cases contain drugs which were contributed by Mrs. Stephen Fitz Gerald of Boston. This contribution alone represents $1,700.

Comfort Kits for Convalescents.

The first shipment of comfort kits for the convalescent soldiers of France will be sent today on the French line steamship Rochambeau. There will be some 2,000 of these kits forwarded by the Lafayette Fund, which has been engaged during the past Winter in sending kits to the French soldiers in the trenches. More than 30,000 of these were shipped.

With the advent of warmer weather the need for the heavy underwear, gloves, mufflers, &c., ceased. Then it was that the supporters of the Lafayette Fund decided to send articles of necessity to the men who have sufficiently recovered from wounds to be discharged from the hospitals and return to the colors.

Each of these kits will contain a suit of light woolen underwear, two pairs of woolen socks, two handkerchiefs, an abdominal belt, a towel, leather shoe laces, a combination knife and spoon, a pipe, writing paper, pencil, cretol ointment, safety pins, a sewing kit, and a cake of soap.

FEARS WAR PLAGUES MAY SOON BE HERE

Dr. J. A. Nydegger of Federal Health Service Urges Safeguards Against Disease.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE FIRST

Says Nation Should Have Full Control of Gateways—Going to Europe to Study.

Dr. J. A. Nydegger, head of the Federal Health Service at the Port of Baltimore, who is sailing today for Europe on the St. Paul to make investigations which will probably keep him in Europe for four or five months, said last night at the Martinique that danger confronts the whole country through the fact that two of the most important seaports, New York and Balimore, are still outside of Federal jurisdiction in the matter of quarantine. Dr. Nydegger said the country should not delay, with the probability of the Spring sending over the typhus, cholera, and plague that are now raging in Europe.

"With regard to my trip to Europe, I can only say that I am going to do some special studying in London," said Dr. Nydegger, "and that I hope to go further you may guess from the fact that I have passports for eight countries. I hope to get some information in a medical way.

"In Baltimore we are confronted by somewhat the same situation in regard to our quarantine service that exists in New York. We share with you the doubtful honor of still being without the pale of Federal jurisdiction. The situation in Europe has accelerated the danger to the country that lies in this fact. In fact the danger to the whole country is imminent from the probability that contagious diseases such as typhus, cholera, and plague may be brought here on almost any westbound ship.

"I have been familiar with the situation here, and I know that to put the New York Quarantine Station into first-class condition—such a condition as would fit it to cope with the situation it may have to face—would require the outlay of a great deal of money. In Baltimore the same is true.

"For some time I have been working away at the situation there, and after eliminating other factors, I reached the conclusion about a year and a half ago, that the "nigger in the woodpile" that prevented the transfer of the local quarantine station to the Federal Government was the foreign shipping interests. They stood in the way. Then I got the practical assurance that these would waive their opposition as soon as the New York Quarantine Station was handed over to the Federal Government.

"Apparently you have revived interest here in this idea. As a matter of fact, I called up Dr. Blue, the Surgeon General of the Federal Public Health Service, the other day, and he seemed to think that public sentiment here was turning in favor of a national quarantine. Baltimore does not seem to have awakened that far. The quarantine station there is not equipped to handle contagious diseases, if a vessel arrives with any large number on board.

"The Federal Government is willing and even desires to take charge of these stations. The health of the nation is a national concern. It is not as if New York and Baltimore were merely their own gateways or simply served that purpose for the States of New York and Maryland. In my opinion we shall meet a very grave danger before the war in Europe is over, and it may be very near.

"I was talking yesterday with the head of the Baltimore office of the North German Lloyd Line about conditions in Serbia and other countries. He told me he had had private advices from Germany that the disease peril was worse than the public knew. I was to have had a meeting yesterday in Baltimore with all the representatives of foreign shipping interests, but only two or three of them appeared. These said they stood ready to make their agreement with me good if New York adopted Federal Quarantine. I told them it was dangerous to wait until then, and that if something happened the responsibility, so far as Baltimore was concerned, would rest with them.

"It is important to note that if the Federal Government takes over the Quarantine, it will make at once the changes necessary to bring the station up to the highest efficiency. Baltimore is paying $30,000 a year to maintain a very inadequate service. I suppose New York is easily paying eight or ten times that sum. From the economic standpoint alone, why should a municipality or a State saddle itself with the great expense of the operation of an inadequate service when the National Government is ready to undertake the sort of service that is needed?

"What weakens a State Quarantine is the fact that it is a political job. The appointee is apt to hold office during the life of one political party in power. The politics of a State should not control a matter that is pre-eminently national. The United States is the only one of nineteen powers that signed the International Sanitary Quarantine agreement that has not been able to enforce uniform quarantine laws. Not 5 per cent. of the immigrants that come to Baltimore stop there, and a majority of those who come to New York go further, so that Quarantine is not a matter for State control. The whole nation's health is at stake, and the sooner people wake up to that fact, the better."

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ROOSEVELT GIVES VIEWS ON BOSSES

Continued from Page 1.

Department had officially reported to me that he had done his duty well and should be reappointed. I acted on the report."

"This question of severing the ligaments between the Siamese twins, Jekyll and Hyde, did not arise, did it, until you and he had ceased to agree?"

"Oh, no," retorted the Colonel seriously. "There was no question of severing the ligaments; it is absorbing one by the other."

"You mean absorbing Mr. Barnes by you or Mr. Barnes absorbing you?"

"I am not speaking of the absorbing of either of us. I am speaking of the absorption in the man of the good character or the bad, that is all."

Justice Rebukes Lawyer.

The clash between the Colonel and his examiner came during a discussion as to whether or not Mr. Roosevelt, while Governor, had removed Lou Payn as Superintendent of Insurance.

"Is it not a fact that Mr. Payn's term of office expired and that you appointed his successor?" asked Mr. Ivins suavely.

"Yes, Sir; but, Mr. Ivins," the Colonel insisted. The lawyer said that it answered his question, and the witness asked if there was any objection to his stating something to the jury.

Mr. Ivins was plainly angry, and John M. Bowers, attorney for Mr. Roosevelt, insisted that the witness be allowed to finish his answer.

Then the cross-examiner turned on the witness.

"Instead of you telling the jury things," he said, "I would like to ask you questions and have you answer any question, if the rules of law are to prevail, when this witness is on the stand like any other ordinary witness"——

It was Justice Andrews's turn to get angry.

"Mr. Ivins," he said, "this witness will be treated as any other ordinary witness. I cannot have any discussions of that kind in this courtroom."

Mr. Ivins apologized and the examination went on.

An instance of the way the Colonel answered the questions of Mr. Ivins to help his own case came when the lawyer took up the appointment of Francis Hendricks as Superintendent of Insurance to succeed Lou Payn.

"Who suggested to you the successor of Mr. Payn?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I suggested him myself," said the witness.

"Was he not suggested by Mr. Platt?"

"He was not," answered the Colonel.

The lawyer told the witness that he had testified already that Mr. Platt made the suggestion, but the Colonel answered that Platt's suggestion was that Hendricks be appointed Canal Commissioner.

"I refused to appoint him Commissioner," the Colonel went on, "because he lived in one of the canal towns and because Mr. Platt offered him the appointment and not I."

"How do you know he did?" Mr. Ivins wanted to know.

The Colonel took quick advantage of the opening and replied:

"Because Mr. Platt handed me Mr. Hendricks's telegram, accepting the appointment."

"Have you that telegram?"

"No, I handed it back to Platt—it was not my telegram."

Colonel Fresh at the Start.

The hours he spent on the witness stand yesterday had apparently not wearied Colonel Roosevelt and he was as aggressive as ever when the cross-examination was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Ivins started off by referring to the message written by the Colonel when he was Governor, in which he urged the establishment of a State printing house, despite Mr. Barnes's opposition to such a step.

"Did you ever do anything further in that respect with the Legislature?" Mr. Ivins asked.

"Officially in connection with the Legislature, no," retorted the witness.

"Did you officially, as Governor, make or propose to be made any investigation with regard to public printing?"

"None whatever, as I remember."

Next Mr. Ivins sought to bring out that Colonel Roosevelt, while Governor, had not vetoed any large appropriations as excessive. He found that on that point the Colonel's memory was not very good.

From that point he brought out that ex-Governor Higgins was Chairman of the Assembly Finance Committee and that Allds was the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. He drew from Colonel Roosevelt the fact that he was very close to Higgins and that he relied greatly on his judgment and integrity, consulting with him more frequently than with Allds, who was leader of the lower house.

Colonel Roosevelt was asked about the leadership of the Democratic Party at that time, and replied:

"The leadership of the Democratic Party in those two years was divided. David B. Hill was the up-State leader and Mr. Croker was the New York City leader, with Mr. Croker growing in power at the expense of Mr. Hill."

At this point Mr. Ivins produced a copy of the Colonel's autobiography and read a reference to his opponent in the Mayoralty campaign as "X. A respectable man, a Judge, behind whom stood Mr. Croker, the boss of Tammany Hall."

The Colonel said that he referred to Judge Van Wyck. Mr. Ivins wanted to know why he did not attack the leadership of Hill as well. The Colonel said that in another part of his autobiography he had referred to Hill's domination of the county machine. He said that Hill remained in politics for some time after his retirement from the United States Senate in 1898, "and that he was reasonably prominent when Judge Parker was nominated for the Presidency in 1904."

Why He Didn't Mention Barnes.

In this way Mr. Ivins led up to the fact that in no part of his autobiography had Roosevelt attacked Barnes, or even mentioned him as a boss. Roosevelt said that he wrote the book in 1913 and that he regarded Barnes then exactly the same as he regarded him now. He added this explanation when asked again why he did not attack Barnes in the book:

"Because I particularly did not want to make any wanton or malicious attack upon him. If my autobiography had been written as an appeal to the voters of New York State to get rid of the dominance of Mr. Barnes in politics in New York State, I should have mentioned him. I never mentioned Mr. Barnes in any unkind way if I could avoid doing it, and scrupulously in the autobiography refrained from making any attack upon any man unless it was impossible to avoid doing it, and then I made it as mild as the facts would permit."

Mr. Ivins asked the Colonel if he had refreshed his memory by reading his autobiography since the train was brought, adding that many of the phrases used by Roosevelt were identical with those in his book. There was a clash between counsel which Colonel Roosevelt seemed to enjoy, and which Mr. Ivins ended by directing Mr. Bowers not to help his witness by suggestions.

"I don't need to help him; he does not need help," retorted Mr. Bowers.

The next move by Mr. Ivins was to establish that although the Colonel made bitter assaults in his autobiography on what he termed "the invisible empire" in government, he had never made any such attack until after his last term as President had expired.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had never used the term "invisible empire" up to that time, but without using the term he had attacked the conditions implied by the term, in a message to Congress in the beginning of 1908, and he had also in messages advocated the enactment of a law making campaign contributions public. The idea, the Colonel testified, was first brought to his attention by Francis J. Heney.

Finally Mr. Ivins nailed the Colonel down to the statement that it was in the last years of his second term that he advocated publicity of campaign contributions. The Colonel, not to be suppressed, got in the statement that "the publicity of campaign expenses was only a feature, and a small feature, of the evils against which I was warring."

His Views on Murphy.

Here followed this interesting recital of Roosevelt's views of the Murphy leadership of Tammany Hall:

Q.—Now, returning to the question of the Democratic leadership of New York State. Do you remember when Mr. Murphy became nominal leader? A.—I do not remember his ever being nominal leader. I understood that he was the real leader when Mr. Croker— My understanding is, in answer to your question, that after Mr. Croker went abroad, Mr. Murphy, somewhere about the year 1904, became the leader of the Democratic Party and was universally recognized as such.

Q.—The leader of the Democratic Party of New York City, meaning thereby, do you not, the leader of the Democratic Party in the State? A.—My memory is that he was first the leader of the Democratic Party in New York City, and then gradually gained such power in the State as to become the leader of the Democratic Party in the State.

Q.—Can you fix those dates? A.—I can only fix them in a general fashion. I should say that his dominance in the State began to be generally admitted in 1906, but I am giving you simply my memory of a thing that I took no particular interest in. My memory is that Mr. Murphy had to do battle with Mr. McCarren of Brooklyn before he got complete control of New York City, and then that there was a fight in which Mr. "Fingey" Connors of Buffalo was concerned, but I have forgotten on what side he was concerned, and that, as a sequel to that fight, Mr. Murphy grew into dominance in the Democratic Party of the State.

The Colonel was asked by Mr. Ivins if he had heard, while he was Governor in 1899 and 1900, of any alleged combination between Democrats and Republicans, similar to that which he now charges exists. He provided a surprise by saying:

"I heard of it and knew of it!"

Q.—Did you ever call the attention of the people to that combination? A.—I did not. I had no proof of it beyond the statement of people who would probably have denied it if I had made the statement. I should have anticipated this suit.

Q.—Why did you not call this to the attention of the people? A.—I could not make an open issue, but that is not what I am talking of. I say that if they had put through effectively the bi-partisan combination which I had reason to believe was contemplated, and had defeated the Franchise Tax bill or blocked the removal of Mr. Payn, as it was threatened they would do, I would have made the same fight then that I actually have made in the case of the Legislature blocking the next two measures of Mr. Hughes.

As To Conferences With Platt.

Following up discussion of the removal of Mr. Payn, Colonel Roosevelt was asked if he held frequent consultations with the then boss, Senator Platt, and ex-Governor Odell, over Payn's successor. The Colonel answered that he did. There were several consultations, he said, some at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, some at the Union League Club and some at the home of his brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson.

Mr. Ivins picked up Colonel Roosevelt's autobiography, and read an excerpt about some people disliking Mr. Platt for esthetic rather than moral reasons.

"When reformers," the autobiography read, "wanted to oppose Mr. Platt they put up some big business man or some man who bathed every day and did not steal. I know the silk-stockinged reformers and the machine, too. The silk-stockinged reformers cannot be trusted."

Q.—Did you ever give any publicity whatever to the conferences between yourself and Mr. Odell and Mr. Platt with regard to the appointment of a successor to Mr. Payn? A.—Do you mean publicity to the fact that I met Mr. Platt?

Q.—Yes, and discussed this question. A.—I never gave any publicity to the newspapers.

Q. But the newspapers had given publicity to the fact that you were discussing the appointment of a successor to Mr. Payn? A.—I think that they did. I think that they did it as a matter of guess, but I think they did it. I did not tell them.

Colonel Roosevelt asserted that the fact that a Democrat voted for a Republican measure did not in itself establish conspiracy or a wrong.

The fact was brought out that Mr. Barnes, when he takes the stand, will deny that he had many talks with Colonel Roosevelt about people not being fit to govern themselves. The testimony was as follows:

Q. How many times during the year 1899 did you see Mr. Barnes alone? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether it was one, two, or three? A. I saw him on several occasions that year, but could not say how many. It would be possible that I was talking with him with other people by in the executive chamber, and I would not know whether you would say it was conversation with him alone or conversation with other people. When it was in the executive chamber it must have been in all probability alone.

Q.—If Mr. Barnes were to testify that he never had but one conversation with you alone, would you say he was wrong? A.—I would.

Q.—Now, have you any memorandum or minutes which fix the time, place, dates, or appointments or conversations with Mr. Barnes alone? A.—I have not.

Q.—You are, therefore, testifying from your unaided memory? A.—From my unaided memory, plus the fact that there are certain letters, those by Mr. Platt, the substance of which I discussed with him as I have testified.

Q.—You are prepared to swear that you had dozens of such conversations with Mr. Barnes? A.—I will say a dozen. I think I said dozens of such conversations, but that would include—I could not tell you the exact number of conversations I had with him while I was Governor, I could not tell you the exact number of conversations I had with him while I was President, but I had a number of such conversations, and some of them were when we were entirely alone.

Q.—If Mr. Barnes's diary would show on its face that he had only one conversation with you alone, and had only six conversations with you two together, would you say that Mr. Barnes's memory, aided by his diary, was incorrect as compared with the memory which you now express? A.—As regards the one conversation with me alone I should know he was incorrect.

Mr. Ivins went into this subject at length and emphasized the fact that Colonel Roosevelt had entertained Mr. and Mrs. Barnes at Albany and Washington, despite his belief that Barnes was an advocate of the "Invisible Empire" form of government.

His Early Hopes for Barnes.

It was at this point that Colonel Roosevelt expressed his belief that Barnes possessed a dual personality. He said he had had dealings with thousands of public men who, he knew, possessed ability and he had always tried to lead them to the right.

Mr. Ivins read a sentence from Mr. Roosevelt's autobiography about Mr. Platt's most efficient lieutenants being men of the best character and the highest standing in the community:

Q.—Did you include Mr. Barnes in these lieutenants in 1913? A.—No.

Q.—Did you include him in that class in 1899 or 1900? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you consult with Barnes at the Capitol? Why did you associate with him? Why did you advise with him? A.—Because I thought he was above the average of the ordinary political leader. I thought that his morality was at least level with the common political and business morality as I found it expressed at that time. I believed that he had it in him if he would abandon those standards to become a most useful public servant of the State, and I believed that there was a good chance for his so becoming.

Q.—Did you discuss his moral standards with him? A.—I expressed a disagreement with him, yes.

Q.—Did you discuss with him then the question as to whether or not he was a good average Republican citizen? A.—I did not say that to him. I said that I thought he could become a very good citizen.

Q.—Did you ever discuss with him what his attitude should be until you took it up at the Lincoln dinner in 1911? A.—Oh, yes, I had expressed my hopes to him of what he would become.

Colonel Roosevelt was asked if, while Governor, he discussed with Barnes the subject of "invisible government," being a combination between the dominant and controlling factors in two parties in the interest of crooked business and corrupt politics.

He replied: "I do not believe that I discussed the phrase exactly as you put it with him. I did discuss the question of acting in my official duty with or without reference to the fact that contributions had been made to campaign funds by business men who were not of the same political party."

"You did that in response to your internal call for an expression of righteousness, did you not?"

"I did that because I felt it my duty to put through the franchise tax bill."

Turning again to the autobiography, Mr. Ivins asked whether it was because of a "phraseological persistence" in the Colonel's mind that he used so many expressions in his testimony which appeared in the book.

The Colonel's reply brought out a new definition of a formula.

"Did you mean that in stating certain ideas of combating certain views, which I had held and which views I have combated for many years, I get to associate certain phrases with the statement?"

Q.—Yes. A.—That is true.

Q.—And that association becomes so strong as to be fixed and finally assumed a shape almost of a formula, does it not, Mr. Roosevelt? A.—Nothing that I say ever assumed the form of a formula.

Q.—If I were to show oyu a series of speeches in which, during a period of years, or a period of weeks, you had repeated practically the same thing, would you still say that it did not assume anything like a formula? A.—I should emphatically say that it was not a formula. As I understand, a formula is something formed on rote, which you do not believe; whereas for such phrases as I write, it is something that I believe and have tried to translate into action whenever it occurs.

The Colonel agreed that two and two made four and that he believed that to be a fact.

"Is not that a formula?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I don't know," retorted the Colonel.

Could Not Identify Signature.

The witness was asked if between 1899 and 1911 or at any time or in any way openly or publicly he had complained of Mr. Barnes and his political activities. The Colonel said he thought he remembered making a speech at the convention of 1910, attacking boss rule and mentioning the former State Chairman. He said he did not think he complained of his being a boss. He was shown a note asking Mr. Barnes to call upon him, but the Colonel couldn't identify his signature.

"If Mr. Barnes should swear that this note was received by him shortly after your occupancy of the Executive Mansion, would you say it was true?" Mr. Ivins asked.

The Colonel said there was no doubt that he had written many such letters and that they had been signed by his secretary, who did not in this instance add his own initial.

"Compared with my signature," the witness said, "I think it is not mine."

"You know," said Mr. Ivins, "that Napoleon's signature changed much during the last ten years of his life, and that the first and the last were not comparable at all."

Justice Andrews remarked that Napoleon's characteristics had nothing to do with the case.

Several letters, which passed between the two principals in the case during the Fall and Winter of 1898, immediately after the Colonel's election as Governor, were put in evidence as tending to show the close relations between the men. In many of these Barnes made suggestions of appointments, and in most cases the Colonel acted favorably upon them.

As soon as the Colonel resumed the stand in the afternoon he was asked if he had ever sent a message to Congress regarding campaign contributions by corporations. There was such a message in 1906, he said. It did not contain anything about publicity of corporation contributions.

The Election of Allds.

Mr. Ivins jumped down to the time of the election of Jotham Allds as President pro tem. of the State Senate, and read a list of legislators who voted for Allds as against Harvey D. Hinman. The lawyer wanted to know if each one mentioned was a Republican. In most cases the Colonel answered in the affirmative.

The Colonel was asked if he knew that of the fifty-one members of the Senate thirty-four voted, twenty-four being Republican and ten Democrats.

The lawyer wanted to find out if the Colonel accused some of the Republican and Democratic legislators, whose names he mentioned, of entering into a corrupt conspiracy to elect Allds. The Colonel said he did not.

One Democrat, referred to by Mr. Ivins, was Senator Bayne, Chairman of the committee, which investigated Albany conditions, and who has been praised during the course of this suit by the Roosevelt forces.

Mr. Ivins pointed out that twenty-four of the thirty Republicans voted in favor of Allds, thereby electing him by a large majority of Republicans.

Q.—I ask you, said Ivins, whether you meant to insinuate that the Democrats elected Mr. Allds? A.—I did.

Q.—As a result of a corrupt conspiracy?

Mr. Bowers—I object to that question. We simply charge a bipartisan vote in this case.

The Court—Do you mean that part of the answer simply means that that was a bipartisan vote without corruption?

Mr. Bowers—There is no charge, I think, as to what part of the answer, that there was corruption. I don't know that there is a charge that there was corruption in any vote.

The Court—I assume that the answer charges corrupt conspiracy between the Republicans and Democrats.

Q.—Now, I want to ask you whether you meant in this charge that Senator Bayn, as a Democrat, voted at the direction of Mr. Murphy? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—You don't know whether you meant to charge that or not? A.—About Senator Bayn—his name was never brought up to me.

Then Mr. Ivins switched to the Philadelphia Convention, at which the Colonel was nominated for Vice President. He was asked if he knew that he had been put in nomination by the press or by any individuals for the Presidency.

"I said," said the witness, "that I was suggested for the nomination by individuals or newspapers, but it seemed to me absurd and I paid no heed to it."

"You came to the Presidency by succession merely as incidental to the unhappy death of Mr. McKinley?" asked the lawyer, and the witness assented.

As to Some Bosses.

Then came the question of the Colonel's election to the Presidency in 1904. He was asked if he remembered who constituted the Republican National Committee of that year. The Colonel said he had chosen Mr. Cortelyou as Chairman.

Mr. Ivins took up the list of members of the committee one by one and asked the witness if he was a boss in his own State. The first name was that of Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut. The Colonel said he did not know, but he might have been. The examination went on.

Q. Delaware was represented in the National Committee by John Edward Addicks, was it not? A. I don't know.

Q. Try to refresh your memory. Isn't it a fact that Mr. Addicks was on that committee? A. I don't know whether he was or not. I know that there had been a fight between the Addicks and the anti-Addicks men about that time, but I forget whether it had ended then and he had gone. But Mr. Addicks was a prominent person. He was called "Gas" Addicks.

Q. That was because of his influence as a corporate magnate, was it not? A. I don't know why.

The Colonel said he did not know how Addicks got his nickname. When asked pointedly if he considered him the boss of the State, he fenced.

"I know there was a great fight between him or his faction and another faction as to which should be dominant."

He said he thought that Addicks was beaten, but could not tell for certain. The lawyer took up W. B. Heyburn, who represented Idaho in the National Committee, and asked:

Q.—Was Heyburn a boss? A.—I don't know whether they had a boss or not. I don't know.

Q.—Who represented Illinois in the National Committee? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it Frank O. Louden of Chicago? A.—Well, I remember him very well. I don't remember whether he was on the National Committee.

Q.—Do you remember whether he was a boss or not? A.—My impression is that he was not.

The Colonel was asked if Harry H. New of Indiana could be characterized as a boss and he replied:

"I think Mr. New was a member of the Indiana machine, but whether he was the boss of it or not I could not tell you. I am doubtful. I don't believe he was."

Then the lawyer went to the next name.

Q.—Who represented Massachusetts? A.—Murray Crane.

Q.—Was he a boss? A.—I didn't think so.

Q.—Do you now think that he was then a boss? A.—No. I don't think that Massachusetts has bosses in the New York sense. I think he was the head of the Massachusetts machine.

Q.—You mean to make a distinction with regard to the definition of "boss," predicated upon locality, do you? A.—I do, most emphatically. Not only outside a State, but within a State.

Q.—That is, I understand that you could not define a boss unless you were told where he came from? A.—No. I might define a boss in a way that would apply to all. The term "boss" in one locality connotated totally different activities and methods of work from what would be connotated by the term of "boss" in another locality of another State.

The next name mentioned was that of ex-Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, who represented that State on the committee.

"Was he a boss in the definition of the term described by locality?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I should say that Mr. Murphy probably was," said the Colonel. He next said that he did not remember who represented New York State on the committee. When told it was William L. Ward, who aided Roosevelt in his 1912 primary fight against Taft, the Colonel grinned.

"Was not he the boss of Westchester County?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"He was the boss of Westchester County," retorted the Colonel with a chuckle.

"No doubt about that, is there?" asked Ivins.

"No doubt about that. And a good friend of mine," was the rejoinder.

Colonel Roosevelt was told that Myron T. Herrick was the committeeman from Ohio.

"Was he a boss in the Ohio sense of the word?" he was asked.

"No, Sir."

Then followed this colloquy:

Q.—Who represented Pennsylvania? A.—Mr. Penrose.

Q.—Was he a boss? A.—He was. He was the man they wanted to nominate for Chairman of the committee, and I would not have them, and put Cortelyou in his place.

Q.—Who represented Texas? A.—I don't know. Cecil Lyons, I think.

Q.—Was he a boss? A.—No.

Q.—Who represented West Virginia? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Was it not Nathan Scott? A.—Nathan Scott, yes.

Q.—Was not he a boss? A.—I do not know his influence in West Virginia.

Next Mr. Ivins asked Colonel Roosevelt if he did not hold a conference with Murray Crane, Franklin Murphy, and Mr. Ward at that time to discuss the organization of the National Committee, and he seized the opportunity to tell how he had dictated the selection of a Chairman. He said:

Dictated Cortelyou's Nomination.

"I think not. I think that discussion of the National Committee organization was with Mr. George Von L. Meyer. That is why I did not think Mr. Crane was on the committee from Massachusetts, for Meyer was the man with whom I discussed the organization. He went on to Chicago, and reported to me that the committee was going to elect Mr. Penrose, and I told him to notify them if they did I would not recognize Mr. Penrose; that I would do all my work separately through Mr. Cortelyou."

Q.—You took the matter in hand personally, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And dictated George W. Cortelyou as Chairman? A.—Yes. I tried to get Cornelius Bliss to take it first, and informed them that I would not submit to having Mr. Penrose put in as Chairman of the committee; that I would insist upon having some man in whom I had entire confidence.

Q.—You did not hesitate to dictate to them whom you insisted upon having as Chairman of that committee? A.—I did not hesitate to dictate to them that I would not have Mr. Penrose, and would have Mr. Cortelyou.

Taking another angle, Mr. Ivins asked if he knew Charles S. Mellen as a delegate to the 1904 convention from Connecticut. The Colonel said he saw Mellen, but did not remember that he was a delegate.

"You have not forgotten that he was the President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company?"

"I know that well."

Then came this exchange:

Q.—Did you ever hear of Joseph Cannon of Danville? A.—I knew him well. Was he not permanent Chairman?

Q.—Well, he was a boss, was not he? A.—He was the boss of the House of Representatives until he was overthrown.

Q.—Well, it took a long time to overthrow him? A.—Yes, it took a long time to overthrow him.

Q.—And he came back, did not he? A.—Not as boss.

Q.—He came back to the House, did not he? A.—He has come back to the House.

Q.—Was not he a boss in the Congressional district in Illinois? A.—I have heard it alleged so.

Q.—You have not the same intimate acquaintance with his quality of boss-ship as you have of that concerning William L. Ward of Westchester County? A.—No, Sir, I have not. I know Mr. Ward, but not the other gentleman you have named. I know only of Cannon's district by hearsay.

"Bosses" Platt and Odell.

Colonel Roosevelt elicited an exclamation of surprise from Mr. Ivins by stating that he did not know Senator Platt was at the 1904 convention as a delegate at large from New York.

"There is no doubt in your mind that Mr. Platt was a boss, is there?" the Colonel was asked.

"This was in 1904?"

"Yes," said Mr. Ivins.

"I think his boss-ship was passing," replied the Colonel.

The Colonel expressed the opinion that Odell was the real Republican boss of New York at that time.

"During Mr. Odell's second term as Governor," he said, "I might have said Mr. Odell more nearly than any one else was boss in New York State, although he was not boss completely in the sense that Mr. Platt had been in the heyday of his power."

After his memory had been refreshed the Colonel said that he believed it was ex-Governor Frank S. Black, who put his name in nomination at the convention. He took occasion to add:

"I was unanimously nominated; there was no opposition."

"You had taken care to see that would occur, had you not?" asked Mr. Ivins.

"I had not," said the Colonel with an emphatic wave of his arm. "Excepting by my actions as President, I never moved my little finger to get the nomination."

"Had you never discussed your nomination with any of these people?"

"I told them that I would be glad to be nominated on my record, that I should be pleased, and if I could not get the nomination on my previous record I did not want it."

The names of ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker and George B. Cox were brought into the trial when Mr. Ivins asked Colonel Roosevelt if he did not know that Ohio was represented at the convention by Foraker, Herrick, Cox, and Charles Foster.

Colonel Roosevelt said he had met Cox.

Q.—Was not Mr. Cox boss of Cincinnati? A.—I understand he was.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Foraker. A.—I do, well.

Q.—Was he a boss? A.—At that time I should have said not.

Q.—When did he develop in and emerge from one state to the other and become a boss? A.—I could not tell you, Sir. Senator Foraker was a very powerful man, a very powerful man in politics, a man with whom at times I disagreed most radically. He was one of my most bitter opponents, but he was not the ordinary type of boss at all.

The Colonel said he wanted to be understood as saying that Mr. Foraker was a correct representative. He said that he had always had a real liking for Foraker, although he had opposed him.

When John C. Spooner was mentioned as representing Wisconsin, the Colonel said it was his understanding that the delegation from that State was divided and that he wrote Mr. Payne, suggesting that the La Follette delegates be seated, in which case Mr. Spooner would have been one of the latter's delegates. The Colonel added that he did not come in the list of bosses.

Officeholders and Conventions.

The lawyer went on:

Q.—Do you know whether or not there were any Federal office holders in the convention of 1904? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Do you know whether you promulgated any order, as President, preventing Federal office holders from acting as delegates? I want to know whether or not the President of the United States took any steps to prevent office holders from acting as delegates in the convention which nominated you for the Presidency. A.—I do not remember doing so. There was no opposition to me.

Q.—You remember your objection in regard to a subsequent Republican Convention that there were Federal office holders in that convention? A.—I do.

Q.—You took that position strongly in 1912, did you not? A.—I took it very strongly in 1908.

Q.—You took it strongly in 1912, didn't you? A.—I did, but in 1908 I notified the office holders that they would be removed if they went there to vote for me.

Q.—But you did not do that in 1904? A.—No, in 1904, no. The question did not come up.

Q.—Did you notify any of the office holders that they would be removed if they went to the convention in 1908 to vote for Mr. Taft? A.—No, or for any one else, except myself.

The witness was asked if he knew that the rules of the National Convention of 1904 were those that had prevailed for many years. The Colonel said he didn't know. The examination went on:

Q.—Did you know of any departure from the ordinary parliamentary practice and the practice with regard to seating delegates in the convention of 1904 which differed from the rule which had been applied in previous conventions as far as General Grant's time? A.—I know nothing about the practice excepting as I told you. I wrote to the Postmaster General, Mr. Payne, to tell him that as regarded Wisconsin, I had become satisfied that the La Follette delegates had carried the primaries, and that the honest wishes of the people must be restricted without any regard to his or my personal preferences in the matter.

As to Campaign Gifts.

The lawyer wanted to know who the Colonel's opponent was, and when he named Alton B. Parker, Mr. Ivins asked:

"Is it not a fact that during that election and before its conclusion, a discussion, more or less heated, arose with regard to the contributions of funds to the respective parties for political purposes?"

The witness said such was the case, and when asked who the Treasurer of his campaign was, he named Cornelius N. Bliss. The Colonel said he had never discussed with him the list of campaign fund contributors and that he had not seen the list since his election. He said he knew the matter was investigated by the Clapp Committee, as he testified before it. When the witness said that the report was a matter of indifference to him, the lawyer wanted to know if that was because it was after the fight and he had been elected.

"No, it was because I knew a great deal more about it than they did," was the Colonel's answer. He said he thought he knew more about it than members of the committee because he was not impressed with the investigation that was made.

The lawyer then asked these questions:

Q.—Is it not a fact that you have been charged by Mr. Parker with being a beneficiary of large financial contributions? A.—No, my memory is that the charge was that in effect I had appointed Mr. Cortelyou with the purpose of extorting contributions from corporations.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Cortelyou's list of contributions? A.—I did not, that I now recall.

Mr. Ivins for the next hour went over the names of contributors and the amounts they had given and asked the witness if he knew anything about them. In nearly every case the Colonel seemed surprised at the names and the amounts. Asked if he knew Jacob H. Schiff contributed $10,000 at one time and $15,000 at another, the witness said he knew Mr. Schiff supported him, but knew nothing of the amount of money he gave. He said he did not know that James Speyer had given $25,000, but knew that Mr. Frick had given something, but not how much. The examination went on as follows:

Q.—Did you know how much had been contributed by Mr. Perkins? A.—No, and I do not know now.

Q.—Do you know whether or not he contributed at all? A.—I should be very much surprised if he had not contributed, but I do not remember of ever hearing about it.

Q.—At that time he was a member of J. P. Morgan & Co.? A.—J. P. Morgan & Co.

Q.—And also an officer of the Steel Corporation? A.—And also an officer of the Steel Corporation.

Q.—Up to that time had you taken any steps by way of recommendation to Congress to prevent contributions of officers of corporations, or contributions of corporations to campaign funds? A.—I had not that I remember.

Mr. Carnegie's name came next, and when asked if he knew that the steel magnate had contributed $10,000 the witness replied:

"I should have no doubt about it, at all. I should expect to see his name there."

Mr. Ivins came to the name of James H. Hyde. The Colonel knew him as a Harvard graduate, and said he was afterwards urged to appoint him Ambassador to France, but refused. The Colonel said he knew his name had been mentioned with an insurance investigation, and the lawyer replied:

"The insurance investigation had not taken place at this time."

Mr. Roosevelt went on:

"I do not remember whether it had or not. The chief memory I had of him is in connection with that campaign. I know that he was urged upon me as Ambassador to France, and I did not think it was a proper appointment and would not make it and offered to make him Minister to Venezuela and he would not accept it."

The Colonel enjoyed telling the way he had handled Mr. Hyde, and the crowd joined in the fun.

Wanted No Gifts With "Strings."

Mr. Ivins went on enumerating other corporation lawyers who had contributed large amounts, and got to the name of George Von L. Meyer, who was down for $25,000. The Colonel expressed surprise that the amount was so large, and Mr. Ivins mentioned other amounts listed against Mr. Meyer's name, when the Colonel suddenly remembered that the subsequent amounts related to funds supplied by committees through Mr. Meyer.

Other names on the list mentioned were Oscar S. Straus, George J. Gould, and E. H. Harriman, the latter being down for $100,000. The Colonel said that he had no doubt about Harriman contributing this amount, if it was in the report, but he explained, as he did when the matter came up two years ago, that the money was used in the New York campaign.

Then came the names of C. S. Mellen, Clarence H. Mackay, John Henry Hammond, Whitelaw Reid, T. Coleman Dupont, H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Arthur L. Voris, and R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner, of whom the Colonel said he had never heard.

Mr. Ivins took up a contribution by the Standard Oil interests. The Colonel said he had heard about it and telephoned and wrote both Bliss and Cortelyou that it should be returned. He said he was informed that the money was returned. He insisted that he told Mr. Bliss that no gift would be accepted from any corporation or individual that had strings attached to it.

The Colonel laughed outright when asked if he would be surprised that Thomas Ryan had contributed $200.

"It would depend," said the Colonel, "on which Ryan was meant. If it was Thomas Fortune Ryan, I would be very much surprised."

The Colonel was asked if he knew what the total amount of the 1904 campaign fund was.

"My memory of it," he said, "is that Cortelyou told me that the fund was about half the size of McKinley's, and totalled about $3,000,000."

The lawyer then took up the incident of Harriman's visit to Washington upon the Colonel's invitation in the letter which referred to both as "practical men." Mr. Ivins did not linger on the topic, however, after reading the letter on the record.

"Do you mean to tell this jury, Mr. Roosevelt," Mr. Ivins asked the witness slowly, "that you never knew the names of the parties who contributed to your election in 1904, and you never had the curiosity to inquire into the contributions, whether they were private or corporate, or for what purposes they were given?"

The Colonel fell back on his former explanation that he had told Messrs. Bliss and Cortelyou that no contributions would be acceptable that had any obligations expressed or implied connected with them. He mentioned one instance of how a contribution was returned to the Tobacco Trust.

"Why didn't you find out who passed the hat for you?" Mr. Ivins shouted.

"Because," the Colonel answered, "because I selected Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou, who were men of stainless probity and thoroughly trustworthy, and they wouldn't take an improper dollar. The result bore me out. Neither asked me to refrain from taking any action of any kind nor made any requests."

"In other words," said Mr. Ivins, shaking his finger at the witness, "you picked out your own agents to get the money and gave them a free hand?"

"No, a restricted hand," the Colonel replied.

Q.—Did you see any connection whatever between business and politics in contributions of $100,000, $50,000, $20,000? A.—No more connection than there is when those same men contribute to the Y. M. C. A., I mention that because I know that George W. Perkins during the time that he was contributing so heavily to the campaign funds, has contributed much more liberally to the buildings of the Y. M. C. A.'s and the contribution from Mr. Perkins of $25,000 might be considerably less than a contribution of $25 from the station agent at Oyster Bay, and I should feel as grateful to the one man for the $25 as to the other man for the $25,000 contribution, and I should be incapable of acting for either in any way because of that contribution.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that the $3,000,000 contributions to a campaign fund is to be placed in the same category, when you are running for President of the United States, as the contributions for the Y. M. C. A.? A.—I don't know what you understood.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you would regard contributions of $3,000,000 to a political campaign fund from business men in a campaign, where you were running for President, as being in the same class and category as contributions to the Young Men's Christian Association? Do you mean as being given in the spirit as those same men gave contributions to the Y. M. C. A.? A.—Yes, precisely, and with no more hope of reward.

"Would you feel in the same way precisely," the lawyer asked, "if the same contributions to the same amount in the same election were made to the gentleman running against you?"

The Colonel replied that if the motives were the same he would so regard it. The Colonel said that he would regard Mr. Ryan's contribution of $500,000 to the Parker campaign as being given in the same spirit. He did not believe Ryan's money was given with any idea of political gain or advantage. The testimony went on:

Q.—I am asking you whether or not you place that contribution in the same category, for instance, as Mr. Ryan's contribution for the building of St. Joseph's Church in New York City? A.—In his case, I have no question that it was done in the same spirit. Mr. Ryan was very strongly opposed to me and wished to beat me and I believe he was entirely sincere in his desire to do it.

Q.—Given that spirit and given that sincerity, do you see any evil in these contributions? A.—When they become too large I think there is a real evil.

From this discussion Mr. Ivins jumped to the national convention of 1908, and wanted to know who dictated the nomination of the Colonel's successor. The Colonel said he did not think anyone dictated it, but he suggested and recommended the nomination.

Q.—And you did it while President of the United States? A.—I did it while President of the United States, because I found that if I didn't suggest or recommend the nomination of somebody I would be nominated myself.

Q.—I didn't ask you that; your counsel can ask you later. I asked you a question, and would like to have an answer. A.—I suggested it. I wasn't the first to suggest it, but I was one of those who joined the suggestion.

The Colonel said there was a strong movement or impulse toward his own nomination, and he had to fight it tooth and nail.

As to Third Term Pledges.

At this point the lawyer went into the statements the Colonel had made from time to time regarding his intention not to become a third-term candidate, and these were read into the record.

This was followed by a letter which the Colonel wrote to members of his Cabinet in 1907, instructing them to notify their subordinates that if the officeholders backed his nomination he would take executive action.

Mr. Ivins went with considerable particularity into the circumstances surrounding the nomination of Mr. Taft in 1908, and asked the Colonel what factions opposed it. The Colonel admitted that the statement of his preference was a strong factor in the nomination of Taft, although not a decisive one, if the candidate did not have other strength.

The next subject which the Colonel was quizzed was a visit of Lou Payn to the White House. The Colonel expressed surprise to learn that such a visit had been made at his invitation. When asked if Mr. Payn were to take the stand and swear he had made such a visit he would believe Mr. Payn was telling the truth, the Colonel said he did not remember the incident at all.

Since his failure to reappoint Mr. Payn, he said, they had gradually become more friendly, and that he would be glad to help him in any way in his power, but that he was not the proper man for Superintendent of Insurance.

As the session neared its close Mr. Ivins took up the [illegible] of Charles E. Hughes [illegible] Colonel [illegible] to Herbert Parsons, New York County Chairman, and Francis Hendricks, [illegible] Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Ivins offered letters in evidence, [illegible] the matter. These letters, as well as some from Mr. Barnes, [illegible] that while the Colonel was in favor of Mr. Hughes's renomination in 1908, he was decidedly opposed to him in 1910.

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FIND CITY GAINS MUCH AT ALBANY

Legislature Passes Many of the Bills Urged by the Mitchel Administration.

REFORM IN BOND ISSUES

Lawmakers Indorse Pay-as-You-Go Policy—To End Condemnation Scandals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Aside from the Direct Tax and other fiscal measures which it is asserted will inflict unnecessary hardship on its taxpayers, New York City has not fared badly at the hands of the Legislature which is scheduled to adjourn finally at noon tomorrow. According to Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick, who represents the city at the Capitol, a majority of the measures, big and small, which either were advocated by the New York City Administration or had its tacit support, have been acted upon favorably by the Legislature which has gone even further in defeating Legislation to which the Mitchel Administration objected.

One of the most important of the City measures which came before the Legislature with the support of the Mitchel Administration, was the bill to abolish the Coroners' office and substitute for the Coroners a Medical Examiner to perform the most important duty now devolving on the Coroners—that of determining the cause of death. This bill, introduced by Senator Cromwell of Richmond and Assemblyman Stoddard of New York, passed both Houses and became law through the approval of the Governor, although in a slightly amended form.

In its original form the bill provided for the immediate abolition of the archaic office. The amended bill permits the present Coroners to serve out their terms, which will end on Dec. 31, 1917.

The Cullen Marginal Railway bill, which provides for the construction and operation of a terminal railroad along the Brooklyn waterfront under the joint auspices of the city and the railroad companies which reach tidewater in New York City, also passed both Houses, and is before the Governor with the prospect that he will approve it.

The Lockwood-Perlman bill, authorizing the Street Cleaning Department to make a fifteen-year contract for the final disposition of garbage, passed both branches of the Legislature early in the session, but was vetoed by Governor Whitman on the ground that it would involve New York City financially at a time when its treasury was nearly empty. This was one of the pet measures of the Mitchel Administration.

The Cromwell-Perlman bill, giving the Street Cleaning Department authority to charge manufacturing and commercial establishments for the removal of trade waste, has become law. The bill deprives such concerns of the right they formerly had to let the privilege to private contractors with some resultant revenue to themselves. It is estimated that this measure will net the city about $1,500,000 annually.

Both the legislators and the Governor have given their indorsement to the proposed "pay-as-you-go" policy initiated by the Mitchel Administration through the enactment of the Cromwell-Simpson bill, which provides for serial bond issues. This measure gives the Board of Estimate, without the consent of the Aldermen, the right to issue serial bonds instead of corporate stock for public improvements, and provides for a system of redemption of part of the issues at specified intervals instead of letting the entire issue run for a fifty-year period piling up interest charges.

For Condemnation Reforms.

At the eleventh hour the Legislature passed the Mills series of bills affecting condemnation of property for public uses, which it is asserted will result in a great saving for the city. The chief bill in the series was drafted to carry out the intent of the recent constitutional amendment providing for so-called "excess condemnation"—permitting the taking of property in excess of what actually is needed. This will eliminate on the one hand an element of wastage which was burdensome in the Delancey Street improvement incidental to the construction of approaches for the Williamsburg Bridge and on the other will enable the city to realize out of abutting property the increase in values resulting from a public improvement.

Another bill of this series will give the city relief from the condemnation commission system, which has proved extravagant and unsatisfactory in many instances, as for instance in connection with the condemnation of property for the Catskill water system. This measure vests the courts with authority to deal with condemnation cases without the appointment of a commission, and provides that such cases may be adjudicated with or without the aid of a jury in the court's discretion.

The bill introduced by Senator Mills providing for a Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner and another measure introduced by him giving the Mayor power to order a rehearing in the cases of policemen and firemen dismissed from the service were passed and approved by the Governor. Both were measures advocated by the Mitchel Administration.

The Bills Which Failed.

Among bills of importance which came before the Legislature with the approval of the New York City administration these failed to pass:

The Mills-Flamman bill for the creation of a Department of Markets under the city administration.

The bill providing for the reorganization of the Commissioners of Accounts office, although it was less drastic in its provisions than a similar measure which was defeated in the Legislature last year.

The Cromwell bill for the reduction of the Board of Education from forty-six to nine members. This bill met strong opposition from the New York City members in both branches of the Legislature. A compromise bill providing for a board of twenty-three also failed to receive the approval of the lawmakers.

The Cromwell bill which would have given the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen the right to regulate salaries and the number of officers and employes in county offices under the city administration. The two boards now exercise these powers jointly with regard to offices where the salaries are not fixed by statute. This bill virtually would have repealed the mandatory salary laws affecting New York County offices. The sum of $7,000,000 has been added to the tax burden of New York City by such mandatory legislation in the last decade.

Expect a Mitchel Veto.

There has been much controversy over the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, which has been described by its opponents as "the most vicious measure affecting New York City presented at the present session." The bill, it is asserted, would cripple the usefulness of the Tenement House Department by depriving it of its present powers of tenement house inspection. The bill centralizes and at the same time de-centralizes all functions of inspection by creating bureaus under the Borough Presidents to exercise the powers now possessed by the Tenement House Department, the Building Department, the Health, and Fire Departments.

The Board of Estimate was divided on this measure. It was vigorously opposed by Mayor Mitchel, who probably will veto it, by President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and Controller Prendergast. The Borough Presidents advocated its passage as a means of enhancing their power and importance, and because it would add to the patronage in their gift. Certain real-estate interests also lobbied for the bill at the Capitol.

The passage of the so-called Rockaway City bill in both Houses may also be regarded as a measure injurious to the interests to the City of New York. When it first appeared it was very generally looked upon as a "joke," and the city authorities did not awaken to their danger until the measure had made great headway.

The consensus at the Capitol is that the Republican majority, aided by the Tammany element in both Houses, nursed this bill along and finally passed it for the purpose of putting Mayor Mitchel, who is tremendously unpopular at the Capitol, "in a hole," calculating that whether he approved or vetoed the measure—probably the latter—it was bound to hurt him with certain influential elements in New York City.

FAVORS ALTERNATIVE BILLS.

Mayor Mitchel Supports Mr. McAneny's Direct Tax Proposal.

Mayor Mitchel advocated yesterday the plan which President McAneny has recommended for a number of alternative direct tax bills, if the State Legislature persists in declaring a direct tax necessary. In a statement the Mayor said:

> The latest advices from Albany indicate that it is a fixed determination on the part of those in control to levy a direct tax of not less than $19,000,000. New York City's share of this would be $14,000,000. What this will mean in crippling the city's activities or burdening its taxpayers I have already demonstrated.
>
> If the legislators are so fixed in their determination to pass all of the excessive appropriations and special bills that nothing can turn them from this course, the least they could do in justice to the city and the rest of the State would be to enact a series of direct tax bills graduated from the full amount of $19,000,000 down to say $6,000,000, leaving it to the Governor to sign whichever one of these bills may fit the amount of ultimate appropriations as determined by his vetoes.
>
> This method has been suggested by President McAneny, and has been recommended by him to the Governor. It is a rational course, and the only one which will save New York City from the necessity of incorporating in its next budget the full amount of $14,000,000, because even should the Governor veto many of the excessive items in the appropriation and supply bills, reducing the total appropriations by many millions of dollars, as has been done by his predecessors, nevertheless the bill providing for the direct tax would go into effect and the full amount of the tax would be levied, the amount saved by the Governor's vetoes becoming merely a surplus in the State treasury.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday from the Secretary of the Young Men's Democratic League of New York a letter informing him that every member of that organization had been requested to register with his Assemblyman and Senator a strong protest against the direct State tax.

FULL CREW LAW STANDS.

Assembly Kills Spring Bill—Republicans Desert Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Assembly this afternoon defeated the Spring bill modifying the full crew law. The vote was 68 to 60, 76 votes being needed for passage. The measure had been passed by the Senate. The defeat of the bill after it had been made a Republican party measure caused surprise, but the desertion of 19 Republican Assemblymen who have to face the voters this Fall, and dread of anger of organized labor, enabled the Democrats to kill the bill.

The Republicans who voted against the bill were Bloomfield of Otsego, Boyd of Orange, Comstock of Orleans, Duff of Kings, Fuller of Oneida, Heim of Erie, Jezewski of Erie, Lord of Chenango, Magee of Livingston, McNab of Schenectady, Milligan of Kings, Montgomery of Orange, Murphy of Suffolk, Parker of Niagara, Perlman of New York, Prangen of Stuben, Seelye of Saratoga, Shapiro of Kings, and Thorn of Erie.

The fight against the bill was led by Assemblyman James M. Mead of Erie, who quit work as a railroad brakeman on Dec. 31, 1914, to become a member of the Assembly the next day. He pleaded for the maximum of protection for trainmen and asserted that the members of the Republican majority were devoting their whole time to labor for the corporations.

"This and your direct compensation settlement," he said, "bring the employer and employe together all right—together for a fight, and you make the rules so that the employer cannot lose."

Leader Himan said that the Legislature had made a mistake in dictating to the railroads the size of the train crews. The debate was one of the most bitter of the session and for a quarter of an hour Republican leaders searched the Capitol for the lacking eight votes. For the first time in the session Mr. Hinman went to the well of the House in the effort to get votes. There were cheers on the Democratic side when the vote was announced. The Spring bill gave the Public Service Commissions power in a measure to regulate the size of train crews.

PHYSICIANS OPPOSE BILL.

Want Whitman to Veto Anti-Vaccination Measure.

Dr. Charles F. Pabst of 396 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, a member of the Legislative Committee of the Kings County Medical Society, called attention yesterday to the fact that the Tallet-Jones Anti-vaccination bill was passed by the State Senate last week and is now awaiting Governor Whitman's signature. The bill abolishes vaccination in all the third and fourth class cities, and if it becomes a law, will mean that all the school children of cities of fewer than 50,000 population will not be vaccinated next year.

"This will be a terrible thing for the State," Dr. Pabst said, "and it means that in a very few years the majority of the people in this State will be unvaccinated. New Rochelle, which is only forty-five minutes from New York, comes under the law, and if small-pox broke out there owing to the abolishing of vaccination, there is no question but that this city would have an epidemic.

"The people of the whole State should demand that Governor Whitman veto this bill. The State Medical Society, the other medical societies of the State and all the physicians, are unqualifiedly against it."

RAISE EXCISE RATES TO GET $4,800,000

Legislative Leaders Adopt Eleventh-Hour Plan—Increase to be 25 Per Cent.

BILL WILL BE RUSHED

Blow for Small Dealers in the Bronx and Queens—Up-State Leaders Urged Larger Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—With half a dozen lobbyists representing the liquor interests camping on the legislative doorstep all day, the Republican majority, after a conference which halted Senate business until a late hour tonight, evolved a new plan for an excise tax on the sale of intoxicants. The revised plan provides for a horizontal increase of 25 per cent. in the cost of all liquor tax certificates, the entire proceeds of the new levy to go into the State Treasury. The tax already in force is divided equally between the State and the communities where it is raised. The proposed increase is to date from Oct. 1.

The new plan was substituted for a tentative plan which provided for an extraordinary tax of 2½ per cent. annually on the gross income exceeding $2,000 of all establishments dealing in intoxicating liquor. It was estimated that this plan would net the State Treasury from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year.

Under the new plan the State's added income, with last year's tax as a basis, would be approximately, $4,800,000. Of this amount the liquor trade in New York City would supply $2,831,426, on the basis of last year's figures. The new plan was embodied in a bill which was introduced in the Senate tonight as a Finance Committee measure. As an agreement has been reached between the Senate and Assembly leaders with regard to the proposed new levy, there is no doubt that the Assembly will concur in the Senate's action when it meets for its final session tomorrow.

It is explicitly provided that the new tax shall remain in force for only one year, "to meet an extraordinary financial condition," as one of the Senate leaders expressed it.

Aside from the large share of the levy that New York City must pay, liquor dealers in the outlying city districts will be affected seriously by another feature of the bill. Just before the Senate and Assembly leaders reached an agreement Speaker Sweet and Assemblyman Hinman insisted that the rate on liquor tax certificates in the Boroughs of the Bronx and Queens should be equalized. That probably will mean a flat rate of $750 all through these boroughs, which will be a distinct hardship for the small saloon keepers in the outskirts of Queens and in the northern Bronx. The Borough of Richmond alone was left undisturbed in the enjoyment of the old local rates for liquor tax certificates.

Liquor dealers in the sparsely settled parts of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, under the present law, have paid the excise rates which prevailed before the villages that make up those districts were annexed to the City of New York. The opinion was expressed tonight by lawmakers representing those districts that the new tax would drive many saloon keepers there out of business.

The following table shows the returns from the excise tax last year in the various boroughs of New York City and the proposed 25 per cent. increases based on last year's receipts:

Borough.	Last Year's Tax.	Increase.
Manhattan	$5,979,108	$1,494,777
Brooklyn	3,669,674	917,419
Bronx	949,420	237,355
Queens	548,990	137,248
Richmond	178,506	44,627
Total	$11,325,698	$2,831,426

The estimate for the Boroughs of Queens and Bronx, as based on last year's returns, are too low, in view of the proposal to raise the cost of liquor tax certificates in the sparsely populated districts.

In the larger counties of the State—Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester—the proposed increase will be felt. The excise tax levied in those counties last year was: Erie, $1,478,000; Monroe, $739,000; Westchester, $5$8,000; Onondaga, $342,000.

The share of the State in the excise tax levied last year was $9,318,000, according to available statistics. With the $4,800,000 of estimated increase as a result of the new tax scheme the total next year should be about $14,100,000.

It was only the insistent plea of the New York members who participated in the Republican conferences and caucuses today that the increase was not made larger. A group of the up-State Republican Senators under the leadership of Senator Wilson of Wayne urged a horizontal increase of 33 1-3 instead of 25 per cent.

When the Republicans began their conferences this forenoon it virtually had been decided to draft a bill providing for a 2½ per cent. tax on gross sales of liquor in addition to the tax on the certificates. The first concession to the liquor interests was a proposal for a decrease in the tax to 2 per cent. This would probably have been adopted had not the representatives of the liquor interests told the Republican leaders that the plan carried with it requirements for bookkeeping that would be very costly to the breweries and distilling concerns and beyond the capabilities of a very large percentage of the saloonkeepers in the State. They urged that this plan be abandoned.

"Well, then we will return to the stamp tax plan," said Senator Brown.

"If you do that," said one of the agents for the liquor interests, "you will ruin the liquor trade in this State. It will cost you $2 to collect $1 of the tax. And you will not decrease the consumption of liquor, for it will come from adjoining States through mail orders."

It was then that the new plan was taken up for consideration. At first the Assembly leaders demurred, but after much argument between the leaders of the two Houses, they agreed to the plan.

ASSEMBLY PASSES PARK BILL

Approves Bronx Measure—Mayor Now to Pass on It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Hoff bill to give the Interborough Rapid Transit Company a slice of Bronx Park was passed by the Assembly this afternoon and now goes to Mayor Mitchel. While the measure apparently gives the Interborough only a right of way for the Subway through the park, it is so worded that there is nothing between the Interborough and all that the corporation wants of Bronx Park except the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Advocates of the bill refused to accept an amendment providing that the park land acquired should be used only for a right of way.

Assemblyman William S. Evans, Democrat, of the Bronx, wanted to know why a Brooklyn man, Assemblyman Almeth W. Hoff, was sponsor of a bill that affected the Bronx, and why it had been prepared without consulting the representatives of the Bronx. He read an editorial article from THE NEW YORK TIMES of today, condemning the bill.

"If you don't wish to grab something, if you want only a right of way, why don't you amend the bill to say so?" he asked. "What does the Interborough care for the Bronx Park? It would run right through the Botanical Gardens if you would let it. What would the gentleman from Kings think if I introduced a bill letting some one slice up Prospect Park?

"We know what the Interborough wants. It is anxious to build a yard for storage purposes in Bronx Park, and there is nothing in this bill which would stop that."

Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, Democrat, of the Bronx, joined in the fight on the bill. In reply to Mr. Hoff's statement that the land which the city would get from the Interborough was more than the Interborough would receive, he replied that the city would give up fertile, wooded land for arid, waste tracts.

"I ask for a joint conference committee to shape this bill so that the Interborough can get only a right of way through the park," he said.

This proposal was defeated. Assemblyman Hoff said that he had no personal interest in the measure, that it was given him with the assurance that it came from the Public Service Commission of the First District.

"It has been fully debated, and I oppose any change as an effort to kill the bill," he said.

The bill, which its advocates assert permits only the acquisition by the Interborough of a right of way, would permit any structure needed in the Interborough's business to be constructed in the park. It says that the land to be acquired is "to be used for the purpose of operation or construction of a rapid transit railroad."

The bill provides that the Public Service Commission must ratify any agreement by which a part of the park is sold or disposed of. It is the intention of the Interborough to trade a slice of land without the park for the desired property.

STATE TO STUDY CITY'S FINANCES

Continued from Page 1.

like the sale of a spavined horse when you investigate the poor man who got the bad horse instead of the man who sold it to him."

After the adoption of the resolution by a party vote, Senator Brown said to the newspapermen:

"I would say this means a pretty fair inquiry into New York City affairs. I don't think there is much doubt that there is need for some investigation. We will, of course—assuming that an investigation be made—not go into New York with the idea that things are wrong, but with the firm intention of correcting evils if there are any, and of doing away with the future necessity for criticism either of the State for interfering with the city, or with New York City officials for not keeping their own house in perfect order."

Many other resolutions were offered at the night Senate session. One by Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara, provides for the submission to the next Legislature by the State Superintendent of Insurance of a standard form of casualty insurance policy. It was adopted. Another resolution, also adopted, provides for a commission to recodify the labor laws, with an appropriation of $5,000. All the resolutions go to the Assembly tomorrow for concurrence. There is little probability of their defeat.

CULLEN ASSAILS MILLS.

Bitter Debate in Senate Over Aldermanic Gerrymander.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 24.—The Aldermanic gerrymander bill early this morning provoked one of the bitterest debates of the session. The climax came with the attack of Senator Cullen on Senator Mills, who is sponsor of the bill in the upper house.

"You," he said, turning on Senator Mills, "came here as a highbrow, a Progressive, a man with ideals, a holier-than-thou fellow. And now that you have associated yourself with this bill you have sunk into the deepest mire of ward politics."

"I request the Senator not to indulge in unnecessary personalities," Senator Mills cried at the top of his voice.

"You have taken me out of the district where I 'first saw the light,'" Senator Cullen went on, "and where I have lived ever since, and you have thrown me into the Gowanus Canal. I have been in the Legislature for twenty years and I have never before had occasion to address a fellow-Senator as I address you. This is the work of mean, partisan politics and I am receiving at your hand unfair, mean, and contemptible treatment."

The bill passed by a strict party vote after half a dozen of the Democratic Senators had denounced it as a "Republican grab."

The Greiner Bible Reading bill was defeated at 2:30 o'clock by a vote of 24 to 21. The bill was passed two days ago, but the vote was reconsidered yesterday, with the loss of the bill. Opponents of the measure contended that it was the outcome of religious differences among politicians in the western part of the State.

URGES CHIEF JUDGE IN ALL STATE COURTS

Judge W. L. Ransom, at Columbia, Says City Court Is Ineffective and Wasteful.

MULTIPLICITY OF ATTACHES

G. W. Alger and Chief Magistrate McAdoo Suggest Reforms to Academy of Political Science.

Reform of the judiciary providing for a Chief Judge for every court in the State, whose position would correspond to that of the Chief City Magistrate, was recommended yesterday afternoon by speakers at the seventh of a series of meetings held in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science. The general subject was "The Administrative Organization of the Courts," and the speakers were Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo, City Court Judge William L. Ransom, and George W. Alger. Adolph Lewisohn presided.

Magistrate McAdoo told of the reform of the Magistrate Court in 1910 and he mentioned as one of the measures most effective in bringing about the reform the placing in the hands of a Chief Magistrate much of the authority formerly lodged with the Board of City Magistrates. Judge Ransom acknowledged the great improvement that had been accomplished in the organization of the Magistrate Court and said that he wished the same progress had been made in the City Court. He criticised the present organization of his own and other civil courts as wasteful and ineffective.

"Controller Prendergast," he said, "recently compiled statistics showing where proportionate shares out of each $100 collected by the city went. These figures are illuminating. Out of every $100 received by the city only $1.79 goes to the very serviceable Health Department, only thirty-seven cents to the Tenement House Department, only $1.75 for public recreation, parks, playgrounds and so forth; yet for the administration of civil and criminal justice, the city pays more than $5 out of every $100 it collects."

Judge Ransom explained that this expense was not due to the salaries of Judges, for, he said, the sum total of the salaries paid court attendants, clerks and others attached to courts exceeded the aggregate of Judges' salaries. He blamed loose organization for a needless multiplicity of court attachés and inefficiency among them.

Mr. Alger also recommended that each court have a Chief Judge.

"I can heartily echo what Chief Magistrate McAdoo has said about his court," he said, "and a large part of the efficiency of the court is due to the provision for a Chief Magistrate. The trouble with the other courts in New York is that there has been an overdevelopment of the theory of judicial independence. As a result we have judicially irresponsibility. The current conception of a Judge seems to be that he should be left alone with his God, and that he is responsible only to his God. In the Supreme Court, for example, a Justice is responsible to no human being except rather ineffectively to the Justices of the Appellate Division.

"In the City Court there are seven Judges not directly responsible to any one. There is no one whose duty it is to see that the business of the court is systematically and wisely administered. In the Municipal Court, to take another example, a Clerk may be removed by the Justice presiding in the district in which the Clerk is assigned, but there is also a rule that no Justice may serve in any one district more than two months at a time. So these jumping Justices are expected to supervise as they go along. In my opinion the popular sentiment in favor of the recall of Judges had its origin in the indignation of the people because of the lack of responsibility of a Judge to his own judicial organization."

Chief Magistrate McAdoo spoke a second time to indorse Mr. Alger's recommendation and to testify that the centralization of responsibility in the Magistrate's Court had effected a great reform in the administration of justice.

In his earlier talk the Chief Magistrate contrasted conditions in the Magistrate Court before 1910 with conditions which he said existed today. He told of the old days of graft, of miscarriage of justice, and of general disrepute of the Magistrate Court, and said that at present the courts were honestly and fairly conducted.

The Chief Magistrate laid much stress also upon the change in the relations between the policemen and the Magistrates. Whereas formerly something very like hostility existed between them, he said, at present there was a spirit of warm co-operation. He gave high praise to Police Commissioner Woods and his department.

"No public officer," he said, "can do as much harm or as much good in one day as a City Magistrate."

NEW INSURANCE HEAD.

Jesse L. Phillips Confirmed as Hasbrouck's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Governor Whitman tonight nominated Jesse L. Phillips of Hornell to succeed Frank Hasbrouck as Suprintendent of Insurance. The nomination was confirmed unanimously, a dozen Senators of both parties speaking in praise of the appointment.

Mr. Phillips was for several terms a member of the Assembly. He is an organization Republican. Mr. Phillips takes office July 1, when Mr. Hasbrouck's term expires. The salary of the Insurance Superintendent is $8,000 a year.

MISS MARSHALL HID CASH.

Executors Find Envelope Containing $50,000 in Money.

The will of Miss Caroline E. Marshall, who for thirty years had been a resident of what is now the Hotel Wallick, was filed for probate yesterday. The executors found among the assets an envelope containing $50,000 in cash, which had been placed in the safety deposit vault of the Second National Bank, where the will was deposited. There is a bequest of $10,000 to the New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Miss Marshall directs that "handsome marble slabs" be placed over the graves of herself, father, mother, and brother in Sleepy Hollow, near Irvington, N. Y.

All bric-à-brac, furniture, paintings and personal effects are to be divided between Mrs. Mary L. Van Ness, a sister; a brother, Edmund C. Marshall; a sister, Elizabeth L. Holmes; Mrs. P. Agnes Luttgen, Mary K. and Maud J. Marshall and Mary E. Carr, the latter receiving also the income for life from fifty shares of New York Central Railroad Company stock. The brothers, Edmund C., Robert T. and Gilbert N. Marshall, and the sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Holmes and Mrs. Van Ness, receive the residue in equal shares.

Mrs. Holmes is to have the use of the house at 122 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, for life, and at her death the property goes to her brother Edmund, who also receives the income from the property 303 Canal Street for life, and is given the property at 182 Spring Street. Robert T. Marshall, a brother, gets 184 Spring Street and 416 East Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Van Ness receives the income for life from 33 West Sixteenth Street, which at her death goes to her brother Gilbert N. Marshall, Jr., who receives the property at 284 Eighth Avenue.

STRICKEN FIREMEN BETTER.

17 Overcome by Acid Fumes Are Slowly Recovering.

It was thought last night that all of the seventeen firemen who became ill as the result of nitric acid fumes inhaled on Thursday night at 206-8 Canal Street would recover, though a number of them are still seriously ill in Gouverneur Hospital and their quarters. The possible after-effects, against which precautions are being taken, include pneumonia and even tuberculosis.

The injuries were suffered early in the evening, but the effect of the fumes was not felt by any of the men until after midnight, when some of them had gone to other fires. Shortly after 7 o'clock a policeman passing the Canal Street premises saw fumes, which he took to be smoke, in the Sheffield Standard Plate Company's plant on the third floor, and turned in an alarm.

Engine 31 and Hook and Ladder 6 were the first companies to arrive, and when they got into the room where the vapor had been seen it was discovered that there was no fire, but that a thirty-gallon tank of nitric acid had cracked or overflowed, and that the fluid pouring out on the floor had vaporized. As soon as the situation was realized all the firemen were ordered out of the building and a call sent in for Rescue Company No. 1. When it arrived Lieutenant Ryan and six men, armored in oxygen helmets, went in, and after a futile attempt to carry out the tank, managed to bail out the acid in buckets and pour it down a sewer. When the tank was cleaned out the firemen returned to their quarters, and nothing more was thought of it. It was hours later that they were stricken.

Chief Kenlon pointed out yesterday that if the rescue company had not got on the job at once much more damage might have been done, as the fumes would have spread, and the task of clearing them out would have been much harder.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Dyspeptics! Try One More Good Dinner!

Yes, order all the rich, delicious foods, all the "indigestible" luxuries you long for. Eat anything and everything your instinct suggests, just as if you had the stomach of a trench-digger. But while feasting on these forbidden foods, sip a glass or two of that delicious, clear, non-laxative Man-a-cea Water. It immediately restores good digestion and prevents the slightest distress or discomfort. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and high-class grocers. Why not order a case today and let its regular use put *your* stomach to rights? Man-a-cea is sold under a guarantee to refund your money if it fails to relieve.—Advt.

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SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PSYCHIC SIDE OF FEMINISM

By FLORENCE GUERTIN TUTTLE

"The exposition of a sane yet advanced feminism that should dispel the fright of its foes while it satisfies the ideals of its friends."—THE SUN, New York.

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Young Men's Hand Tailored Suits, at $18.50

Regularly sold for $25.00

Smart models with skeleton and quarter lined coats, some with silk sleeves. The materials are checks, stripes, mixtures and plain blue; sizes 33 to 42 chest measure.

Young Men's Covert Cloth Overcoats, at $16.50

High-class hand tailored coats in tan or olive shades in fashionable button through close-fitting models; quarter silk lined; 33 to 40 chest.

Youths' Sack and Norfolk Suits, . at $12.50

In plain blue serges and a wide range of neat mixtures, tailored to accord with the ideals of the youth from 14 to 19 years.

Also Important Sales of

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At advantageous price inducements.

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Subjects and weights are: Technical, 5; Experience, 5. A physical qualifying examination will be given. Applications will be issued at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from April 16 to April 30 at 4 P. M.

Four cents postage must accompany request for application blank by mail.

Minimum age 25 years.

Municipal Civil Service Commission

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White Chapeaux $10

White Hats trimmed with White, White Hats trimmed with Black, Black Hats trimmed with White, or Black—is the last message from Paris. And it is a happy command, for White is ideal for Summer and Black is always chic.

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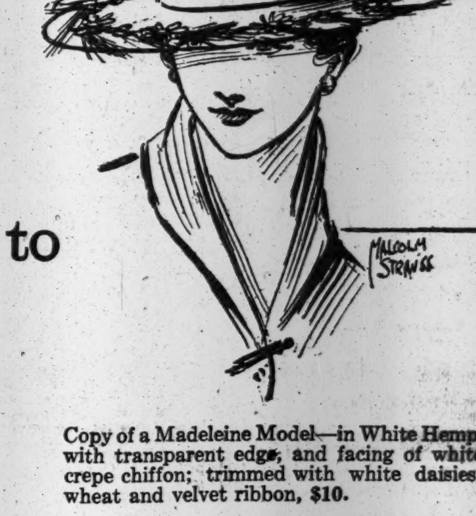
Are Copies of $25 to $50 Paris Models



Copy of a Madeleine Model—in White Hemp, with transparent edge, and facing of white crepe chiffon; trimmed with white daisies, wheat and velvet ribbon, $10.

¶ Transparent Hats that are so picturesque and dainty—are most prominent among the Dress Hats.

¶ Zebra-effect Wings from Paris adorn some of the smartest Trotteur Hats. In Navy-and-white, these hats are very effective with blue tailored suits and white-top shoes.

¶ White Hats with crown tops of Black Hatter's Plush or Velvet are very new, too.

¶ Scores and scores of these lovely hats, which are the handwork of our own milliners, who rank first in America.

New Transparent Hats, $1 *to* $5—*Untrimmed*
Untrimmed Italian Leghorn Hats, $1.95 *to* $3.95

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Main and Third Floors

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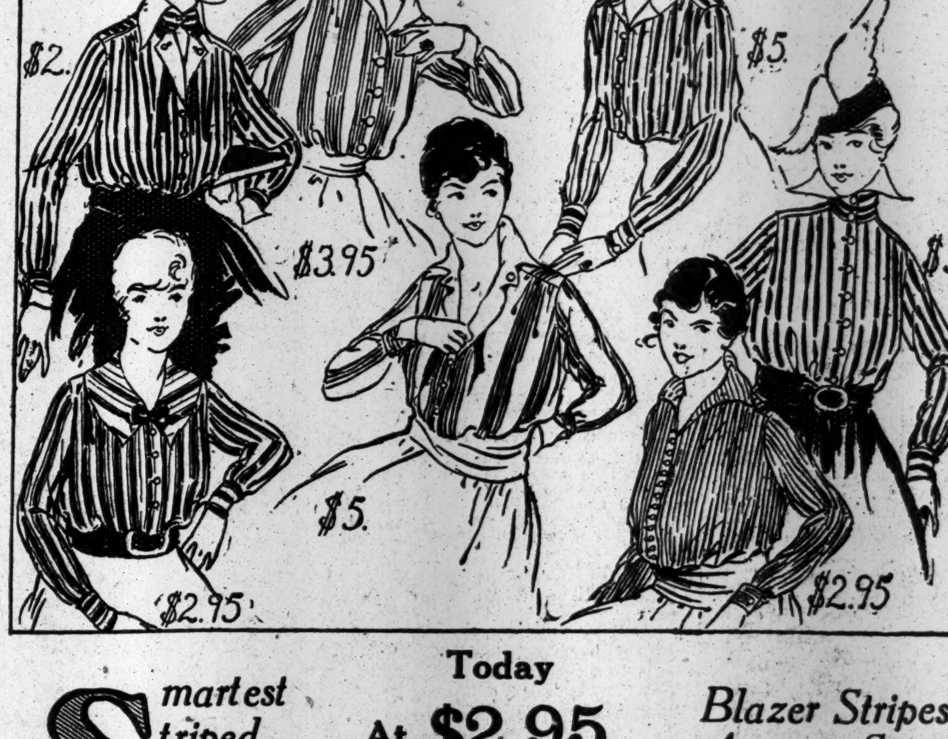

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Literally everything your boy may require, whether you are going to seashore or mountains.

A selection which should be seen while it is at its most complete stage.

Norfolk Suits of Silk Pongee

One of the smartest materials to be used this Summer shown in a line of English Norfolk styles.

For boys of 7 to 14 years, $16.

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English Norfolk models—thorough De Pinna workmanship.

Shown in tan crash, tan linen, gray crash and plain white duck, ages 7 to 14, specially priced at $4.75.

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These are serviceable suits of perennial popularity for the younger boys—universally used abroad.

For boys from 3 to 9 years—suitable materials in colors or white.

Prices, $3.75 to $6.50.

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The hat, in each instance, to best set off the suit—foreign shapes—straws, linen and Panama.

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Imported English smocked dresses of silks, mullcords and crepe de Chine; for girls from 4 to 12—smart new colorings and white.

Prices, $10.50 to $28.

Tailored linen dresses, modishly simple models, 6 to 12 years, at $8.50.

Guimpe dresses for Summer wear—high waist lines and low belt effects, in attractive Summer shades; for girls up to 6 years, $6.50.

"Middy" suits of Shantung pongee—extremely smart; ages 6 to 12, $10.50.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

THAW VICTORY BRIEF IN JURY TRIAL FIGHT

Justice Hendrick Grants Plea for Sanity Hearing, but the State Will Appeal.

COURT'S POWER DISPUTED

Decision Gives Jurist the Right to Accept or Reject Verdict of the Twelve Men.

The application for a jury trial to test the sanity of Harry K. Thaw was granted yesterday by Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court, who set May 17 for the beginning of the trial. A long opinion accompanied the decision. It was shown that the question of letting a jury decide the case lay entirely within the discretion of the court and that the verdict of the jury might be accepted or discarded as the court pleased.

Attorney General Woodbury announced in Albany last night that he would make application on Monday to the Appellate Division for a writ of prohibition against Justice Hendrick's order. He will also ask for a stay of execution pending a hearing before the Appellate Division.

"It is the opinion of the Attorney General's office," Mr. Woodbury said, "that the Court is without discretionary powers to grant a jury trial upon the return of a writ of habeas corpus to test the sanity of Mr. Thaw."

The Attorney General made it plain that the State would fight the submission of Thaw's sanity to a jury to the finish and in view of the action of Thaw's attorneys would take advantage of every technicality of the law.

Justice Hendrick's order provides that the jury is only to serve as an aid to the court in arriving at a conclusion; but in the end the court itself is the sole judge. Upon him falls all of the responsibility. The contention that a jury could not act in a habeas corpus proceeding was therefore considered as having no weight.

The story that a plot had been hatched to kidnap Thaw and carry him off to freedom resulted in affording him ample company on his short trip from the Tombs to the court. The Sheriff, four Deputy Sheriffs, and two prison keepers marched along with him, registering care, courage, and a determination to die if necessary in the course of duty.

Thaw Disavows Plot.

Thaw was not excited. He walked calmly along in the midst of his guards. There was a crowd in the courtroom. Thaw's guards filed in, grim and silent. Thaw took a seat in the front row and the guards sat at his left and right. A reporter asked him if he had seen the statement made by Louis Weinrop that there was a scheme to carry him away to liberty. He replied that he had.

"I know nothing at all of the matter," he added. "If there is any truth in it the thing was probably started by some crank who is friendly to me and thought he was doing something to help me. I don't think much of the story."

Thaw chatted with several of the men who have come to know him through his various court proceedings. John B. Stanchfield of Thaw's counsel was present and so were Deputy Attorney General Leonard Obermeyer and Assistant District Attorney Robert S. Johnstone. In announcing his decision Justice Hendrick said:

"I have come to the conclusion that it lies within the discretion of the court to allow a jury trial in this case, and I have decided to grant the motion for the jury to aid the court in determining the prisoner's present state of mind."

Mr. Stanchfield wanted an earlier date set for the trial, but Mr. Obermyer objected because Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook, who has charge of the case, would not be able to be in court until he had finished some important matters in another part of the State. It was decided to have the trial in Part XVI. of the Supreme Court, which is one of the smaller courtrooms. Justice Hendrick will be sitting there when the case is called.

One of the lawyers interested in the case said:

"Either side can appeal from the verdict, but if Thaw is declared sane and is discharged from custody, which would come automatically with the verdict, the State might find it difficult to discover him even if its appeal were successful. In my opinion, if Thaw is declared to be sane that will end the Thaw case. If the jury finds against him the same old court proceedings may begin all over agin."

Not Confined as Criminal.

In his opinion concerning his right to give the defendant a jury trial Justice Hendrick cited cases where juries had sat in habeas corpus proceedings, and reviewed the Thaw case from the date of the killing of Stanford White on Jan. 23, 1907, down to the present action. Part of his opinion read:

"It should be borne in mind that Thaw is not confined as a criminal or as punishment for crime. He has been acquitted of the crime with which he was charged, and there can be no punishment for one who has been acquitted. He is confined in a State hospital for the insane as a precaution for the public, his confinement resulting from the exercise of the police power of the State, which permits the restraint of an insane person who, at large, would be a danger to the peace and safety of the public. The commitment can last only so long as he is insane, and he has the right at any time, under the law, to have his sanity determined upon habeas corpus proceedings.

"In view of the different conclusions reached in the various judicial proceedings heretofore had, I think the time has come when the question of Thaw's sanity should be determined by the court with the aid of a jury of twelve men, who are not lawyers or doctors, but who are called from the various walks of life to aid the court by their advice in the determination of a question of fact. In any event, the finding of the jury is not binding on the court, and if, after the verdict of the jury, the court is not satisfied that its finding is in accordance with the evidence and with justice, the court may disregard the same and render its own decision, as if a jury had not been invoked."

Hendrick on Jury Trial.

Concerning some of the objections to a jury presented by the lawyers representing the people, Justice Hendrick said:

"There is no force to the suggestion that the impaneling of a jury in this case will be a precedent in other cases. The discretion always remains with the court or the Judge to grant or refuse a jury. In following the sound judicial policy which has prevailed heretofore in this State, a jury trial will not ordinarily be granted to try the issues of fact in a habeas corpus proceeding. A jury will be called in to aid the conscience of the court only in cases which present material extraordinary circumstances, and I am of the opinion that this is such a case, as is evidenced by the mere recital of the various proceedings, with their results, which have been taken to test Thaw's sanity in various jurisdictions."

One of the precedents cited by the court occurred within the last two weeks in the case of Cornelius Sullivan, an inmate of the Willard State Hospital. To him was granted a jury trial or habeas corpus proceedings to test his sanity by Justice Benton of the Supreme Court, sitting in Steuben County.

"It is, therefore, evident," said Justice Hendrick, "that in this State there is ample precedent for the impaneling of a jury to aid in trying the issues raised upon the traverse to the return in a habeas corpus proceeding."

Thaw displayed no signs of interest during the brief proceedings. His manner was pleasant and cheerful. He grinned when the Sheriff, the deputies, and the prison keepers surrounded him again on his way back to the Tombs.

JAIL MRS. BELMONT'S DRIVER

Heim Guilty of Speeding for Seventh Time in Three Years.

George Heim, chauffeur for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of Great Neck, L. I., was found guilty of speeding for the third time within the last year by Magistrate Miller in the Flushing Police Court yesterday, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 or spend ten days in jail. He did not have the money, and was taken to the Queens County Jail at Long Island City. He had not produced the amount of the fine before court adjourned at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Heim was summoned to court by Motorcycle Policeman Shelly, who charged that he operated the machine at thirty-five miles an hour on Jackson Avenue Thursday afternoon. The Police Department records show that this is the seventh time within three years that Heim has been arraigned on charges of speeding. Within the last year, on June 18, 1914, he was fined $25 by Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Court, and on July 27, last, he was fined $100 in a Manhattan Magistrate's court.

In his defense Heim, who gave his address as 33 West Sixty-sixth Street, Manhattan, said the machine he was driving was an auto truck and that he did not believe he was going as fast as thirty-five miles an hour. The Magistrate accepted the word of the officer, declaring that there was no reason why Shelly should so testify if it was not so.

LAST RITES FOR GIN GUM.

Police Guard Chinatown for Tong Leader's Funeral Today.

The body of Gin Gum, Secretary of the Chinese Merchants' Association and of the On Leong Tong, who died on Tuesday at his home, 24 Mott Street, was placed in state yesterday morning in a store at 16 Mott Street, rented for the purpose by Lee You Nom, who was elected President of the On Leong Tong in Philadelphia yesterday. Surrounded by elaborate floral offerings, the body will lie there in state until this afternoon at 1 o'clock, when it will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for burial.

Chinese from all over the country, who were in attendance at the annual convention in Philadelphia, will attend the funeral. Although the Hip Sing Tong, a rival society, has promised not to break the peace agreement signed in August, 1912, the police are taking no chances. Detective Lieutenant Burke will have scores of central office men scattered throughout Chinatown and Captain Falconer of the Elizabeth Street Station will have an extra force of men in uniform patrolling the quarters.

Gum gained some notoriety recently by aspiring to be a prizefighter. His pugilistic ambitions came to an end when he was knocked out in the first round. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Josephine Gum.

CAR DERAILED ON BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Elevated Traffic Tied Up for a Morning Hour.

Following the derailment of one of the six cars of a Fulton Street elevated train on the Brooklyn Bridge shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the elevated service was tied up for more than an hour. A rear truck of the fourth car jumped the track and lodged between the bridge structure and the rail. According to the police and B. R. T. officials, there was no undue excitement in the train. The three forward cars were filled with the passengers from the rear cars and continued to Park Row.

Within fifteen minutes five trains were standing blocked on the bridge behind the stalled train, extending back to the Washington Street approach to the bridge. Trains began to pile up along Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue in Brooklyn until a half hour after the accident, when B. R. T. officials started them on to the old overhead loops.

Wrecking crews jacked the derailed car back on the track, and traffic started after 10 o'clock. No one was injured.

$59,448 FOR SEAMAN'S FUND.

Church Institute Hopes to Raise $150,000 Before May 1.

With only ten days more to run, President Edmund L. Baylies announced yesterday afternoon at the seventh campaign meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seaman's Church Institute, at South Street, that $59,448 had been subscribed toward paying off the debt of $150,000 on the building by May 1. Since the meeting held last Tuesday $6,448 had been received.

Among the contributors were: Anonymous, (in memoriam,) $2,000; Anonymous, (in memoriam,) $1,000; Allison V. Armour, $1,000; Dr. William H. Nichols, $500; James A. Scrymser, $500; John G. Milburn, $200, and Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Daniel Bacon, Mrs. Whitney Warren, John Magee, Anna Boyd, W. W. Skiddy, and Anonymous, $100 each.

Last of Victory Guard Celebrate.

A reunion of the survivors of the famous Victory Guard, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, New York State Militia, who went to the front in 1861, was held yesterday in a hall at Broadway and Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg. Of the original 108 who went to the front only fifteen assembled in front of the old starting place, the house of Engine Company 111, Clymer Street, near Bedford Avenue. All the veterans are more than 70 years old. William H. Baird, the original drummer boy, who is critically ill following an operation in the Brooklyn Hospital, was the only survivor absent. One veteran came from California, another from Wyoming, and a third from Maine. The others live in Brooklyn and New Jersey.

BREITUNG GRILLED BY HIS DAUGHTER

Mrs. Kleist, Maid Asserts, Made Father Answer List of Questions on Her Future.

BRIDE CHANGEABLE, HE SAYS

Testifies He Told Her It Was Her Duty to Live with Husband if She Decided She Loved Him.

The attorneys for the plaintiff yesterday rested their case in the second trial of the $250,000 alienation suit brought by Max Frederick Kleist, a former gardener and coachman, against Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, the parents of his wife, Juliet Breitung Kleist. After Judge Charles M. Hough, before whom the action is proceeding in the Federal District Court, had refused to take immediate action on a motion by De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the defendants, to dismiss the suit on the ground of insufficient evidence, the defense began the presentation of its side of the case. The case may go to the jury by Monday.

Kleist himself continued his testimony when the trial was resumed yesterday morning, and told of his life in New Mexico, where a job had been given him in a mine in which his father-in-law had a heavy interest. It had been understood, he said, that if he stayed six months and made good on the job he and his wife could live together again. Kleist repeated in substance the testimony which he gave at the first hearing of the case before Judge Learned Hand in February, when Judge Hand declared a mistrial. He said that he was given hard work, that at times he had to touch off dynamite with a four-foot fuse, and that he carried dynamite, which was dangerous work for an inexperienced man. He testified that in March he wrote to Mr. Breitung, saying:

"I hear you want an annulment. I wouldn't care so much if I had got a position such as you first promised. Such a place to live in I can't stand."

Late in the same month he wrote to his wife:

"I have to labor like a Mexican. I am strong and have stood it without a murmur, but can stand it no longer. It is best I get a divorce and leave you free."

Kleist Used Fictitious Names.

On April 1, he said, he received a telegram from his wife asking him to meet her at a hotel in New Rochelle and to register as "Joe Baker," but when he got back to New York he saw his wife only in the company of her father.

On cross-examination Kleist said that after getting the marriage license Nov. 20, 1913, two days before their marriage, he and Miss Breitung went to a roadhouse in the Bronx and signed some names to the license.

On a question by Mr. Nicoll he said he didn't remember what name he signed on the hotel register after the marriage, and that he and his bride had gone to four or five hotels, but had registered at only one. Then he recalled that he registered as Frank Clarke, a name which he said his wife had suggested.

"She had two or three names for me," he said.

Mr. Nicoll made much of the plaintiff's use, for some time after his marriage, of the name of Maxwell F. von Kleist. First he addressed the witness in silky tones as "Mr. von Kleist" and then changed to an abrupt "Now, Kleist—"

Ada Gafner, the Swiss maid of Mrs. Breitung and her daughter, repeated in the main the testimony she had given at the first trial, but with some additions. On Dec. 2, she said, just before Kleist came to see the Breitungs for the first time, Juliet had asked her father a list of questions which she had written out regarding the future arrangements for their life. In answer to these, the maid said, Mr. Breitung had said that Kleist could choose between taking his wife at once and being locked up for non-support or going to the mines as a foreman. Other answers which the maid said she overheard were that Juliet could see her husband again six months after he went to the mines; that she could see him at Christmas time and twice a week till he went away, and that he could have a very easy job and become a forman as soon as he understood a foreman's duties.

Says Mother Blacked Bride's Eye.

The maid repeated her story of the quarrels between Mrs. Breitung and her daughter following the discovery of the marriage, declaring that Mrs. Breitung told Juliet that some day she would be the richest woman in the United States and that she must not marry a man whom Mrs. Breitung designated by an epithet implying that he had been engaged in menial occupations. Later, said Miss Gafner, there had been a physical encounter, and Juliet came out of it with a black eye and a torn waist.

"Every day it went on that way," the maid added.

She also testified that she had been instructed to give Kleist's letters to Juliet to Mrs. Breitung, so that she and her husband could read them and destroy them if there were "anything wrong in them."

It was brought out in the cross-examination that it was the regular practice for all mail sent to the apartment to go to Mrs. Breitung for distribution. The maid said that she had delivered two letters for the girl to Mrs. Breitung. In commenting later upon this part of the evidence Judge Hough said:

"The only important part of it is that—to borrow a phrase from the criminal law—it was an overt act on the part of the defendant, Charlotte Breitung."

Mr. Breitung himself was called to the stand for the defense. He denied the story of the quarrel between his wife and daughter, and also answered questions with regard to the incident when Kleist came to see him wearing a pair of Breitung's own socks which Juliet had given him. Kleist had testified that Mr. Breitung had threatened to have him arrested for stealing his socks, and that when he said Juliet had given them to him the owner of the socks said he could have Juliet arrested for that offense and Kleist for receiving stolen property.

Breitung's Threat Not Serious.

Mr. Breitung explained that he was not serious when he made that threat. He also said that Juliet herself was the first one to suggest an annulment, but it was admitted that his lawyer had said he could not get one.

"Juliet," said Mr. Breitung, "was changeable with regard to her feelings for her husband. Sometimes she said she loved him and some times she didn't. I told her it was her duty to go with him if she loved him. The thing that most astonished me was when both told me of the arrangement that she should stay home while Kleist got a start in life. We talked over the work which I suggested for him—mining, which I said was dangerous and in consequence well paid—and the places where he might start. He didn't seem to care for British Columbia, which I thought was the best place."

While Mr. Breitung was testifying Judge Hough ordered an adjournment until 10:30 this morning, and asked the jury and the spectators to leave the room. Considerable speculation was caused by this move, especially in view of the fact that United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, with Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood, entered just as the crowd was passing out and spoke with Judge Hough. It was explained later, however, that their only errand was the introduction of Assistant United States Attorney General G. Carroll Dodd, who was making a tour over the Federal Building. It was understood later that Judge Hough had held an informal conference with counsel with regard to various phases of the case in hand.

LAST DAY OF THE CIRCUS.

Barnum & Bailey to Leave Tonight for Philadelphia and the South.

This is the last day of the circus. When the performance ends tonight the big Barnum & Bailey show will immediately get under way and in four special trains proceed to Philadelphia for a week's engagement. Then it will take to the road to be gone until next November, when it will return to its Winter headquarters near Bridgeport, Conn. Two of the biggest crowds of this year's season of three weeks were present at the performances yesterday.

The circus management frankly admitted yesterday that this year's stay in New York had not been as profitable as some of the past seasons at Madison Square Garden, but nevertheless, when existing conditions are taken into consideration, the circus people were more than gratified at the success of the 1915 visit to New York. Despite the falling off in the crowds at some of the performances the season was said to have produced a good profit.

The first part of the big show that moves tonight will be the animals, and of these the mother lion, mother tiger and mother kangaroo, with their babies, which have attracted so much attention this year, will lead the caravan. The performers will leave on the last train, which will get away some time early tomorrow morning. By noon, tomorrow, the whole show will be in Philadelphia and under its canvas home. The big tent was hoisted several days ago.

After leaving Philadelphia the circus will play a series of one-day stands through Pennsylvania and Ohio and will then head south. The Ringling Brothers' Circus has the far Western territory this year.

KARL BITTER'S WILL FILED.

Sculptor, Who Was Killed by Auto Leaves Estate to Wife.

Karl Bitter, the sculptor, who was killed as the result of being hit by an auto in front of the Metropolitan Opera House on April 9, left an estate of more than $20,000, according to his will, filed for probate yesterday.

The entire property, real and personal, is left in trust for his widow, Mrs. Marie A. Bitter, during her lifetime. At her death the property is to be divided up in equal shares between the children—Frances, Marietta, and John.

George H. Emerson of 955 Madison Avenue and Roger Williams of 31 West Twelfth Street are named as executors and trustees.

WALSH ACCUSES ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Continued from Page 1.

of Colorado were suffering for coal and the price had been advanced until thousands of families were without fuel.

Refused a Conference.

"On Nov. 21 Secretaryq Wilson of the Departmentof Labor made an effort to intervene in the strike, and sent a telegram to Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., asking him to authorize representatives of the operators to meet representatives of the miners and confer on a basis of settlement.

"Mr. Rockefeller's reply was a flat refusal, coupled with the statement that the action of the mine executives had his cordial support and that he would support them to the end. Copies of these telegrams were sent by Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Bowers and brought back a reply, in which the Executive Chairman expressed his warm appreciation of Mr. Rockefeller's 'splendid support.' In this same letter Mr. Bowers indulges in some political speculation that is very interesting. He writes:

> This strike has brought to the front an issue which will secure the attention, and I believe the co-operation, of the business men of the country, regardless of political affiliations—to farce candidates for office to come out in the open and declare their attitude toward the rights of employers and employes to run an open shop. We all know that the politicians have been giving organized labor sops for the purpose of securing their votes, regardless of the fact that the great mass of laboring men have no connection with labor unions, including the millions of farmers.
>
> It has become a matter of such importance that it will doubtless be one of the great issues in politics in 1916. I believe there is no man in either the Republican or Democratic Parties who would dare to come out in opposition to the open shop. So long as the politicians can ride two horses going in opposite directions without attracting the attention of the public, they are reasonably safe, but that time is coming to an end, and I believe that in the long run good will come of this unwise action on the part of labor leaders to force fully 90 per cent. of these miners out of the open shop and into the union.
>
> They have so far overreached the bounds of reason and common decency as to attract attention everywhere, and this is what is needed to awaken the men who have the good of the country at heart, to oppose and finally defeat unions of every sort from becoming dictators to both employer and employe with the hope that they will eventually control the affairs of the State and Nation.

"Under date of June 10, 1914, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., writes this to Mr. Lee:

> Several points in my memorandum, however, could well, even more appropriately, be used in the letter from Governor Ammons to President Wilson which you are proposing to prepare as soon as the Major's memorandum reaches you, which I hope will be very shortly.

Letters for Gov. Ammons.

"We do not know yet what this letter was that Mr. Lee was proposing to prepare for Governor Ammons, nor what the memorandum was that Mr. Rockefeller thought might be appropriately used, but we hope to find out. There were other letters, too, which Mr. Lee was to prepare for Governor Ammons to sign, one to be directed to the Governors of other States. We can guess this other extract from a letter from Mr. Rockefeller to Mr. Lee under date of June 29:

> I should be interested to see the letters from Governor Ammons to the Governors, and also the Tarrytown article which you are preparing.

"Mr. Lee evidently was a busy man with all this work on hand. He was painstaking too, if we may judge from his reply to Mr. Rockefeller about the Ammons letter, for he writes, July 2:

> With reference to the letter for Governor Ammons, I am not entirely satisfied with the draft I prepared, and I am making certain amendments to it. I sent a draft out for discussion, but will get it into shape in a day or two and then send you a copy.

"This is only less interesting to the people of Colorado and of the United States than is the further information we get from this same correspondence that Mr. Rockefeller had a plan about this time for publishing a string of daily newspapers and of financing the publication of the official organ of the National Chamber of Commerce."

The correspondence containing these revelations was obtained by Mr. Walsh from 26 Broadway, New York, under a subpoena duces tecum of the commission. It was not forthcoming in time for its contents to be brought out at the hearing in that city and Mr. Walsh considers the information of sufficient importance to warrant the reopening of the hearing on the points involved.

"The commission had planned a hearing in Washington on May 4, to take up the subject of labor and the law," Mr. Walsh said, "and the information in these letters could not be more appropriately brought out than under such a head. Such testimony as the commission was able to get from Mr. Rockefeller touching his knowledge of and connection with the Colorado strike was fragmentary, but with the information now before us, I believe, he will be a much more valuable witness.

"We shall ask his correspondent, Mr. Bowers, to come, too, and explain, for one thing, to whom he referred in a letter of Aug. 16 to Mr. Rockefeller in which he said the political gang at Washington was at its wits' end to find some way out of the pit they had helped the striking miners to run in Colorado. In fact, there are a number of questions we will have to ask Mr. Bowers, and Mr. Lee, and Mr. Welborn, the answers to which ought to form a valuable part of the commission's record."

At the Washington hearing the commission will take up the charges of railroad telegraphers against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the deferred Pullman inquiry, at which Robert T. Lincoln will testify; the Pennsylvania State constabulary, the industrial situation in Porto Rico, and the question of the smuggling of Asiatics into this country.

LONDON SENDS ALLEN TO PRISON AGAIN

Once Escaped from Ludlow While Streets Echoed "Der Chail Is Owid."

A LIFETIME IN CRIME

Notorious Criminal Convicted as "Williams" at 70 Years Gets Long Term with Woman Confederate.

LONDON, April 23.—Charles Williams, described by the authorities of Scotland Yard as one of the "most dangerous men in America," and Annie Ferguson, who is supposed to be the wife of a notorious bank thief named Gleason, were today sentenced in the Old Bailey Court to imprisonment for twelve and ten years, respectively, for robbing a London jeweler of gems worth £1,600, ($8,000.)

According to the London police Williams served a three-year sentence for breaking into the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., and later he broke out of jail in New York. The police declare that Annie Ferguson was known in her earlier days as Annie Grant. She was sentenced in 1905 at the Old Bailey to three years' imprisoment for stealing a diamond necklace worth £2,000 ($10,000) from Christie's auction rooms. According to the detectives she is one of the most skillful American thieves in London.

Charles Williams was known to the police of this city as Charles Allen. He is now nearly 70 years old. Williams first fell into the hands of the police in Chicago, just before the fire of 1871, when he was convicted of burglary. Later he went to Europe, where he served several sentences for burglary, and in 1892 came back to the United States.

Shortly afterward there occurred a series of Post Office robberies in various parts of the country. In all $25,000 was stolen from Post Offices in Hoboken, Scranton, Springfield, Ill., and in Massachusetts. Finally in 1895 the Federal authorities learned that Allen and two other criminals were the thieves. The trio were arrested here and confined in Ludlow Street Jail.

Allen boasted that he would escape before he was ever brought to trial. He did. In some way the three prisoners obtained revolvers. Allen snatched the keys from a keeper, and while his companions kept the man covered Allen locked him in a cell. Then they walked out on the morning of July 4, locking all doors behind them. The keeper gave the alarm in words that thereafter became historic. "Der chail is owid," he cried.

Allen became known after that as "Der chail is owid Allen." He went abroad again, and in 1903 was extradited and served three years in Illinois for the Post Office robberies. Afterward he returned to Europe.

Annie Gleason is almost as notorious as Allen. She was known as "the queen of thieves." Like Allen she came from Chicago, where she was once a comic opera actress. Her husband was "Mickey" Gleason, a confidence man, bank thief, and pickpocket, who finished a seven years' sentence in Baltimore a few years ago. She and another woman were arrested in this city in 1905 for shoplifting, the loot consisting of about $5,000 worth of jewelry. She forfeited her bail and took a steamship for England.

Court Orders Lodge Election.

To settle a dispute between two factions of Kings County Lodge, No. 1,025, Loyal Order of Moose, over a recent election of officers, Supreme Court Justice Crane, in Brooklyn, yesterday directed the organization to hold another election. Followers of W. Maxwell Williams, who contested the election of John T. Oates as Dictator, claimed that an agreement giving control of the Brooklyn lodge to James P. Davis, the Supreme Dictator, of Pittsburgh, while the $9,000 mortgage which he holds on the lodge property remained unpaid, was illegal.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

New York Club Bearing Poet's Name Meets at Park Statue.

Members of the Shakespeare Club celebrated the 351st anniversary yesterday of the birth of the poet. President John M. Kyle of the club and twenty members assembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the Shakespeare statue at the end of the Mall in Central Park. Mrs. Charles Rann Kennedy (Miss Edith Wynne Matthison) placed a wreath and American and English flags at the base of the statue, after which brief addresses were made by Mr. Kyle, Henry Clews, and Mrs. Augustus Kidder.

Mr. Clews is one of the surviving members of the committee that erected the statue in 1864. The Nevin Ensemble Quartet concluded the ceremony with several selections.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Sale of Men's Furnishings & Underwear
For To-day (Saturday)
will afford an opportunity for replenishing the wardrobe at appreciable savings in prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts, of madras in a variety of new patterns; plaited, with stiff cuffs, or plain, with soft cuffs . . at $1.45

Men's Negligee Shirts, of fine silk-and-cotton mixtures in a diversity of smart color effects . . . . . at $1.85

Men's Pajamas, of madras or mercerized materials . . . . per suit $1.35

Men's Pajamas, of fine silk-and-cotton mixtures in a number of attractive patterns, per suit $2.85

Men's Trimmed Night Shirts, made of fine muslin of standard grade . . . at 75c.

Men's Light-weight Balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves or sleeveless; and Drawers to match, in knee- or ankle-length, per garment . . . . 38c.

Men's Sleeveless Coat Shirts of colored-stripe madras; and knee-length Drawers to match, per garment . . . . 50c.

Men's Union Suits of colored-stripe madras; sleeveless and knee-length, with ribbed-cotton insets at shoulders and back of waist-line . . . . . . per suit $1.00

Also

Men's Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs, in a number of attractive striped and figured effects, 55c.

Men's Four-in-hand Scarfs, made of imported silks in a large assortment of new designs featuring the smart color effects, at 85c.

Young Men's Suits
(sizes 33 to 42 chest)
have been specially priced
at $24.50

These Suits are in the smart, skillfully-tailored models demanded by the young man of fashion, and feature the new mixed fabrics now so popular. Many of the Coats are half-lined with silk; others have silk-lined yoke and sleeves, and all of the waistcoats have a silk back.

Any necessary alterations will be made without extra charge.

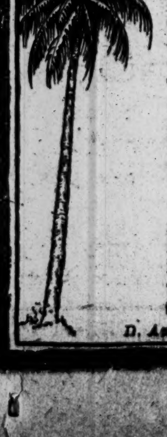
Young Men's Clothing Department
(Second Floor, Madison Avenue Section)

B. Altman & Co.

An Unusual Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits
(Sizes 34 to 44)
in a number of smart new styles, is now being held at the special price of
$27.50

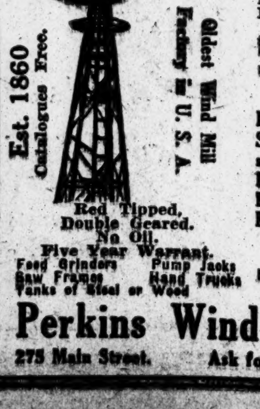
Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



When a Harvard athlete became poet-laureate to an Eastern Sultan who had been his college chum—well, that's how all the trouble started. To learn how it ended, read "The Princess Cecilia," the new novel by Elmer Davis. Laughs and thrills guaranteed.

D. Appleton & Company.



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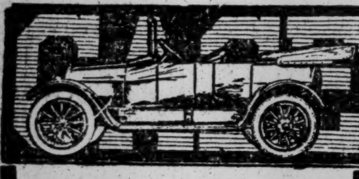

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A. N. P. A. SEES FLAW IN CIRCULATION LAW

Publishers Say Government Makes No Effort to Enforce Truthful Statements.

MAY URGE AMENDMENT

President Herbert L. Bridgman and Other Officers Are Re-elected—Convention Adjourns.

The annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association ended yesterday afternoon with an election of officers. All of last year's officers were re-elected. One change was made in the by-laws of the association, increasing the number of directors from eleven to twelve, and Elbert Baker was elected to fill the newly created office.

Two sessions were held yesterday instead of one, as has been scheduled, on account of the length of time consumed by discussion of various topics of interest to publishers at the preceding meetings. The business of both of yesterday's sessions was more or less perfunctory. In the morning the discusion on the laxity of the law requiring publishers to make semi-annual statements of their sworn circulation and of the names of owners of stock in their papers was resumed. It was first brought up at Wednesday afternoon's meeting, but had not been disposed of when the meeting adjourned for the day.

More personal experiences with the law in its present form were told at yesterday's meeting, and from the trend of the discussion is appeared that the Post Office authorities in Washington made no effort to enforce truthful statements on these subjects or to punish persons making false reports. No concerted action was taken on the question of whether the united publishers should urge the passage of an amendment to the present law requiring the Government to "investigate these statements and prosecute criminally for perjury publishers who utter false statements." The question was one of those on the program. This matter, it was said, will be left in the hands of the directors or a committee for final decision.

One of the prominent Eastern publishers present said that he personally knew of at least five publishers who had rendered incorrect statements regarding the ownership of their papers. He knew these papers to be owned by lawyers and trust companies, whose names did not appear, he said.

Another subject of discussion brought up at the morning session had to do with Federal legislation. The editor of a paper in New York State said he thought that, in his case at least, one of the postal authorities had made an unfair and arbitrary ruling under the law requiring that reading matter published and paid for for advertising purposes be accompanied with the statement that it was an advertisement, and cited an instance in which he said the matter published was plainly displayed as an advertisement, but in which an assistant postmaster had demanded that the word "advertisement" be published with it.

The publisher of a paper in Oregon complained of a law which had been passed by the Legislature of that State requiring publishers to give politicians or political candidates ten days' notice, during political campaigns, before attacking them in their columns. The auditors were hardly able to believe that such a law could have been passed in any State, and listened in amazement as the speaker described some of the experiences of Oregon publishers after the Legislature had made this attempt to muzzle the press.

John Stewart Bryan, Secretary of the association, offered a resolution at the afternoon session expressing sympathy for the families of members who had died during the year. It was passed unanimously.

Other topics which had been scheduled in the program were left over for the Directors and for committees.

The officers re-elected yesterday were: President, Herbert L. Bridgman of The Brooklyn Standard-Union; Vice President, Hopewell L. Rogers of The Chicago Daily News; Secretary, John Stewart Brown of The Richmond News-Leader; Treasurer, Edward P. Call of The New York Journal of Commerce.

The Executive Committee and the Special Standing Committee, which deals with labor troubles and of which H. N. Kellogg is Chairman, were also re-elected, and L. B. Palmer was continued in office as manager. The Board of Directors, which is composed of the seven members of the Executive Committee and the four officers of the association plus the extra member added yesterday, held its first meeting after the close of the convention, to discuss the work of the coming year.

A number of the editors and publishers who had attended the convention remained over in the city last night, for a brief rest before returning to their tasks. In the Waldorf lobby, before dinner and after the final session closed, they stood about and chatted on experiences at home or humorous incidents in connection with the convention.

CHUTES TO GATHER MONEY.

Novel Plan to Raise $100,000 for Unemployed in Sacrifice Week.

Next week is to be Sacrifice Week, so designated by the New York Relief and Employment Committee, which expects in the period of seven days to obtain $100,000 for the benefit of the unemployed and their families. A feature of the week will be three "chute days," when the public will be expected to drop their contributions into chutes conveniently located and attended by young women. The committee has designated Wednesday, Thursday and Friday as "chute days."

Mrs. Wendell Baker of the Committee of Arrangements, in announcing the plans for the week yesterday, said the money was urgently needed because not only were men and women out of employment but in many cases the slender savings of families had been exhausted.

The campaign is to be conducted by the Emergency Aid Committee for New York's Unemployed, an auxiliary of the Belgian American Relief Fund. The committee is working in co-operation with the Vacation War Relief Committee, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Committee of Mercy and the Belgian Relief Fund.

The chute method of collecting money was used with great success recently in Philadelphia. Elaborate plans have been made by Mrs. Baker to handle the crowd of "cheerful givers" that is expected at the chutes.

"The chutes will extend from the sidewalk into the basements of the buildings in which they are located," Mrs. Baker explained. "They will be of galvanized iron and will be large enough to accommodate any coin from a penny to a gold piece and placed at such a slant that bills of any denomination will slide readily down them into the coin box at the end."

The chutes will be located at Forty-second Street and Broadway, at Wall and Broad Streets, at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, in the Hudson Terminal Building, at Broadway and 116th Street, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, at Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, and at Columbia University. Other locations are to be selected.

Saturday will be Flag Day, when an army of young women, each with a flag and a collection box, will be sent out to garner for the relief of the unemployed.

To Mandamus Car Line.

Mandamus proceedings are to be instituted by the Public Service Commission against the Manhattan Bridge Three-cent Line to compel it to comply with an order to apply a special anti-noise lubricant to the brake shoes of its cars.

PLANS TO WELCOME FLEET.

Peace Choruses Suggested at Citizens' Committee Meeting.

The citizen's committee, which Mayor Mitchel has appointed to prepare a program for the entertainment of the Atlantic Fleet during its visit to this city from May 8 to May 18, met yesterday for organization in the City Hall The Mayor made a short address announcing the object of the committee, and pointing out that purposely no city officials had been placed on it, so that it might be in truth a citizen's committee. He regretted that according to an old engagement he would be on his way to California during the fleet's visit, but he was sure that Acting Mayor McAneny would fill his place admirably.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Chairman of the committee, then took hold of the meeting, and on motion of Collector Malone, Theodore Rousseau, Secretary of the Mayor, was made Secretary of the committee, with Commander Fred Sawyer as Assistant Secretary. Mortimer Schiff, on the motion of George F. Kunz, was then elected Treasurer.

President McAneny spoke briefly, regretting that the Mayor would be absent and promising full co-operation with the committee, and at the request of Mr. Vanderbilt several suggestions as to the entertainment for the fleet were made by members of the committee.

I. M. Levy suggested that there should be a ball, and that a children's chorus should be formed to sing patriotic and peace hymns "so as to show to the world that while we are joining in this reception to this fleet, which stands for war, in singing these hymns we stand foremost for peace, and we welcome this fleet only for one purpose, and that is to preserve peace."

W. J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation, offered the city's athletic field and playgrounds to the committee and a proffer was also made of a special day at the Hippodrome, or the issue of 2,000 or 3,000 theatre tickets a day to the sailors. A day at Coney Island was proposed, with the use of the Municipal Baths, and another member thought the Boy Scouts ought to be asked to participate in the parades and entertainments.

Commissioner R. A. C. Smith of the Department of Docks stated that he and Admiral Usher had perfected plans for the safety of the visitors and that the Mayors of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Weehawken wished to co-operate with the committee in their welcome to the fleet.

Mr. Rousseau announced that George T. Wilson had provided a suite of rooms for the Executive Committee in the new Equitable Building, which would be opened on Monday.

An Executive Committee of thirty is to be named by Mr. Vanderbilt.

CONFESS DOUBLE MURDER.

Two Farmers Killed Rich Neighbor and Housekeeper to Get Money.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDINA, N. Y., April 23.—Charles Steilow and Nelson Green, his brother-in-law, two farmers, living directly across the country road from a rich farmer named Charles Phelps, confessed today that they had murdered Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott, on the night of March 21. Phelps was found dying in his kitchen on the morning of March 22 with two bullets in his body. His housekeeper was found dead on the door steps of Steilow's house, directly across the road.

Steilow said he had found her body there when he came out to do his farm chores in the morning.

Steilow gave an alarm. The county Sheriff and District Attorney hired police dogs, and employed five detectives from Buffalo. The police dogs ran back and forth between the Phelps and Steilow houses for hours. Steilow hunted and helped the police. Following the funeral of the two excitement subsided, and Steilow and Green began to make conflicting statements.

It developed that Steilow needed money to prevent a foreclosure sale. Green was arrested on Tuesday night, and Steilow early yesterday morning. Detectives questioned the two until, in substance, they confessed to the crime. Each accuses the other of firing the fatal shot, but they admit that the murder was the result of their united efforts. They admitted that, on returning to their own house after having murdered Phelps and taken his money, they found his housekeeper lying near the porch of their house pleading for help, and that they refused to give her aid. She died during the night. On being arraigned tonight they asked for an adjournment of their hearing until next Thursday, which was granted.

Osborne to Speak at Luncheon.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison is to be the guest at luncheon today at 4 o'clock of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York, which will hold its Spring meeting at the Hotel Martinique. Mr. Osborne will speak on prison reform. Belle Gottschalk, a graduate of the class of 1908, who has sung in grand opera in Berlin, will give several songs. Representatives of the college will report to the association on the progress made in the construction of the Student-Alumnae Building at South Hadley, which is to cost $140,000.

CERTIFICATE DEBT DISTURBS D. A. R.

Mrs. W. T. Block, Originator of Scheme, Resigns as Endowment Fund Chairman.

$8,000 OWING TO PRINTERS

But They Are Willing to Wait—Mrs. Block Demands Payment of $10,000 Bonds She Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Today's session of the Twenty-fourth Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution had as its most interesting incident the reading of a report of Mrs. Willard T. Block, now of Chicago, but formerly of Philadelphia, and the dramatic resignation of Mrs. Block from the Chairmanship of the Committee of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund on which she has served for many years.

Mrs. Block was the originator of the much discussed "Block certificate" scheme adopted three years ago, by which $15,000 is said to have been added to the revenue of that particular fund, employed for the liquidation of the debt of Memorial Continental Hall. That members of the society are disappointed because the amount realized has not been much larger was shown in the debate this afternoon. It is a matter of particular regret to the members from Philadelphia, where the Block certificate was made, and where $8,000 is still owing the firm that filled the order for the national society.

Mrs. Thomas Patton, Jr., regent of the Philadelphia chapter, introduced a resolution from the floor on Tuesday which provided "that the delegates of the Twenty-fourth Continental Congress instruct the Treasurer General to pay such sum at once as is available for that purpose in our treasury, on the debt to J. D. Caldwell & Co. and that they shall continue so to do until the debt is defrayed." In trying to speak to the same subject this afternoon Mrs. Patton was ruled out of order.

Mrs. Bryan of Tennessee offered suggestions as to the disposal of the 70,000 certificates still on hand, and a consequent payment of the debt to the Philadelphia firm.

Mrs. Story, the President General, told the society in response to questions from different parts of the house that an amicable agreement had been reached with the Philadelphia creditor by which the firm was willing to wait five years for payment in full, and consequently there was no reason why funds from the national treasury should be used in paying off the claim.

Mrs. Block announced her great satisfaction and accepted a suggestion that the remaining certificates be turned over to the national society. With this solution of the problem Mrs. Block announced her resignation, to take effect at once. Mrs. Block also announced that in resigning from the Chairmanship of the committee she would expect at an early date the liqui-like other wealthy and patriotic daughters, purchased when Continental Hall was building.

Mrs. Story promptly ruled that Mrs. Block's resignation should not be accepted, and expressed herself as most anxious to further the sale of the certificates along the original plan.

Mrs. Block, accompanied by her husband and her cousin, Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp of this city, left the hall immediately after making her report, and later refused to say whether she would reconsider her resignation.

In making up the new national board, which will hold its first meeting on Monday, there will be no member from Pennsylvania and only two from New York. Mrs. Willard Augsberg, late State Regent of New York, has succeeded to the office of Historian General, formerly held by Mrs. Charles W. Bassett of Maryland. Mrs. Joseph S. Wood of New York is one of the ten Vice Presidents elected last year and will serve until March, 1916.

GIRLS FLEE DEADLY FUMES.

Rush from Workshops as 50-Gallon Ammonia Tank Explodes.

Two hundred girls employed in workshops on the upper floors became panic-stricken yesterday morning when an ammonia tank in the refrigerating plant of the market of H. C. Bohack & Co., at Seventh Avenue and Union Street, Brooklyn, exploded. Fumes filled the building, and all the operatives on the two floors above the market rushed downstairs to the street. All escaped without injury.

When the fifty-gallon tank exploded a hole twelve feet square was blown in a brick wall in the cellar, and buildings on both sides of the street were shaken. The girls were employed by shirt and waist manufacturing firms. While no fire resulted, the operatives were in danger from the ammonia fumes. The damage amounted to about $1,000.

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These splendid suits are handsomely tailored and represent the very latest designs and materials in stripes, checks and the popular gray mixtures. Sizes 34 to 44.

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Usually $20.00 to $30.00

Imported and domestic garments suitable for dress occasions or touring and motoring. Fancy cheviots and tweeds in loose Chesterfields, Glamorgan and Raglan models.

Fourth Floor

Store Closes 6 P. M.

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Preliminary to our removal to Fifth Avenue and 40th Street, about Sept 1, 1915, we offer the following most exceptional specials

No C. O. D.'s or goods on approval in our Removal Specials.

A Very Special Offering of
Women's Wash Dresses
For House, Country and Seashore Wear

PERCALE—In fancy stripes and plain colors.	1.50
PERCALE—In a variety of stripes.	1.85
STRIPED GINGHAMS—Collar and cuffs net trimmed.	2.25
WHITE PIQUE AND MADRAS—	3.00
STRIPED TISSUE AND FIGURED VOILE—	4.50

Women's 68c Silk Hosiery
An unusually desirable grade of medium weight in pure thread Black Silk, with cotton tops, soles and toes. *Regularly $1.00 pair.*
3 prs. for $1.95; 6 prs. for $3.85.

Women's Knit Underwear
A very special offering of fine ribbed gauze Union Suits of desirable Summer weight—low neck models, in regular and extra sizes, presenting unusual values. *Regularly 75c each.* Special 45c each

Sale of Neck Ruffs
MALINE RUFFS—Alternate rows of black and white Maline, also in all black; very full pleat; satin ribbon ends. Special at 1.15
MALINE RUFFS—Cape effect, consisting of alternate rows of black and white Maline, or all black, with high collar in back and ends of satin ribbon. Special at 1.45

Exceptional Values in
Men's Gabardine Raincoats
For Country, Travelling, Motor and City Wear.
All ¾ length in the light weight summer style with lined yoke and sleeves only—all finely tailored and with convertible collar; colors include the popular tans, greys, blues, olive shades and mixtures. *Regularly $16.50* Special at 12.75

Men's 25c Half Hose
Strongest and most serviceable of all silk mixtures; all summer weights, in black and the best plain colors. *Regularly 38c pair.*
3 prs. for 70c; 6 prs. for $1.35

Men's Newest Neckwear
Comprising an unusual purchase of high grade Silks, including grenadine stripes, changeable two-tone effects, college and club stripes, plain colors, plain Charvet silk Bat Ties, and two-tone cross stripes. Your Choice at 50c Each

Men's Underwear 'Specials'
A special assortment for Spring and Summer wear, comprising soft finished Sea Island cotton of light weight, thin white lisle thread and a fine cross-bar nainsook—sleeveless and short sleeve shirts; knee and ankle length drawers. All are unusually well made. Very Special Value at 50c Per Garment

Handkerchiefs
Men's
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Women's
Superior quality Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. *Regularly* $1.50 *Half Dozen.* 85c Exquisitely hand embroidered in many dainty designs.
For Box of ½ Dozen

Women's and Misses'
"Waterberry"
TRADE MARK
Raincoats
Tan Navy Black
Regularly $15.00 9.50 *14 years to 44 bust*
Rubberless Rainproof Lightweight
Exclusive Practical Smart
Traveling Motor Utility
NOTE—This coat is entirely controlled by Arnold, Constable & Co. for the United States, and cannot be duplicated at any price anywhere.

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Of fine pure twill silk in black only; serviceable and of excellent appearance. *Regularly* $2.95 1.85 Plain and natural wood handles in various correct styles.
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High-grade umbrellas of twilled and taffeta silks of serviceable grades. *Regularly* $3.00 2.25 In black only with long, stylish carved and natural handles.

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Our entire stock of Embroidered Flouncings, consisting of Batiste, Swiss and Nainsook in a large variety of effective designs, to be closed out at the following low prices:
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Smartest Sweater of the Season
OF PURE ART SILK—in fashionable two-tone effects, also the new American shades, embodying the latest style features, beautifully finished and suitable for all outdoor sports.
Extra Special
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Fancy Ratines
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In a delightful variety of dainty summer colorings—pale blue, pink, tan, lavender and grey mixed with white. 18 Cents NOTE—For customers desiring large quantities, a special price of 15c per yard in piece lots will be made at this sale.

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2.95

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CROSS BAR VOILE—with embroidered organdie collar and vestee.
ALLOVER EMBROIDERED VOILE—with convertible collar.
FINE VOILE—with embroidered fronts and tucked back, lace trimmed collar; also VOILE trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.
95c

PUSSY WILLOW SILK—a smart Tailleur model in white or pale pink, hemstitched and long sleeves. 2.95
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TRUSTED EMPLOYE ROBS PARK & TILFORD

Millard Cadmus, Church Leader, Confesses Thefts Extending Over Seven Years.

$50,000 IN GROCERIES TAKEN

Proprietors of Restaurant to Whom Stolen Supplies Were Sent Are Arrested.

Three persons alleged to be the principals in a systematic scheme of thieving by which Park & Tilford are estimated to have lost more than $50,000 in the last seven years were held by Magistrate Murphy in Yorkville Court yesterday, following a month's investigation by private detectives employed by the grocery company. One of the three, who for eleven years had been a trusted employe of Park & Tilford, made a confession involving the others.

Millard Cadmus, who made the confession, is 56 years old, and is prominent in the Presbyterian Church of East Orange, where he lives with his wife and two children. Although he does not admit that the thefts reach the total estimated by the detectives, he acknowledged that he had a prominent part in the plot to rob his employers. His reason for confessing, he said, was to ease his conscience.

Cadmus's confession resulted in the arrest of Henry Levy, 54, owner of the Merchants' Vienna Restaurant at 8 West Seventeenth Street, and his brother Joseph, 68, of 110 West Seventeenth Street. With Cadmus they were held in $1,000 bail each for Special Sessions on a charge of petty larceny. According to Cadmus, Park & Tilford has supplied the restaurant for six years without receiving any pay for the greater part of the goods.

It was through information given by a waiter employed in the restaurant that the grocery firm first learned of the thefts and they employed Dominick Riley, head of a private detective bureau, to find out the details of the scheme. Riley had his men watch both the store and the restaurant for weeks before he caused any arrests. On Saturday he confronted Cadmus with the evidence and the salesman broke down and made a confession, which he later repeated to Assistant District Attorney Morningstar in Yorkville Court.

Cadmus told Mr. Morningstar that he got acquainted with the Levys about six years ago, when he used to visit their restaurant. When they found out where he was employed, he said, they began to give him his lunches free. Then the thieving began, which at first consisted in sending extra groceries with the orders which Levy gave Park & Tilford, with whom they had a charge account. Later, Cadmus said, the thefts were extended so that the Levys paid only for such goods as could not be taken out of the store without being noticed, such as barrels of flour.

Nearly every day, Cadmus told Mr. Morningstar, bundles of goods would go out of the store for the Levys and the grocers would not receive any pay for it. The plan was to send to Cadmus slips of paper on which was written the list of groceries wanted. Cadmus made no record of the sale.

According to Cadmus, the value of the bundles averaged about $3.50 a day, and there were about two bundles, but the detectives say that from April 12 to 22 there were four bundles a day, averaging $8 in value. Several of the slips on which the grocery orders were written were found in Cadmus's possession.

Cadmus said that at first he got $1 a week for the stolen goods, but that later this amount was increased to $3 and then to $5. He received $18 a week salary from Park & Tilford, he told Mr. Morningstar.

Joseph Vogt, of 931 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and Henry Koenig, of 1330 Park Avenue, who were employed by Henry Levy as waiters, are expected to be valuable witnesses for the prosecution.

AIR BRAKES FAIL TO WORK.

Express Hits Stalled Train and Ties Up Third Avenue Elevated.

A seven-car Third Avenue elevated train, in charge of Motorman George Schultz of 1,112 Finley Avenue, the Bronx, crashed into a stalled train on the express track opposite the Seventy-sixth Street station early yesterday morning, ripping the rear trucks of the last car of the stalled train and cutting through about five feet of the car. There was a short circuit, and the sparks from the third rail set fire to the car and structure, but the flames were quickly put out by employes with hand extinguishers.

Both trains were empty, but the express service was tied up until after 9 o'clock, causing considerable inconvenience. Some of the débris fell to the street. Schultz said that as he approached the stalled train, which was about to pull out, he applied the brakes, but the air gave out. A wrecking crew jacked up the car and removed the débris.

Five Years for White Slaver.

Benjamin Siegel of Hartford, Conn., who pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court to violating the white slave law in luring from home Rose Freeman of St. Louis, a 17-year-old girl, was sentenced by Judge Farrington to five years in the Atlanta Penitentiary. Siegel has served two terms in jail for the non-support of his wife and two children.

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HELD FOR THEFT OF $9,700.

Police Trace Fugitive Through Letter Mailed by Woman.

Charged with being implicated in the robbery of the home of Mrs. Clementine Bossi of 121 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, on Jan. 28, when $9,700 in cash and jewelry valued at $450 were stolen from a safe, Ambrose Morrison, 29 years old, who says he is a jeweler and lives at 3,210 Broadway, was brought to Police Headquarters yesterday from Boston by Detective Fogerty. He will be taken to Brooklyn later.

On the afternoon of the robbery four men drove up to the Bossi home in a taxicab and, telling the chauffeur, Moses Lichtenstein, to drive a few doors away and keep the motor going, announced they were "Inspectors" and entered the Bossi home. Mrs. Bossi was alone with her child, and the four men beat her over the head. After binding and gagging her, they blew open the safe, secured the money and jewels, and fled.

The police found Lichtenstein, but he satisfied them he was in no way connected with the robbery, and from the Rogues' Gallery he picked out the pictures of William Bertlini, who had formerly boarded in the Bossi home, as one of the four men. Bertlini was arrested and subsequently sent to Sing Sing for from ten to twenty years.

Detective Fogerty received information some time ago that Morrison was connected with the robbery, and for several days shadowed a woman friend of his. Two days ago Fogerty saw her post a special delivery letter to Morrison in Boston, care of General Delivery, and he hurried to that city. Yesterday Morrison called for the letter and was arrested.

According to the police, Morrison is wanted in Providence, R. I., and Paterson, N. J., for robbing jewelry stores.

WOULD BAR POLICE BANDS.

Union Musicians Protest Against Their Use in Today's Parade.

Anthony Abarno, Acting President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, Local 310, wrote to Mayor Mitchel yesterday protesting against policemen, firemen, and street cleaners performing as musicians in the police parade today. He said that in former years union musicians had been employed to perform in the police parade, and hoped the Mayor would take action either to prevent the parade taking place or to compel the Police Department to hire music furnished by bands of professional musicians.

Mr. Abarno protested against the use of police bands for municipal concerts next Summer, declaring the taxpayers ought not to permit $8,000 to $10,000 to be paid to policemen for time devoted to band practice.

"We do not believe the citizens of New York would tolerate a condition under which a paid employe of the city is permitted to take the place of professional musicians, who depend upon music for a livelihood," the letter read.

RIG WIRELESS IN COURT.

Judge Hears Ships "Talk" to Decide Patent Infringement Suit.

Judge Mayer sat yesterday in the Federal District Court and listened to the wireless messages which were passing between vessels at sea and the land stations at Sayville, L. I., and Sea Girt, N. J. The apparatus, which had been set up in his courtroom, was erected to help him decide a patent infringement suit, brought by Samuel L. Kintner, receiver of the National Signalling Company, against the Atlantic Communication Company.

The suit, which is highly technical, and involves such matters as kilowatts, cycles, and antennae, turns largely upon what experts call a "high frequency musical tone." It is alleged that the Atlantic Communication Company, in producing this tone by means of apparatus which has been made under the Telefunken or German patent, is infringing on the apparatus covered by the Fessenden patent, which belongs to the National Signalling Company.

Mayor's Safety Committee Enlarged

The Mayor's Central Committee on Street Traffic and Safety has nominated a committee consisting of one representative of each of the principal interests that use the streets in the course of their business, in order to draft a traffic ordinance for submission to the Central Committee. The subcommittee asks all interests that wish to have a special representative to nominate one and send his name to T. D. Pratt, President of the Motor Truck Club of America, at 1,790 Broadway.

SUNDAY IS READY FOR A REVIVAL HERE

Ministers' Meeting Hears He Will Come to New York if Terms Are Met.

SOME MAY OPPOSE HIM

Manager of Campaign in Philadelphia Tells of Diplomacy Used with Newspapers There.

The Rev. "Billy" Sunday will come to this city to hold a revival, if his conditions are complied with, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church said yesterday at a meeting of sixty ministers interested in bringing Sunday here in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The first news that Sunday had made a concrete proposal came toward the close of a meeting in which some opposition to having Sunday here at this time had developed.

"Is it certain that Sunday is going to come to New York?" was asked by one of the ministers.

"We expect to have him here," replied Dr. Goodell.

"Is he going to come at an early or a remote date?"

"That I am not at liberty to state," said Dr. Goodell. "We hope it will not be too remote."

"Has Mr. Sunday ever definitely promised to come to New York?"

"I have received a telegram from Mr. Sunday," said Dr. Goodell," in which he agrees to come to this city, if his terms are met by the ministers here."

The terms proposed by the evangelist were not disclosed by Dr. Goodell. Sunday's stipulations previous to his campaigns in Philadelphia and Paterson related to the support that he demanded from ministers and to the advance organization, not financial matters.

A Discussion of Finances.

The first hint that the meeting was not unanimous in favor of having Sunday in New York came from the Rev. Dr. Oscar Haywood of the Collegiate Baptist Church. While the preliminary organization for the campaign in Philadelphit was being described by the Rev. Dr. Gorge H. Bickley, who was the "District Superintendent" of the Sunday revival in Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Haywood asked:

"Are we proceeding on the assumption that this meeting is committed to having Mr. Sunday come to New York?"

"We are," said Dr. Goodell.

The Rev. Dr. Hayward then asked if Mr. Sunday would consent to give 50 per cent. or a proportion of the collections at revival meetings in this city to hospitals and other charities. Dr. Bickley said he could not speak for the evangelist, but that at Philadelphia the first collections went to the payment of expenses. After these had been met, he said, special collections were taken for various charities.

"Mr. Sunday received for his personal use," he said, "only the collection that was taken on the last day of the revival."

"What has been the spirit of Mr. Sunday and ministers associated with him toward ministers who have not had a sympathetic attitude?" Dr. Hayward asked later.

"We pity them, we pray for them, and we let them alone," said Dr. Bickley.

"Thank you," said Dr. Haywood, "that is what I thought."

Later on, after Dr. Bickley had completed his talk and left to take a train, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Morgan of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church asked:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to know when it was definitely decided to ask Mr. Sunday to come to New York. Let us have it straight. Don't get the idea that I am opposed to his coming. I made the motion at one meeting in favor of having him. But I want him to come right. I want him to come when the city is ready for him and when the ministers are more united."

400 Ministers Want Revivalist.

Dr. Goodell said that the decision to ask Mr. Sunday had been made at a widely advertised meeting which, according to the newspapers, had had an attendance of more than 400 ministers who were practically unanimous for inviting the evangelist. A majority of those who could be expected to support Sunday, he said, were present at the meeting, and there could be no question as to the validity of the call to the revivalist.

The Rev. Dr. Haywood said then:

"I came here in a spirit of inquiry, and I was trying to find out about the nature of the invitation to Mr. Sunday, when I was checked with such great discourtesy. I thought that it would be a good idea myself to have such a religious cataclysm as Mr. Sunday visit New York. I was seeking information, when I was so ruthlessly thrust back into my seat. I think that whether or not we should invite Billy Sunday is an unsettled question. There is a large contingent of the most influential ministers who are opposed to him. And I don't speak of Unitarians. I speak of Baptists and they are nearly as good Christians as Methodists are."

Dr. Goodell said he was sorry if he seemed discourteous, but that he had felt that the Rev. Dr. Haywood's questions should not have been put to Dr. Bickley, who was there only for the purpose of explaining how to organize for Billy Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. J. Cromie, of the Tremont Presbyterian Church, said that he thought the opposition to the coming of Sunday among evangelical churches would be found to be very small; that the Presbytery of New York was practically unanimous in favor of him, and that most Presbyterian ministers thought it would be a sin and a crime to miss a chance to have him here. The Rev. Dr. E. S. Holloway, of the Hope Baptist Church, said he believed that few Baptists were against Sunday, and that an overwhelming majority wished him to come to this city.

Press Work in Philadelphia.

In his description of the campaign in Philadelphia Dr. Bickley said that one very important thing had been the preliminary treatment of newspaper proprietors. A press committee, he said, interviewed the owners of all the Philadelphia newspapers, and the heads of some of the papers were given prominent positions in the revival organization. The result of this, he said, was that the newspapers there had been induced to suppress all news about the organization for the coming of the evangelist, and to give only highly favorable accounts of the meetings.

"The reports of the meetings while Mr. Sunday was in Philadelphia," he said, "bore no resemblance to the reports which the Philadelphia newspapers are now printing about the campaign in Paterson."

One difficulty that it would require hard work to overcome in this city, he said, was the apartment house problem. The "personal workers" who take part in the Sunday campaigns, he said, were highly successful in Scranton, but less successwul in Philadelphia, because of the difference in the type of the city. Organization of all kinds, he said, was more difficult in the apartment house district of Philadelphia than it was among private homes. Often, he said, the superintendents of apartment houses would refuse to permit prayer meetings in their buildings.

"Of course," he said, "the apartment house problem will be far more difficult in this city."

BARNARD GIRLS HEAR SUNDAY.

Revivalist Has Only 2,000 at Afternoon Meeting.

PATERSON, N. J., April 23.—"Billy" Sunday preached on "The Timid Woman" tonight and 221 persons "hit the trail." Two hundred students from Columbia and Barnard were present. J. Albert Reinhardt, for thirty years Principal of the Paterson High School, and Ed Van Winkle, a leading hardware dealer, were among the converts.

Sunday received a letter today from the East Orange Women's Club, signed by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. William Rockafellow, and Mrs. Smith, who invited him to talk to them. He said he would go, but has not set any date. Sunday talked to 200 members of the Paterson Rotary Club this noon at a dinner in the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium. George Arnold, President of the North Jersey Evangelistic Association, a member of the Rotary Club, introduced the evangelist.

The Rev. John Cavanagh, a one-armed traveling revivalist, was at the tabernacle this afternoon. He applied to Police Chief John Bimson this morning for a permit to preach on the streets. When the formalities had been completed he asked the Chief if he was a Christian, to which Bimson replied: "I guess so." Cavanagh thought this statement not positive enough and knelt in prayer in the Chief's office. He said later that he hoped his visit had done good.

Sunday's afternoon sermon, preached to his smallest house, numbering 2,000, was on the subject, "Fishers of Men." He said, "The trouble with some churches is that they think the preacher is a sort of an ecclesiastical locomotive, who will snort and puff and pull the whole bunch through to glory."

Sunday received a letter this morning from a man who asked about reports that Sunday was in the habit of making certain statements at his meetings for women only. The evangelist was very much incensed over the inquiry, and said:

"Why is it that such dirty, infamous lies are spread wherever I go? I'll give $10,000 to any one who can prove I made any of the statements referred to at any women's meeting and in addition I'll go to jail for five years if they are true."

Today's collections were $712.48. Total for the campaign, $18,949.21. Total "trail hitters" for the campaign, 2,967.

NEW YORK A. O. U. W. QUITS.

State Lodge to Merge with Connecticut Body—Closing Out Insurance.

F. A. Burnham, Grand Recorder of the New York lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen said yesterday that at a meeting of the officers of the State organization on Monday it was decided to wind up the affairs of the State lodge and to unite the members in this State with the Connecticut organization. Mr. Burnham said:

"The New York State branch of the A. O. U. W. was hard hit by the competition of cheap insurance several years ago, and in 1907 its liabilities were more than $700,000, with small assets. Since that time we have cut down the liabilities to about $300,000 and have assets of about $100,000. The affairs of the State lodge are now in the hands of the State Insurance Department for liquidation."

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The Roosevelt Book (Theodore Roosevelt).
Adventures of Robin Hood, by Howard Pyle.
The van Dyke Book (Dr. Henry van Dyke).
The Hoosier School Boy, by Edward Eggleston.
Hero Tales, by James Baldwin.
Hans Brinker, by Mary Mapes Dodge.
Fanciful Tales, by Frank Stockton.
Don Quixote, by Cervantes.
Around the World in Sloop Spray, by Captain Joshua Slocum.
The Eugene Field Book (Eugene Field).
Child's Garden of Verses, by Robert Louis Stevenson.
Children's Stories in American History.
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$32

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For Men and Young Men; On Sale, Today, at . . . **$1.85**

This special collection embraces styles for everybody, and bargains for all who attend this sale.

THE SOFT HATS in popular shades of green, gray, brown, blue; also black. The DERBIES in black only.

A Special Showing of

Soft Hats and Derbies at $1.15

Best styles. All colors. Good range of sizes.

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$20, $25 and $30 Spring Suits For Men and Young Men, Today, at $14.65

A Great Sale from Any Standpoint

Here's a rare opportunity for tall men, short men, stout men and men of regular build, to buy most fashionable ready-to-wear suits.

Today's special sale price is the lowest ever advertised for such high-class suits.

These suits are the product of a maker who specializes in ultra-fashionable clothing, using only finest London shrunk fabrics.

And you will marvel at the range of original patterns in desirable materials.

At Least Half of These Suits Are of Fine Blue Serges—Others in Stripes, Silk Mixtures, Overplaids, Cassimeres and Plain Worsteds.

This season's smartest models are offered in this sale for young men who like college styles, and for business men who prefer conservative models.

Every chest measure from 28 to 50.

These suits are cut so cleverly and accurately that your size will most likely fit you without an alteration.

At the most, whatever changes are necessary will be only minor.

Amazing Sale Today of

Boys' Suits at $3.95

Newest Balkan, Norfolk and Patch Pocket styles. Sizes 7 to 17 years. Blue Serge, Wool Cheviots and Cassimeres, Mixed Tweeds, also Grays, Tans, Browns and Fancy Mixtures, Diagonal and Herringbone effects. All splendidly tailored. SOME SUITS WITH TWO PAIRS OF LINED KNICKERBOCKER TROUSERS.

Not one suit in the entire collection was made to retail for less than $5.

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At the Mississippi Cabaret.
Back to the Carolina You Love.
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Carolina Fox Trot.
Down by the Erie Canal.
Fascinating Night.
For Every Smile You Gave Me.
She Used to Be the Slowest Girl in Town.
He's a Rag Picker.
If I Were a Bee and You Were a Red, Red Rose.
I Want to Go Back to Michigan.
If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time.
I'm Glad My Wife's in Europe.
I'm Not Ashamed of You, Molly.
In the Land of Let's Pretend.
In Siam.
My Beautiful Chateau of Love.
Oh, My Love.
Settle Down in a One-Horse Town.
Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers.
Sweet Kentucky Lady.
Tip Top Tipperary Mary.
We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson.
When Mary Lands in Maryland.
Cheer Up, Better Times Will Soon Be Here.
When the Grownup Ladies Act Like Babies.

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Big Sale Today of

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COMBINATION TUMBLER AND TOOTHBRUSH HOLDER; BATH SOAP DISHES; BATH SPRAYS; COMBINATION TUMBLER AND SOAP DISHES; SPONGE HOLDERS; BATH SOAP DISH HOLDERS; WALL SOAP DISH HOLDERS; TOWEL RACKS (3 arm); BEVELLED MIRRORS, oak or enamel; 10x17 inches.

FIREPROOF CASSEROLES—an exceptional offering; 8 inches in diameter; mounted on nickel plated frames with nickel plated covers; ebonoid knobs; side handles and feet; choice of 2 patterns; one with straight, the other with round bottom.

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The Hammock alone is . $3.50
The Awning alone. . . . $3.00
The Stand alone, ... $3.00
Complete Outfit. . . . $9.50

—MAIN BUILDING—

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Only 150 Today at

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Black finish. Will keep hot liquids warm for 30 hours and cold liquids cool 80 hours. While the lot lasts, $1.45.

$2.50 "Thermos" Quart Size Bottles—red Japan finish; at.................. $1.25

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MANY LIVES LOST IN SOUTHERN STORM

Fifteen Known Dead and Others Missing After Heavy Rains in Texas and Oklahoma.

$1,000,000 PROPERTY LOSS

Floods Caused by Downpour Carry Away Homes and Occupants—Many Places in Darkness.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 23.—Fifteen known dead, and property damage of at least $1,000,000 were the results of yesterday's rain and electrical storms which swept over Texas and Oklahoma. In addition to the known dead, at least five persons are missing and believed to have been drowned. Austin was the heaviest sufferer, with twelve known dead, five missing, and $500,000 property damage.

A rain estimated at from six to eight inches, turned creeks about Austin into rivers from half a mile to a mile wide. In the darkness last night this flood swept several entire families into the water. Rescue parties immediately went to work, and one of them, Tom Quinn, a fireman, was drowned while trying to help women and children.

The known dead are:

Martha Virginia Ezell, Helen King, a telephone operator; George Holmes, Tom Quinn, a Mexican woman named Cortez and her child, an unidentified man, and Minnie Clayton, negress, and four unidentified negro children.

It is said that five others who were in the house with the Ezell and King girls were drowned.

Street railway traffic was practically paralyzed. Damaged bridges stopped all railway traffic with Austin.

Water in the Colorado River is high and floods are reported from above.

In the Thrall Oil field near Taylor, Texas, tanks containing 150,000 barrels of oil were set on fire by lightning. The loss, it is said, would be $75,000. Lightning started a fire in an oil warehouse in Dallas, causing a loss of $120,000.

In Oklahoma, the Canadian River, at Chickasha, has cut a new channel two miles from its old bed, and ten passenger trains were marooned there. The Santa Fe has lost 1,000 feet of track at Purcell and bridges are threatened at several points on that road by swollen streams.

Bursting of a gas main at Alvord, Texas, caused by water undermining the line, has left Dallas and Fort Worth without natural gas.

WACO, Texas, April 23.—Rain, which has sent the Brazos River here up eleven feet since late yesterday, was still falling today, and railroad communication suffered further interruption. No attempt was made to operate trains on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway, while St. Louis & San Francisco trains from the South were indefinitely late. Eight hundred feet of track on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad were washed away last night between Bremond and Reagan Falls.

SHAWNEE, Okla., April 23.—Seven persons were injured, three dangerously, in a tornado last night, which destroyed the home of S. L. Whittley, a farmer, near here. Telephone and telegraph wires are down. It is believed the property damage in this vicinity is heavy. No deaths have been reported.

TO WELCOME DELEGATES.

New York Committee Named for Pan-American Financial Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury today announced the appointment of a committee of officials, prominent bankers, and others in New York to receive Latin-American delegates to the Pan-American Financial Conference and to entertain them after the conference. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, will be Chairman of the committee. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, which has affiliations with the Riggs National Bank, now conducting legal proceedings against Mr. McAdoo, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, is a member. Mr. Vanderlip's bank is perhaps the only American banking institution that has established branches in Latin-American countries.

Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Chile, who is now in New York, has already been designated to welcome the visitors in that city on behalf of President Wilson and the Secretary of State. Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, will be Vice Chairman of the committee. The other members are Pierre Jay, E. H. Outerbridge, Cabot Ward, A. H. Wiggin, William A. Marble, Willard D. Straight, James S. Alexander, A. Barton Hepburn, Henry P. Davison, William Woodward, James J. Farrell, Benjamin Strong, Jr., Sereno S. Pratt, William C. Van Antwerp, Jacob H. Schiff, William F. Morgan, Franklin Q. Brown, and Dr. H. E. Bard of the Pan-American Society.

SAFFORD WITNESS IS FOUND

W. M. Darling, Arrested Near Pittsburgh, Will Be Brought Here.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.—William M. Darling, wanted in New York City as a material witness in the trial of Franklin D. Stafford, charged with subornation of perjury in connection with the breach of promise suit of Miss Rae Tanzer for $50,000 against James W. Osborne, a former Assistant District Attorney, was arrested at Midland County today by a Deputy United States Marshal.

Darling, who was taken into custody on a Bench warrant issued by Federal Judge W. H. S. Thomson of the Western Pennsylvania District, said he would return to New York willingly. He stated he would not have left New York had he known he would be wanted. Darling started for New York tonight in the custody of Joseph Howley, United States Marshal.

START BIG BANK SUIT.

Emergency Revenue Law Attacked —Affects 75,000 Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Three suits were filed in the United States District Court today attacking the constitutionality of the Emergency Revenue act of 1914, in so far as it affects the tax upon the capital stock of banks.

The declarations in the suits were filed on behalf of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, and the Hibernian Banking Association, by Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, attorneys. The final decision will affect 25,000 banks throughout the country, according to the attorneys.

SAILORS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Tie-Up Broken When Glasgow Ship Owners Grant Demands.

GLASGOW, April 23.—The strike of sailors at this port was ended today. The demand of the strikers, numbering 500, for an increase in their wages of $5 a month, was granted. Several transatlantic steamships had been held up by the strike.

SUBPOENA STAREK IN RIGGS BANK SUIT

Examiner May Testify in Regard to National City-Riggs-Crocker Bond Deal.

CONTROLLER CRITICISED IT

Accused Riggs Officers of Long-Continued Defiance of Law —Talk of Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—An important phase of the Riggs National Bank's suit against officials of the Treasury Department was opened up today when a subpoena, as was learned here, was served on Charles Starek, the national bank examiner for the New York City district, who is also a Director and officer of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Bank officials refused to discuss the meaning of this service, but it is understood that the summons to Mr. Starek is the first step in the bank's fight to show that John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, sought to find damaging evidence against the Riggs National Bank by special examinations of the books of other national banks.

It is assumed that the particular point on which Mr. Starek will be questioned will be his reported part in the examination of the books of the National City Bank with reference to transactions covering the sale of Government bonds by the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco jointly to the National City, and the Riggs Bank or officers of the Riggs.

In a letter to the Riggs National Bank dated April 5 Controller Williams dealt at great length with two transactions in which the National City Bank figured as the purchaser of bonds from the Crocker National Bank during the panic of 1907. Testimony had been given before a national bank examiner by officers of the Riggs Bank that so far as that institution was concerned, the transactions were personal with some of the Riggs' officers, and did not involve the bank itself.

In his letter, which covers some 30 printed pages in the records of the case, Controller Williams includes letters that passed between the National City and the Riggs Bank to show that the Crocker Bank transactions were jointly conducted by the National City and the Riggs, and that they were not personal with the officers of the Riggs, who deposited their share of the profits, amounting to $56,918, to their own credit.

The Controller virtually accused officers of the Riggs of perjury and, in concluding his letter to the bank, spoke of "your long-continued defiance of the law" and "the unreliability of statements made by your officers," and served notice that he would refuse to approve the Riggs Bank as a depository for the reserves of other national banks.

The report that Samuel Untermyer of New York had been associated as counsel in defense of Treasury officials against the suit brought by the Riggs National Bank, was definitely denied today both at the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice.

The Riggs Bank today replied to Mr. Williams's letter of April 8 asking detailed information as to the bank's loans as of March 4. Mr. Williams then wanted to know the date of maturity of all notes not eligible for rediscount at Federal Reserve banks, the market value of the collateral, the names of the borrowers, and whether the money represented by notes of that date was originally obtained by a member or members of the family of the present borrowers. That demand, which was made shortly before the suit was filed, gave five days in which a reply should be made, after which, or from April 14, a fine of $100 a day would run.

In their letter today the officials said it would have been physically impossible to give the information sooner. The information, as compiled by the bank, after having clerks at work night and day, is sixty-six pages long, and sets forth in the smallest detail all the transactions asked for. The bank officials do not fear that the threatened fine will be imposed because of the delay, but it is understood that the mass of work thrown upon them by Mr. Williams's last demand had an effect in deciding the bank's officials to appeal to the courts for relief.

Late tonight a report was in circulation here that an effort was being made or would be made to adjust the differences between the Riggs National Bank on the one hand and Secretary McAdoo and Controller of the Currency Williams on the other, with the ultimate object of having the bank drop its suit against these officers of the Government. The report was attributed to a Cabinet source, and it went so far as to indicate that the settlement would involve the resignation of Mr. Williams from the office of Controller.

Confirmatory information could not be obtained. Controller Williams said he had never heard the report.

GUNSMITH SUES CAILLAUX.

Wants $3,000 for Expert Testimony in Favor of Mme. Caillaux.

PARIS, April 23.—Suit has been begun against Joseph Caillaux, former Finance Minister, by an expert gunsmith named Weiss of Liége, who was engaged as a witness for the defense at the trial of Mme. Caillaux for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro.

Weiss demands 15,000 francs, ($3,000,) which M. Caillaux has refused to pay on the ground that the charge is extortionate. The plaintiff had prepared a lengthy report, but the defense decided to dispense with his evidence.

WILL PAY FOR WORMWOOD.

France Prepares to Recompense Owners of Condemned Plant.

PARIS, April 23.—The Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, appointed today a commission to assess the value of wormwood plants throughout the country. This step is preliminary to the purchase by the Government of these plants under the act recently adopted by Parliament which prohibits absolutely the manufacture of absinthe.

WOMAN MURDERED, SERVANT VANISHES

Continued from Page 1.

Sage and Dr. Meuse were summoned from Kings County Hospital, but could only pronounce Mrs. Heilner dead.

Woman Fought for Life.

Mrs. Heilner, though of fragile build and weighing only 90 pounds, had evidently made a fight for life. The marks of the murderer's fingers were on her throat.

The house had been ransacked, and Mr. Heilner, who was summoned from business in Manhattan, was in such distress that he could not make a survey of the premises. The rings which the police reported missing were taken from Mrs. Heilner's hands, and the absence of the dispatch box was marked at once. What else may have been taken Mr. Heilner could not tell yesterday. Paul Vogel, a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Heilner, who lives in the house, discovered that a suit of clothes belonging to a friend who shared his room, was missing, and from the description given by Miss Buck, Hanel appears to have worn them out of the house.

The news that Manel had been engaged from the Seamen's Institute sent the police there, and they found among a few effects he had left to be cared for, a photograph of himself. Mr. Heilner and Miss Buck identified it and from it Hanel's picture was picked out in the Rogues' Gallery. A request for his finger print record was sent at once to Philadelphia, and meantime records were taken of the finger prints on the bits of broken beer bottle, for comparison today.

At the Seamen's Institute nothing was known of Manel except that he had been a steward, but had not wanted to work at sea again. He had had no recommendations, but had explained this by saying that all his papers, including his latest discharge from shipboard had been stolen from him in a sailors' boarding house.

Inspector Faurot who, with Deputy Commissioner Leon F. Godley, Borough Inspector Dillon of Brooklyn, Captain Reidy of the Parkville precinct, and Captain Coghlan of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, went to the Heilner home at once, said last night that Hanel was known as a "train rider," a man who steals his way on freight trains. Thanks to the speedy distribution of the alarm circulars, the Inspector said he thought Hanel would be arrested within a few hours.

SUFFRAGE WINS IN DENMARK

Sweeping Amendment Is Adopted, but Must be Ratified.

COPENHAGEN, April 23.—The Danish Diet today adopted an amendment to the Constitution giving the vote to women and conferring upon them the right of election to the Diet.

The amendment further abolishes the special qualifications which up to the present time have been required for election to the Landsthing or Upper House of Parliament. This amendment has still to be passed by the new Diet, to be elected next month, before it becomes effective.

It is hoped that King Christian will sign the new Constitution on June 5, the anniversary of the signing of the first Constitution in 1849.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

THE ROCKAWAY JOB.

Only on the amiable theory set forth by Mr. LEMUEL QUIGG in a letter written in 1898 to Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, which has just been spread on the public records and will become historic, can any decently intelligent citizen of New York find an excuse for the passage by the Legislature of 1915 of the Rockaway City bill. Unless one is willing to believe that "nobody is ever surely right, "and nobody else ever absolutely "wrong," he cannot rid his mind of the impression that this legislation is a compound of knavery and stupidity. The few arguments advanced in its favor can also best be described by another expression used by Mr. QUIGG in that same noteworthy letter. They are assuredly "plausible and poisonous." Senator WILLIAM M. BENNETT, who voted against the bill, as might have been expected from his record, likened the proposed secession of the Rockaways to the possible withdrawal of the Bronx or Richmond, but it is really much more preposterous than those extremely unlikely secessions would be. The Rockaways do not form a borough of the greater city, or even a relatively large part of one of its boroughs.

The strip of land it is proposed to take away from New York is a comparatively small part of Queens. Its inhabitants have already received many benefits from annexation, they have better roads, better lighting, better schools, and enjoy the advantages of the Police and Fire Departments, which they never had before. Their secession now, as we said the other day, would be comparable with the attempted secession from the city of the residents of Riverside Drive between West Seventy-second Street and Inwood. They, too, have grievances against the City Government quite as real and rather more important than those of the people of the Rockaways. They will all be satisfactorily settled in time for both neighborhoods. Withdrawal from the city would be the worst disaster which could befall the Rockaways, and the removal from the political control of the municipality of the ten miles of ocean front should not be permitted under any conditions.

There is a political job in this bill, and its real promoters ought to be hunted down and subjected to vigorous investigation. The Rockaways voted to come into the greater city. They cannot fairly be put out by act of Legislature. Only a small minority of the people who support the industries of the various villages can seriously favor secession. Of course Mayor MITCHEL will veto the bill. That would be expected of him. But it had large majorities in both branches of the Assembly. Evidently the forces of evil were working desperately to get it through, and, of course, there will be an attempt to get it passed over the Mayor's veto.

DIRECT TAX ITEMS.

The agitation for the direct tax began some months ago, so long that it is necessary to recall the excuse for it. There was an emergency in canal construction, it was said, and unless some $8,000,000 were supplied for the canal there would be greater loss in delay to the work, in damages to unpaid contractors, and many other plausible excuses. Now the direct tax is fixed at $19,000,000, and the canal item is among the smallest. A full half of the $19,000,000 is for the "general fund." The canal items are reduced by as much in proportion as the general needs of the State are increased, and the money demanded from the city cannot be collected until after the emergency is passed and about the time that it is expected to refund to the counties the money expended upon the canals from the proceeds of a bond issue. It is preposterous to collect a tax in that way. A temporary loan in anticipation of taxes is the rational alternative. Then the temporary loan would be repaid from the proceeds of the referendum. The plea that the direct tax is for the purposes of the canal cannot be made with a sober face.

Half of the tax is for the general fund, and particular attention ought to be paid to the purpose of the other half. It is for sinking funds. The general fund needs replenishing because the general expenses are growing where growth is most reprehensible, that is, in administrative expenses. The demands of the sinking fund are monstrous. The State has authorized $220,000,000 of indebtedness for non-productive purposes and has set up a sinking fund which already consumes half of a direct tax of unprecedented proportions, and which has unimagined capacity for growth. There is a double cause for this situation—the easy money of the indirect taxes and the easier money resulting from bond issues. A mortgage of 2 per cent. has been laid upon the State's taxable values to provide money which has been largely spent upon roads that will be worn out forty years before the bonds mature. The collection of the sinking fund began before the bonds were issued and was made on a scale providing for redemption before maturity.

There is an official report naming the obscure clerk whose errors are partly responsible, but who is less blameworthy than the Legislature itself. This is foolish finance and Robin Hood taxation. The recurrence of the direct tax will sober the State and will enable the city to redress the relation between its finances and the State's. But it will be hard going for the city for a while.

CONTRASTS IN DIPLOMACY.

In an article on secret diplomacy, Lord CROMER reflects that during an inside acquaintance of twenty-five years with British statecraft he never knew anything that might not have been published broadcast so far as morals and good policy were concerned. The political expediency of making everything known was quite another matter, and his judgment was that democratic opinion was too quick and rash and irresponsible to be trusted with delicate information.

In this country at the present time public opinion is trusted with information on the European situation almost unreservedly and under conditions as dangerous as Lord CROMER could specify for purposes of testing a democracy's poise. Diplomatic exchanges between the United States and the belligerents have been published with perfect freedom, although some of them have covered very delicate ground. Possibly the knowledge on both sides that the notes would immediately be sent to the press affected their contents. In one case an English commentator called attention to the obvious fact that a note from the Department of State to his Majesty's Government was intended to touch both English and American opinion, as it did. In its handling of the whole European war problem the Administration has avoided secret diplomacy.

Therefore, it is only the more to be wondered at that its way with the Japanese-Chinese situation has been so very different. The notes that have passed between Washington and Tokio and between Washington and Peking have not been published. Undoubtedly some very fragile matters are involved and the room for misunderstanding is large; yet it cannot be supposed that our relations with Japan require to be treated with more reserve or forbearance than our relations with Europe. Indeed, the secrecy with which the diplomatic exchanges between the United States and Japan have been surrounded may itself become susceptible of adverse interpretation. People are bound to ask if a State Department that could serenely give publicity to such correspondence as has been carried on with the Governments of Europe is afraid to adopt a similar course with the recent additions to its Asiatic files.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNIONS.

The tender-hearted Mr. GOMPERS was publicly quoted as saying, "I feel aw-"ful with regard to how the men will "take this when they lose their "homes." The reference is to the homes of the Danbury unionists who boycotted LOEWE's hat factory and were found to be conspirators in restraint of trade. The local unionists had been assured of financial support by both the Federation of Labor and the hatters' union. PATRICK H. CONNOLLY, then Secretary of the hatmakers' union, now Labor Commissioner of Connecticut, sent each hatter a letter with that undertaking. Mr. CONNOLLY and the President of the hatters' union negotiated with the Federation of Labor regarding the suit, and the federation's convention adopted a resolution pledging to the 250 members of the local hatters' union "whose homes and bank accounts are "attached moral and such financial "support as may be necessary in the "pending contention," and instructed its Executive Council to take action accordingly.

When the case went against the hatters' union the representatives of labor made two applications to Congress. The proposal that Congress should pay the judgment against the union was rejected, but the Clayton law was passed, with the purpose, which perhaps has failed, to enable unions to do the acts for which the courts had condemned them. Now both unions are welching. The federation has voted that it has redeemed its duties to the hatters, and to labor at large, through the enactment of the Clayton law, which "precludes the possibility of any similar suit." An assessment of a few cents upon its two million members would pay the hatters as easily as the federation raised $230,000 for the Los Angeles dynamiters, but the federation has voted itself out on the payment of the judgment, however badly Mr. GOMPERS feels about it. The hatters' union could pay by an assessment of some $25 apiece, surely not an exorbitant sum in such a leading case, in which the union is more guilty than the members who have been caught by the law individually.

Neither the hatters' union nor the federation should be allowed to escape from the obligations upon which the individual hatters relied, and upon which they no doubt may sue to collect from such responsible organizations. Not until this resource is exhausted is there any ground for appeal to public sympathy. Apart from the personal aspect of the case, it is not in the public interest that boycotters, individual or collective, should be allowed to feel free from the legal results of their actions. The usurpation by "labor" of the right to issue licenses to work and injunctions against earning livelihoods cannot be tolerated.

TWO WAYS WITH BOSSES.

CHARLES E. HUGHES broke with the party organization. He defied the bosses. The Republican machine and the Republican bosses were opposed to his renomination. He made his appeal direct to the people and beat them.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT walked arm in arm with the bosses, and he got on famously with the organization. He was on exceedingly good terms with PLATT, HESS, BARNES, QUAY, QUIGG and others of that calling. Mr. ROOSEVELT—until 1912—was a straight party man. He believed in the organization and worked with it. Conferences with bosses, whether in the form of a breakfast with Mr. PLATT of a Sunday morning or in the Executive Chamber, were with him a part of political business. It was always for righteousness, always that substantial justice might be done. The machine did not use him, he used the machine—we have his word for it. And always for righteousness.

It all depends on the man, therefore, not on the machine. Bosses and machines are pretty much the same from year to year. They are not wholly bad, not altogether good. When they get a small man elected to an office of power and patronage they use him. They make him consent to or perform acts for selfish ends, the ends of party or of persons, oftentimes against the public interest. Sometimes, unfortunately, they make him an accomplice in corruption. But a man who has the physical backbone and the moral courage to tell the machine to go to thunder, as Mr. HUGHES did, or the man who is big enough and strong enough to take the machine into camp, as Mr. ROOSEVELT did, and make it work for righteousness and substantial justice, cannot be hurt in reputation and not often in fortune by organizations or their chiefs.

The bosses, after all, are a feeble folk, and the machine a thing of putty, when confronted by a strong man. The difficulty is to get the strong man into office. That is the whole virtue of the direct primary idea. The theory is that since the machine has the strongest possible motive for nominating always a man it can control, the way to destroy the machine's domination is to let the people nominate. It does not work that way. The machines control so large a part of the people that they find it easy to make the new system serve their ends about as well as the old. The surest protection against them is found when the voting strength of the two parties is nearly equal. Then they find it necessary to put in nomination men standing high in the favor of the people, popular candidates. Both Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. HUGHES were nominated for considerations of that kind, both of them were bigger than the organization.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is a practical man. He showed himself to be a wise politician in maintaining friendly relations with the organization men. In that way he was able to labor powerfully for righteousness and occasionally to do a little missionary work, as when he attempted the reformation of Mr. BARNES, trying to bring out the good that was in him.

TALKING ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The marvel of the achievement, at the dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association Thursday night, when, with the aid of nearly 600 separate telephones at the tables and in the boxes of the Waldorf ballroom, the publishers and their guests listened to speeches delivered at San Francisco, 3,000 miles away, probably did not very greatly astonish any of the persons present. The utterances of Mayor ROLPH of San Francisco were heard as distinctly as they would have been if he had been speaking in the room with the diners. Mayor MITCHEL, responding, was as clearly heard on the distant Pacific Coast. No effort was required of the listeners. Vocal music and the tones of a cornet transmitted across the continent were distinct and enjoyable. The novelty of the entertainment thus provided and its charm were easily appreciated. It required no effort of the imagination to comprehend that its money cost was large. But it was natural to accept the proceedings as a matter of course. We have become so used to the achievements of applied science under modern conditions that we no longer wonder. It seems that nothing more that can be done on the earth's surface, or, indeed, within its atmospheric envelope, can bewilder us. The telephone is an established utility, a commonplace of everyday life, and talking with San Francisco, in the circumstances, differs not at all from talking over the ordinary short distances. In the era of the wireless, the submarine, and the aeroplane, man has become too accustomed to the wonders that our grandparents could never have conceived to think much about them.

There was at least one guest at the publishers' dinner, however, who must have been entirely alive to the magnitude of the undertaking which gave so much pleasure to their guests. This was Mr. UNION N. BETHELL, the President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Apart from the development of long-distance telephoning, which has only lately reached such a stage as to make this feat possible, it must have been clear in his mind that this was the most extraordinary demonstration of the possibilities of BELL's invention ever made. Of the mechanical difficulties that had been overcome he had a lively sense, too. A storm in the Rocky Mountains, some distance from the ballroom, had broken connections, which had been repaired with great difficulty only half an hour before the guests sat down to dinner. To keep the line clear the services of 250 men were required, and lines of wire valued at $2,000,000 were "tied up" while the Waldorf and San Francisco exchanged greetings and sentiments. Thirteen States other than New York were more or less involved in the proceedings. But even with these facts and figures before one, and the always remarkable fact of the very existence of the telephone kept in mind, though it is easy enough to realize that one may talk with a friend 3,000 miles away, it is hard in these days of many wonders to think of it as something out of the ordinary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Evidential Values Considered.

Professional antagonism to the form of anaesthesia which has come to be known as "twilight sleep" manifested itself this week in a form very familiar to those who have followed the history of the method discovered, or rather perfected, at Freiburg, of minimizing the tortures and dangers of childbirth. In the columns of one of our neighbors there appeared, as coming from several New York hospitals of repute, statements to the effect that tests of the "Daemmerschlaf" had resulted so unsatisfactorily, especially as regards the children, that the treatment had either been abandoned altogether or restricted to a few carefully selected cases.

These reports would have had great importance except for one fact—which made them quite worthless, at least for all critics unwilling to accept an unexplained condemnation as conclusive. What the reports lacked was information as to the dosage and technique used and the conditions in which the treatment was administered. If the approved Freiburg procedure, and not the Siegel or any other variant of it, was followed by men of the skill and experience admittedly requisite for success, then the published records of the German clinic, covering ten years and thousands of patients, without one admission of injury by the drugs to either mother or child, are fraudulent and mendacious, and the whole "case" of "twilight sleep" falls. If, on the other hand, there was departure from the prescribed course in any of the particulars mentioned, then the unsatisfactory results reported have no bearing whatever on the merits of the scopolamine-morphine combination and might be reached a thousand times by a thousand doctors without discrediting it in the slightest degree.

These conclusions are inevitable by anybody acquainted with the rules of evidence or who realizes the difference between the weight of positive and negative testimony. Of course scopolamine, improperly used, is dangerous. So are strychnine, arsenic, aconite, digitalis, and a hundred other drugs, but there is no thought of abandoning them for that reason, and probably the last man from whom a suggestion for such abandonment would be received is the doctor who said that he had "tried" them on his patients, only to see the patients suffer or die.

Another Museum Is Founded.

WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON, the late owner and editor of The Kansas City Star, shared with many men of these times who have made great fortunes the desire that a large part of his wealth should be so placed and used as to be of permanent benefit and value, not to his direct heirs, but to his fellow-countrymen in general. For the accomplishment of this purpose—which is not the less commendable because of the lurking antagonism many of us have for all activities of the "dead hand"—Mr. NELSON devised a method at once novel, ingenious and effective.

His will, after providing homes and adequate support from the income of the estate for the widow and the one daughter, made them trustees for the remainder of their lives as regards the principal and the rest of the income, with explict, but not narrowly limiting, instructions for the accomplishment of two objects. The one most prominent in Mr. NELSON's mind was the establishment in or near Kansas City of a great art collection, to be housed in a building provided by the public. This, after the death of the original trustees, is to pass under the control of a board to be appointed and kept at whatever may be considered the proper size by the Presidents of the Universities of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, chosen as being men least likely of any of whom he could think to be moved by political motives in the selection of its members.

The other ambition of Mr. NELSON was to make his great farm in Sni-a-Bar Township, Jackson County, Missouri, for a term of thirty years after his death, a means of gaining and disseminating knowledge concerning stock breeding and raising, especially that of cattle.

Interesting details of the will are many. Notable among them is a provision that while the farm remains a sort of agricultural school intoxicants must not be sold in any part of it. As regards the art collection, the trustees are bidden to purchase only the work of artists who have been dead for at least thirty years. This provision will be criticised as unfair to the living and not helpful to the present development of art, but Mr. NELSON feared to subject his trustees to the pressure that might otherwise be brought to bear on them to purchase pictures for other reasons than merit.

Peacemakers for Once Successful.

Two newspapers down in Augusta, Ga., have been indulging recently in the unquestionable joys of a fierce quarrel, conducted in their editorial columns, and much space therein has consequently been devoted to the prnting of harsh personalities and responsive criminations.

Human nature being what it is, a good many people in Augusta must have taken a more or less keen interest in the daily interchange, but other residents of the city, more virtuous or more wise, or both, decided that the journalistic war, besides being reprehensible, was hurting local interests. So these better citizens met and appointed a committee of three to visit the hostile editors, to labor with them, and to persuade them to stick closely to what, after all, is the real business of every newspaper.

The committee was evidently selected with discretion, for it went, it saw, and it conquered. The result of the visit is the appearance in both of the papers of a prominently printed "card," setting forth the facts in the case and recording that each of the editors had recognized the evil of his ways and promised to row with his neighbor no more. This "card" is allowed to tell the whole story, and no reference to it appears elsewhere in either paper.

That, too, was judicious, for any effort to have a "last word" would have been more than likely to blow the cooling or cooled embers into new flame. The episode is without a precedent in journalism, so far as can be recalled by several veterans, and it certainly is a vastly better way of ending a newspaper quarrel than some others that are only too easily remembered.

This Plan Is Full of Promise.

WILLIAM JAMES SIDIS, who entered Harvard—more or less—at the age of 11, was teaching his professors new things about the fourth dimension two years later, and then proceeded to perform other wonders, all of which have been duly recorded in various places, is now viewing life from the mature standpoint of 17. According to report, interesting if not indubitable, he recently announced that he did not know what men meant when they spoke of feminine beauty, that he had met no woman at all attractive to him, and that, though he had received six "proposals," he was firmly determined never to marry.

Accepting this merry tale as true—which is taking great chances—a Wise One who thinks things for The Chicago Journal opines that young SIDIS is an "intolerable prig" and advises the following course of treatment:

> What W. J. SIDIS needs is not proposals of marriage, but incitements to propose. He ought to be introduced to some charming widow of about 28, some handsome, accomplished woman whose mourning has kept her out of the world just long enough to make her hungry to test her powers of conquest. By the time she got through teaching him to sit up, roll over, fetch, carry, and jump through a hoop, he would be almost fit for human society. It wouldn't take more than three weeks, and any woman can spare that much time in a good cause.

The profoundest psychotherapist could not prescribe a more promising regimen for anybody suffering as this wonder youth is said to be. And if he isn't—and is half as wise as his advertisers claim—he will just smile broadly with the rest of us at the recipe suggested by the Chicago expert.

MRS. WHITNEY ADDS PRIZES.

Ten of $25 Each for Young Sculptors—Painters' Contest.

The sculptors who are competing in the contest arranged by the Friends of Young Artists have been turning out plaster ideas of "War" in great profusion, and many of the designs have already been turned in for the exhibition which is to begin at the Reinhardt Galleries, 565 Fifth Avenue, on Monday. The contestants have until 9 o'clock that morning for the delivery of their models.

Through the generosity of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, ten prizes of $25 each are now offered in addition to the three prizes already announced, the first prize, $200, being donated by Mrs. Helen Foster Barnett, and the second and third being respectively $150 and $100. Mrs. Whitney believes that there will be difficulty in making selections for honors with such an unusually large number of sketches to be judged, and that ten small cash prizes given to young artists who deserve encouragement will be well bestowed.

It is through Mrs. Whitney's suggestion that the Friends of Young Artists have decided to hold in May a contest for young painters that it was intended to hold in the Fall. Since the contest for the young sculptors was announced many inquiries have been made by young artists anxious to enter such a competition, and already these have started registering.

The theme for the contest has not yet been announced. It will be selected by a prominent painter, in all probability, and will be announced at the studio of C. S. Pietro, the sculptor, 630 Fifth Avenue, on May 10. The first prize for the young painters has been donated by E. M. Gattle, the Treasurer of the society. The artists will have twenty days in which to work. The Friends of Young Artists hope to obtain the use of a large gallery for the exhibition.

In the rear of Mr. Pietro's studio yesterday several young sculptors were busy at work on designs which they hope to exhibit in the forthcoming contest. One of them is a girl of fifteen, who has been a model all her life. An artist for whom she had posed discovered she had talent in fashioning clay figures, and insisted that she enter the contest.

THE ROAD BETWEEN THE WILLOWS.

The road between the willows
The happy winds sing through,
With here and there the sunlight
And glimpses of the blue,
Is the road that we shall follow
Down through the stilly hollow,
With lark and thrush and swallow,
Where dreams are ever new.

And I shall take the wild rose
And twine it in your hair.
The brooklet's silver mirror
Will hold your image fair.
And all the willows, swaying
To lutes, will see us playing
In cool, clear waters straying
Out to the World—somewhere.

And we shall stay till moonlight
Through dewy willows gleams,
And we shall dance with fairies
That haunt the lyric streams.
Oh, the willows will be dreaming,
Through misty silver gleaming,
When we must go, still seeming
A part of lovely dreams.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH.

SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

A Discussion Out of Dr. Karl Liebknecht's Paper, Vorwaerts.

New York, April 22, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the roundabout reports that "German Socialists are seeking peace," published in THE TIMES yesterday and today, a lengthy discussion of such agitation for peace carried on in the German Social Democratic central organ, Vorwärts, in its issue of April 2, just received here, may be of interest. Therein it appears that, while the Vorwärts itself is and has always been in favor of exerting Socialist efforts toward peace and a resumption of the relations of the International, that view is not shared by other Socialists who may be called "regular" Socialists in contradistinction to the Vorwärts editor, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who has been denounced and all but read out of the Socialist Party in the Reichstag and the bulk of the Socialist press.

The Vorwärts, for instance, quotes the Social Democratic Reichstag Delegate Haenisch as saying in connection with the proposal to agitate in Germany for peace:

> Now, unfortunately, in politics effects are far more important than intentions. The intention of these comrades [the Opposition Socialists] naturally is, through the good example of a campaign against the war in Germany, to inflame the proletarians of the other belligerent nations to the cry, "War Against War," and in this manner to bring about an international movement for peace by the working class of all countries and to call a halt as quickly as possible to the bloody butchery.
>
> But the effect, unfortunately, is just the reverse. In the hostile countries abroad, and that, too, not only among the dominant classes of the hostile countries, but also among its proletariat, there is created by such an announcement the utterly false but most dangerous impression that Germany is apparently at the end of its rope in military, financial, and economic resources; that Germany is already whistling its last air, as if already the revolution were immediately at hand. From this, then, the hostile States always draw new courage for resistance, for battle to the last extreme; they are inclined less than ever to conclude a peace that will be acceptable and honorable for Germany. Thus the bloodshed is prolonged uselessly, more and more; countless new hosts of victims bled to death on this side as well as on that. And in this way the announcements of the party organization result with deadly certainty in the very opposite result from that which was intended.

The Vorwärts characterizes these words of Haenisch as showing "how greatly the power of judgment can be clouded in political matters in one who is dominated by a single fixed idea"; and it quotes by way of refutation of this view the following utterances of the Social Democratic Reichstag Delegate E. Bernstein, in the Chemnitzer Volksstimme:

> We need not be more orthodox than the Pope. The favor which we are doing to the Government if we join the chorus of those who declare each and everything good that is resolved upon, does not counterbalance the injury done to Germany if the faith of our brother parties abroad in our loyalty to the faith is impaired. * * * For the jingo press of foreign lands there is no value for anything we might say, for it does not even approximate the exaggerations which they have long been feeding to their readers; too much consideration concerning them can only result in causing self-deception of our own people. And in this connection, too, I can only say again, the supposed value does not counterbalance the inevitable injury.

Commenting on this, the Vorwärts says:

> With these citations we believe we have disposed of the fairy tale about the injurious effect our criticism (one, moreover, that is always limited to the strictly admissible) may have on the bourgeoise press abroad. We consider the principle maintained by Haenisch that our entire tactical method can have no value in war times as not only unreconcilable with our character as a Socialist Party that cannot cease to exist as such even in war times, but we consider it injurious also from the point of view of the German people, whose interests impose upon our party—whether it wishes to or not—a definite attitude and definite problems.

The Vorwärts further insists that, while it is true that the "official" organs of the French and English laboring class, such as the Humanité and The Daily Citizen, have refrained from internal and external criticism, "just as Comrade Haenisch does," such self-imposed silence has not been observed by other Socialist papers abroad. It instances The Labor Leader, the organ of the Independent Labor Party, as strongly agitating against the war from the beginning, and it mentions the actual strike movements undertaken by English workingmen since the war. In France, too, it adds, the Eclaireur de l'Ain, the official organ of the Socialist Federation of the Department of Ain, and H. Monatte, the editor of the Vie Ouvrière and a former labor leader, have not hesitated to carry on an uninterrupted agitation against the war and against the policy of reticence observed by other French Socialist papers which, "like Comrade Haenisch, are under the spell of a social-patriotic ideology."

"We agree completely with Comrade Haenisch when he writes, 'Unfortunately, in politics effects are more important than intentions,'" concludes the Vorwärts. "Facts show that a critical attitude not only draws in its train the 'fateful' consequences that Haenisch fears, but also works for the spread in all countries of the process of self-analysis and deliberation by the workingman."

D. H. J.

The Furor Scribendi.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While this colossal struggle in Europe is going on, here, where neutrality to the letter is supposed to be the desideratum of the people, we find ourselves, nevertheless, amid a pen war, which may be defined by some to be a sort of "furor scribendi." This endemic, but ephemeral, graphomania or desire of every one interested in this truculent carnage to convince others or to refute what some other fellow being has said or written contrary to their views, is but a natural tendency. This inclination has been born within men and will die only when men die. Therefore, no matter how neutral a nation may wish to be, whether she be populated by a homogeneous or heterogeneous, by a pacific or bellicose race, it is an impossibility to keep her population, whether large or small, within doors, and, consequently, man will find some medium of making the world know his pro or con; if it is not by blood it will be by ink—the most docile liquor in this cosmo, unless taken internally.

C. BLAZGUEZ.

New York, April 22, 1915.

Not Their Scout.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of several New York papers, including THE TIMES, there is a news item describing the disappearance from home of a boy who was discouraged because he was behind in his studies at school. Most of the accounts speak of him as a Boy Scout, but none of them indicate the organization to which he belongs. Young Rogers is not a member of the Boy Scouts of America, which seeks to co-operate in every way with the school authorities in maintaining good averages in the school record of the scouts. In many troops it is the custom to allow merits to a scout on the basis of his standing at school. The fact that the boy is spoken of as a "Corporal" indicates that he belongs to the United States Boy Scouts.

LORILLARD SPENCER,
Scout Commissioner, N. Y. City Council, Boy Scouts of America.
New York, April 22, 1915.

ENEMY LABOR CAPTIVE IN GERMANY.

Pathetic Return Through Switzerland to France of the Women, Old Men, and Children Released as Nonproductive.

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR JULES VALERY,

Of the Faculty of Law of the University of Montpellier, France, to a lawyer in Boston.

Montpellier, France, March 25, 1915.

Dear Sir: The interest you take in the various trials France has to pass through in consequence of her struggle for liberty against German imperialism inclines me to suppose that you will be pleased to know something of the work which has fallen to us who live on the shores of the Mediterranean. I shall tell you what has been done in the Département de l'Herault, the chief town of which is Montpellier.

When a large part of the Belgian people began to fly before the invaders and took refuge in France, they were sent into the central and southern parts of the country. Our department got for its share about 3,500 of them, people of every condition. Besides the private efforts to help them, a committee, composed of Magistrates, clergymen, barristers, &c., was appointed by the "Prefect" of the department to supervise and inspire the measures to be taken. Fortunately, as it was then the time of vintage, many men, women, and even children could directly find employment for about two months as grape gatherers. They earned, the men, 5 francs a day, the women and the children, 2 francs 50 centimes; moreover, they were fed and received, the men, two bottles of wine every day, the women one bottle.

When the vintage was over they generally found other employments, very often in the farms where they had worked and lived at first. This is quite natural, since, all the able-bodied men being now under the flag, there is a great want of laborers; besides, the Belgians took the place of many Spaniards or Italians who are usually employed in the fields or vineyards, and had fled away when the war broke.

People of more refined condition have found a living either as masters in the schools or as clerks in business houses, &c. For those who are unable to earn their living, the Government provides 1 franc 25 centimes a day for the men and women, and 50 centimes for every child. As they had nothing to pay for their lodging and even in many cases for their food, and as they also receive plenty of clothes, their situation is quite bearable, above all as it is to be hoped it will not last now a long time. I must add that during the month of January the sale in the streets of the "Little Belgian Flag" by ladies and girls yielded 40,000 francs, which were and are spent for relieving the wants more worthy of interest.

If the state of these poor Belgians reminds one forcibly of the Jews exiled in Babylon and of Jeremiah's laments, still more lamentable is the condition of other refugees who have begun to arrive here within these last few weeks; and, although they be already more than 4,000, others are still expected to come. I mean those French people who had their abode in the departments of Northern and Eastern France that the imperial German armies occupied or occupy even now, people quite harmless, who, however, were led into Germany like cattle, leaving behind them whatever they owned. Now, as you know, the German Government has sent them back to France, through Switzerland, after weeks and months spent in a state of utmost misery. But not all of them, since the women only, the children under 15, or the old men of more than 60 were permitted their liberty. As for all the able-bodied men, they are still kept in Germany in order to till the fields, or dig coal in the mines, or do the more toilsome work in the factories. So, albeit these poor things whom our townsmen greeted as they deserved were happy to be in France again, and have exchanged the wet and cold moors of Prussia for our sunny clime, albeit the hearty and generous welcome they received while crossing Switzerland had cheered them up, still more than once their eyes fill with tears when they think of their homes that are no more, of their actual poverty, and above all of the husbands, the fathers, the sons who remain in captivity, and in danger of being shot whenever some petty tyrant orders it arbitrarily! Never in my life till now have I seen such a pitiable sight as that crowd of poor people, dressed only in rags, sometimes barefooted, alighting from a train in an unknown town, looking as might have looked, many centuries ago, those hundreds of captives that the barbarian invaders of the Roman Empire used to draw after them.

And now, while I have to excuse myself for the length of this letter and for my English, allow me to put you a question. You are a citizen of the country where Mrs. Beecher Stowe lived, wrote, and strove for liberty's sake, of the country where a most terrible war was waged in order to promote and realize the beautiful dogma of the equality of all human beings. However, thousands and thousands of Belgians and Frenchmen are taken away from their homes and compelled to perform work for which they receive no earnings whatever and not even proper food, but which to many of them means death before long, yet none of your anti-slavery societies or leagues, as far as I know, has raised a word of protest against such a return to the usages of the Assyrians or Egyptians of old. Were those wretched people negroes or pagans, there is no doubt that your newspapers, as well as a great many lecturers and preachers, would not fail to plead their cause. Will it be different because they have the misfortune of being white men and Christians, and civilized, harmless people? I cannot believe it, and I feel sure that when once your countrymen begin to realize the meaning of the behavior of Germany toward these civil prisoners, led in captivity in utter defiance of the law of nations, they will do their utmost to bring the end of such a shameful and cruel policy.

JULES VALERY.

THE HANDICAP OF AGE.

Distressing Problem of Unemployment to People Past Fifty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago I noticed an article in one of the newspapers headed "Boy Wanted. Why Not Try an Old Man?"

Now I would like very much if you would open your columns to the discussion of employment for a woman of 50. I have been living in New York for some years now, all the while trying to obtain a position of office assistant, collector, companion, matron, chaperon, or housekeeper.

I have answered numbers and numbers of advertisements and find the age always the drawback. I want to know why it is. A woman, middle-aged, if dependent on her own resources, certainly needs to live as well as a younger woman, who is more likely to marry, and have either father or husband to depend on. A woman of settled habits, if capable at all, should be even more valuable, certainly more dependable, as she is past the age of pleasure-seeking.

There ought to be some way for a middle-aged woman to make a living besides keeping boarders and canvassing. I really wish to know what are the objections to a woman over 50 in the "business world."

PERSONALLY INTERESTED.
New York, April 22, 1915.

A Working Girl's View of Sunday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am just a working girl and haven't had a great amount of education and I do not pretend to be very wise. Dean West of Princeton University knows so much more about Greek and Latin and what not than do I, but, Mr. Editor, is it not true that there are more of my kind in the world than there are Dean Wests? Since Billy Sunday has come to Paterson he has made me feel ashamed of every mean unwomanly thing I have ever done, he has made me see the great, grand beauty of a pure and noble life. No amount of fine literature has had the same effect his sermons have had on me and hundreds and thousands like me. He makes one think, and think hard.

I like good literature, (I wouldn't waste my time reading the stuff some of the ladies I have worked for spend their time reading,) and good grammar and all that sort of thing, but just the same all that is nothing compared with saving men and women from lives of sin and degradation.

Billy Sunday stands for all that is true in life, all that is noble, all that is uplifting. He is "all things to all men," hence his slang. He wants people to understand him, the working people, and he adopts their language and its works.

You people who vilify and criticise Mr. Sunday's methods, how many drunkards have you reformed, how many wayward girls have you brought back to lives of purity, how much good are you doing in the world? If you can improve on the work Mr. Sunday is doing, why don't you do it?

A PATERSON GIRL.
Paterson, N. J., April 18, 1915.

The Undeserving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Late in the Winter, when so much was being said and written about the starving unemployed in our city, the familiar house was put up again in the City Hall Park and the needy poor were given an opportunity to buy a cup of hot coffee with a roll for one cent. It was certainly a worthy charity. At first one could tell at a glance at the faces of those around the stand that they were men who were really in hard luck and would work if the opportunity presented itself, and hot coffee and a roll for a cent was a blessing.

But now this condition has entirely changed. Look at the class of individuals hanging around there now. The majority you can size up at a glance; they wouldn't work if a job was handed to them. Many stand around looking and asking for a hand-out. It is a public disgrace to have City Hall Park the roost for the type now infesting the benches.

P. A. HOWARD.
Editor Departmental Rulings.
New York, April 21, 1915.

DR. DERNBURG EXPLAINS.

The Portland Letter Marks No Change of Attitude, He Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your "leader" of today you contrast the views I expressed in my Portland letter with some sayings of Treitschke and von Bernhardi, deducting therefrom a change in the attitude of the German mind.

Treitschke is dead more than twenty years and von Bernhardi's book was published in 1912. Both are not to my mind representative of the German attitude, and I can say this with a great deal of authority in regard to Germany's official policy, since, as you know, I have been in her counsels as a member of the Cabinet from 1906 to 1910, and have been in close contact ever since. The German official policy has always been such as I have outlined in my Portland letter and has not in its viewpoint undergone any change. I have lined same out substantially in the same way many months ago. I beg to refer to an article of mine, which appeared in The Independent on Dec. 5 of last year, and to a speech reported by you, which I made before the Republican Club of this city on Jan. 12.

Furthermore, I wish you would read No. 157 of the British "White Book," which speaks of the ultimate aims of Germany regarding Belgium. Your article infers that the suggestions as to the permanent peace lined out in my Portland letter were the result of a conviction that my country was either beaten already or was going to be.

The article in The Independent, already cited, bears the heading "When Germany Wins." So you see there is no possible room for your inference, and, I may add, no reason for it in my mind. However, it seems to me that Germany must win, as she is sure she will, in order to secure a peace beneficial to all the world as against the selfish, destructive, and dangerous program that the Allies have put forth, which would never lead to a just, equitable, and, therefore, truly permanent readjustment.

DR. DERNBURG.
New York, April 22, 1915.

Too Free Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has come under my observation what semes to be a systematic and organized propaganda in several of our public squares. Under the guise of economic discussion, a band of men is running an almost continuous open-air meeting or series of meetings. Protected by our laws and permitted by a license for "free speech," they are openly attacking the laws of both God and man. Their assaults are directed against the home, the family, the marriage relation, the rights of property ownership, the virtue of womanhood, and the honor of manhood, and the worship of God. Their utterances are opposed to government, law, order, industry, decency.

Truth should never be suppressed, and the right to speak the truth should never be denied any citizen. But lies and blasphemy and anarchy should not be tolerated, much less granted a permit to be publicly promulgated.

ALBERT DALE GANTZ,
First Presbyterian Chapel.
Williamsbridge, April 21, 1915.

Opening for Mr. Cuvillier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the State Committee on Military Affairs shall have become an anachronism, the job of Chairman being no more, there may still be a position open at Hull House, affording an opportunity to observe real constructive work under the direction of Jane Addams.

M. C. R.
New York, April 21, 1915.

A Minister of Fine Arts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you and your famous confrere, Carroll Beckwith, for the publication of the letter entitled "A Great Loss to Industrial Art." We need a United States Minister of Fine Arts.

LOUIS ALBERT LAMB.
St. Louis, Mo., April 20, 1915.

MALCOLM SLOANE TO WED ELINOR LEE

Son of Late Wm. Douglas Sloane Betrothed to Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lee.

QUIET WEDDING IN JUNE

Bereavement Prevented Engagement Announcement—Mr. Sloane a Nephew of W. K. Vanderbilt.

Malcolm Douglas Sloane, the only son of the late William Douglas Sloane, and Mrs. Sloane, and Miss Elinor Lee, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee (Miss Lucie C. Whitney), are to be married quietly in June at the city home of the bride's parents, 24 Gramercy Park. No announcement has been made of the engagement, which has existed for several months, and none will be, owing to the death of Mr. Sloane's father in March. There are to be no guests at the ceremony, other than the immediate relatives.

Miss Lee, who came out three years ago, is a sister of Miss Cornelia Lee, who married William F. Ladd, Jr., in 1910. She has a younger sister, Miss Marion W. Lee, and three brothers, John W., Charles C. and Lowell M. Lee.

Mr. Sloane is a grandson of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and a nephew of W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Henry T. Sloane, and is a brother of Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. John Henry Hammond and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field. He was graduated from Yale in 1907 and is a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Turf and Field, Racquet and Tennis and Brook clubs and of the Automobile Club of America.

DINNER FOR MR. GARRISON.

Military Men Meet Secretary at the Union Club.

A dinner was given at the Union Club last night for Secretary of War Garrison by the officers of the Veteran Corps Artillery and the Council of Administration, Military Society, War of 1812. It was intended to bring together officials of the army, the militia, and the National Guard.

Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner presided. Among the guests were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Major Gen. John Francis O'Ryan, National Guard; Brigadier Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant General, State of New York; Colonel Daniel Appleton, National Guard; Colonel William Graves Bates, National Guard; Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, National Guard; Colonel William Libbey of Princeton University, Captain F. Augustus Schermerhorn, President of the Union Club, and Captain Halsted Dorey, U. S. A.

Informal speeches were made by Secretary Garrison, Major Charles Elliot Warren, General O'Ryan, and General Stotesbury.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is booked to sail on May 1 on the Lusitania on a visit of inspection to his residence and stables in London. He and Mrs. Vanderbilt are now at their camp in the Adirondacks.

The wedding of Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, and Elliot C. Bacon, son of the former Ambassador to France and Mrs. Robert Bacon, will take place early in June at Beverly, Mass. The young couple's engagement was announced in March.

Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States and Mrs. White will occupy Camp Inwood, at Lake Placid, N. Y., this Summer.

The wedding of Miss Grace Marcella Prehn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Mason Prehn, and Eugene Dutilh Smith will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A small reception will follow at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Theodore W. Stemmler and the Misses Stemmler will give an at home today at their residence, 375 West End Avenue. Mrs. Elon St. Clair Hobbs entertained at auction bridge yesterday at her country home in Pelham. Mrs. T. Darrington Semple and the Misses Semple will give a reception and dance at the Plaza on next Tuesday evening.

Charles C. Bellows, son of former Commodore Arthur Clifford Bellows and Mrs. Bellows, and Miss Doris Christine Rude will be married this morning in St. Agnes Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street. Owing to mourning the wedding will be quiet.

The Friday Juniors held their Spring dance at the Plaza last night. The patronesses, who received, were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Henry Martyn Alexander, Miss Georgiana H. Owen, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mrs. Patrick A. Valentine. The class will be continued next Winter.

Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell, of Washington, D. C., is spending several days at the Plaza.

Mrs. Pierre Tartoue was the hostess last night at a small costume dance in Mr. Tartoue's studio, 6 East Forty-sixth Street. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Beardsley, Mrs. John Masury and Miss Ethel Storms.

Allen-Ralli Wedding Plans.

Miss Ione A. Ralli, whose marriage to Henry Butler Allen of Greenfield, Mass., will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday, May 29, in All Souls' Church, will have her elder sister, Miss Julia A. Ralli, as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids are to be her younger sister, Miss Lois A. Ralli, and the Misses Margaret Allen, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miriam Walker. Miss Helen Calvocoressi, a cousin of the bride, will be the flower girl. Mr. Allen's cousin, Thomas Lamb Allen of Greenfield, Mass., will be the best man, but the ushers have not yet been selected. The wedding reception will be held at 351 West End Avenue, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony P. Ralli.

Mary Tolman to Wed E. W. Stubbs.

Mrs. Austin B. Reeve of Chicago, Ill., has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Mary L. Tolman, daughter of Major E. B. Tolman, to Eric Walter Stubbs, son of Dr. G. Edward Stubbs of this city. Miss Tolman is a graduate of Vassar, class of '13, and Mr. Stubbs was graduated from Amherst College, class of '12. No date has been set for the wedding.

A Dance for Save-a-Home Fund.

A dance was held at the Vanderbilt last night under the auspices of the Paul Jones Club for the Save-a-Home Fund. Among the guests were Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar, Mrs. Lawrence Keene, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Augustus F. Kountze, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse, Bertram Cruger, Francis Crowninshield, Alfonso de Navarro, and W. R. Stewart, Jr.

Mrs. Phillips Gives Luncheon.

Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips gave a luncheon yesterday for the patronesses of the New Assembly Dances at Delmonico's. Her guests included Mrs. Clifford M. De Mott, Mrs. George R. Branson, Mrs. George A. Bicknell, Mrs. Fanton B. Turck, Mrs. Isaac B. Brennan, Mrs. M. Doremus Paterson, Mrs. Richard W. Smith, and Mrs. W. K. Mittendorf.

CHINESE STUDENTS ACT PLAY

Columbia and Barnard Appear in P. C. Chang's Native Drama.

A Chinese play, written and acted by Columbia's and Barnard's Chinese students, was given last night in Brinckerhof Theatre at Barnard. This was the first performance of its kind given at the university, and attracted the interest of the entire campus. The quaint Chinese piece, with the Chinese setting, costuming and music, was effective.

"The Intruder" is the name of the play, which was written by P. C. Chang, a graduate student at the university. The scene is laid in China, but the lines were recited in English for the benefit of the audience, which was far from being restricted to those of Far Eastern extraction. There have been few such productions seen in America, the so-called Chinese plays being acted by Americans. The play has dramatic interest, and departs radically from the old-time conventional style of Chinese plays. In addition to writing the play, Chang appeared in the cast as Tong, the leading part.

The plot of the play is one of peculiar interest. Tong, the head of an ancient Chinese family, is laid up with some malady which his doctor cannot trace to any of the ills of the flesh. His family suffer from other ills, and Tong despairs at the sight of the family going to wrack. Nee, an old slave, but now a rich merchant, plays the part of Shylock, and all but manages to get Tong's estate away from him when Yu-Wei, one of Tong's sons, arrives from the mountains and saves the family estate and honor.

Two Chinese girls from Barnard College appeared in the cast and made a hit with their clever interpretations of the wife and daughter of Tong. They were especially attractive in their elaborate Chinese dress.

The play will be repeated this afternoon and evening at Barnard. The proceeds will go to the Boy Scouts of China.

The cast follows: Tong, P. C. Chang; Mrs. Tong, Louise Huie; Wen Hua, daughter, Anna F. J. Kong; Yu-Wei, son, S. Z. Kwong; Yu-Yin, son, I. C. Lam; Nee, T. I. Dunn; a doctor, T. K. Chow; a servant, K. W. Au.

WOMEN AT PLAYERS CLUB.

Annual Reception Attended by 800—Mansfield Tablet Exhibited.

The Players Club was thrown open yesterday to the women friends of the members, one day in each year being set aside in which women are entertained in the clubrooms. About 800 people attended the reception and were shown the rooms and the mementoes that belong to the club. On the Reception Committee were Howard Kyle, Oliver Byron, Joseph F. Daly, James Leeds Laidlaw, Vincent Serrano, and Paul Conkling.

A bronze tablet of Richard Mansfield, recently completed by Herbert Adams and presented to the club, was exhibited for the first time yesterday. The plaque shows the actor in formal day attire in a characteristic pose. It occupies a conspicuous place on a wall of the library.

ABANDON ST. GEORGE DINNER

Society Hears War Lecture Instead of Holding Usual Celebration.

For the first time in several years the St. George's Society did not serve a dinner yesterday, April 23, in honor of its patron saint because England is now at war. In its place a lecture on the war in Belgium, illustrated by moving pictures, was given by James Barnes, a correspondent, at Delmonico's. A buffet supper followed.

Among the 260 members of the organization who attended were Charles W. Bowring, President; Sir Courtenay Bennett, British Consul General at New York; Vice Consul R. L. Nosworthy, George Gray Ward, Kinehan Cornwallis, Lloyd B. Sanderson, E. F. Darrell, and R. M. Stuart Wortley.

Arliss Sails for England Today.

George Arliss, accompanied by Mrs. Arliss, will sail today on the St. Paul for England, where they will spend the Summer. Mr. Arliss has just completed a tour in "Disraeli," in which he has been appearing for the last five years. He will be seen here next season in several new plays under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler. Among these will be "The Aristocrat," by Louis N. Parker, who wrote "Disraeli." Mr. Arliss will return in September to begin rehearsals, and his new season will begin in October.

Mabel H. MacConnell Sings.

Mabel H. MacConnell, soprano, who is not generally known here, gave a recital last night at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. Her program was a miscellaneous one, comprising old and new music in English, French, Italian, and German. Although the singer does not possess unusual technical accomplishment nor great emotional force, she takes her work seriously and there is a certain amount of interest in her singing. Mari F. MacConnell played the accompaniments in a style that was not characterized by extreme animation.

Daly to Revive 'Arms and the Man.'

"Arms and the Man" will be the second revival of G. B. Shaw's early plays Arnold Daly will make. The military comedy will be presented Monday night, May 3, in the Park Theatre, on which date Mr. Daly and the company appearing with him at the Garrick will move to the Park Theatre. "You Never Can Tell" will be retained in the répertoire of Mr. Daly and his company after they move.

New Play at Bramhall Wednesday.

Butler Davenport will make his second production in the Bramhall Playhouse next Wednesday night. "The Lost Co-respondent," a farcical comedy in two acts, by Mr. Davenport, will be the second offering in Manhattan's littlest theatre. The playhouse will be closed Monday and Tuesday nights for rehearsals.

Biltmore Morning Musicales End.

The last of the Biltmore morning musicales was given yesterday morning at the hotel with Lucrezia Bori, soprano; Andreas de Segurola, baritone, and Rosina Galli, danseuse, all of the Metropolitan Opera House, as soloists. Miss Bori and Mr. de Segurola each gave a group of songs. They also sang three duets, and at the end appeared in costume in a Spanish sketch, with music by Valverde and Chapi. Miss Galli danced four times, one of her numbers being an Oriental dance by Victor Herbert. The musicales will be resumed next season.

To Honor Moose in Office.

The Progressive County Committee will hold a reception on April 26 at Terrace Garden in honor of the Progressives who hold office in New York County. Among those who will attend are Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction; William Halpin, First Deputy Register; John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities; Commissioner Jacob A. Lesser of the Board of Assessors; Burdett G. Lewis, Deputy Commissioner of Correction; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President Civil Service Commission; Judge William L. Ransom of the City Court; Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, and W. Holden Weeks, Deputy Fire Commissioner.

A Durer Print Sold for $150.

Durer's "Melancolia" brought the best price in the one-night sale of prints of the collection from the estate of Colonel H. M. Cronin of Brooklyn at the Anderson Galleries last evening, going to G. Saacke for $150. A small painting of a Western scene, a trapper on his pony, by Alfred J. Miller, went to Seymour Rosedale for $25; Philip Suval paid $20 for a signed proof mezzotint in colors, "Master Lambton," after Lawrence, by E. E. Miller, and J. P. Sabin gave $17.50 for a mezotint in colors by F. G. Stevenson, after Raphael's "Madonna of the Chair." The returns for the evening were $796.

FARRAR CHEERED AT OPERA FAREWELL

Audience Refuses to Leave After "Butterfly" and Calls Singer from Dressing Room.

"ARE YOU COMING BACK?"

"Yes, and for Many Years to Come," She Says, Removing Her Make-up, While Pandemonium Quiets.

After all but the hall service lights had been put out at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and the big asbestos curtain lowered after the performance of "Madama Butterfly" in the effort to intimate to the audience that it was time to stop calling for a speech from Geraldine Farrar and go home, they found it wouldn't do. So they turned on all the lights again and the prima donna made her appearance before the curtain. She came out in a dressing gown, her hair loose over her shoulders. In one hand she held a mirror and the other a towel, with which she calmly continued her interrupted task of removing the grease paint from her face.

That audience had been showing for twenty minutes that it meant business, so when Miss Farrar started with saying, "I really cannot say anything ——," they did not believe her for a moment.

"Are you coming back next year?" shouted a voice, with enough determination in its tones to suggest that the questioner had deliberately missed the last train in order to get the matter settled then and there, even if it meant two hours home by ferry and trolley.

"Yes, I am," answered Miss Farrar, with equal emphasis, "and for many years to come."

The turmoil that had been before was as nothing compared to what her announcement evoked.

"And I am just as pleased about it as you are," added the singer when she could make herself heard. Then she flicked the last daub of Cio-Cio-San's Japanese eyebrow from her forehead, waved her hands gaily in farewell, and vanished behind the curtains with as much composure as if she had not just broken two of the general director's favorite rules, that about making speeches from the stage and the other about discussing the engagement of artists. Nobody thinks she will be fined on account of it, however.

Miss Farrar's "speech" came at the end of a twenty-minute filibuster by the audience, which began to crowd down toward the orchestra pit as soon as the final curtain fell on the performance of "Madama Butterfly." Miss Farrar responded to many curtain calls, at first insisting that Mme. Fornia, Martin or Scotti chaperon her each time. Finally she came out alone and tried to pantomime her gratitude. She made some gestures to her heart, to the stage and to heaven, which one dramatic expert present said meant very plainly that she was trying to say with God's help she would be back there next year, but the crowd wanted to hear it from her own lips.

Finally the lights were turned out and the asbestos curtain lowered. Then some young women in evening dress discovered that by reaching down they could grasp the orchestra's chairs and pound them on the floor. Other noise-making devices were invented on the spot, and it was made evident that nothing would do but her appearance. After the "speech" the audience was entirely satisfied and went rejoicing to find the carriages that had been forgotten.

COMET IS PHOTOGRAPHED.

One Branch of Tail Is 3,000,000 Miles Long, Astronomers Report.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., April 23.—A direct photograph of Mellish's comet, made at the Lowell Observatory Tuesday morning, shows a tail composed of two divergent branches, the longer one of which is probably not less than 3,000,000 miles in length.

Observations of the spectrum of the comet, it was announced today, revealed the presence of the usual cometary gases. Cyanogen is one of its more prominent constituents, but appears in this comet in peculiar spectroscopic form, which may be of special scientific interest, while hydro-carbon is less prominent than in most comets.

Other gases or vapors are evidenced by the presence in the spectrum of several strong bright bands, but the chemical identification of these is as yet unknown.

NEW HOME FOR Y. W. C. A.

Ten-Story Structure Will Be Erected at Lexington Ave. and 53d St.

The Young Women's Christian Association will erect a ten-story building on the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-third Street, occupying one-half of the Lexington Avenue block. The plans were filed yesterday in the Building Bureau by the architect, Donn Barber, and the cost was placed at $340,000. About two years ago the association erected a ten-story building on the adjoining Fifty-second Street corner for its national executive offices, and with the completion of the new structure the entire block front will be occupied by buildings used for the work of the Young Women's Christian Association.

In the new structure will be offices for the city work, now in the main structure in Sixteenth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. A large gymnasium has been provided for on the fifth floor with a swimming pool; a general clubroom will be on the sixth floor, an employment bureau, classroom and library on the seventh floor, and a kitchen and restaurant on the tenth floor. The type of the building will be Colonial, with a façade of brick, limestone and terra cotta.

ROBS WOMAN IN HER HOME.

Thief Terrorizes Mrs. Charles Gregory and Grabs Bracelet.

Mrs. Florence Gregory, wife of Charles Gregory, a contractor, was at her piano and alone at 8 o'clock last night in the front room of their apartment on the top floor of the house at 295 East 162d Street, the Bronx, when her music was suddenly interrupted by a man who came behind her.

"What do you want?" asked the frightened woman as she attempted to get to her feet. The intruder pulled the rim of a soft hat over his eyes and seized her arms. Screaming and struggling, Mrs. Gregory managed to break his hold and run to the dining room. Her assailant followed, seized her again and, throwing her to the floor, attempted to pull the cloth from the table to gag her, but Mrs. Gregory got away from him. Then he knocked her down and kicked her, and as she continued to resist he finally drew a revolver and threatened to kill her.

Holding the revolver pointed at her, he drew a diamond bracelet, valued at $100, from her arm. With another threat and flourishing the weapon, the thief darted from the door. An hour later Gregory found his wife unconscious on the floor. A physician revived her, and she was able to give a detailed description of the thief to the police. This was the fifth attempt to invade the Gregory apartment within the last month. Mrs. Gregory had visited a neighbor on another floor, and she believes that when she returned to the apartment the thief was concealed there.

BLAKESLEE PICTURES SOLD FOR $262,235

Reynolds's "Annabella Lady Blake as Juno" Brings $12,000—Appraised at $30,000.

RAEBURN PORTRAIT, $11,000

A Romney, 'Mrs. Uppleby,' Fetches $10,300, an Alma Tadema $9,200, and an Orchardson $6,900.

There was brisk bidding at the third and closing sale of the Blakeslee pictures by the American Art Association at the Plaza Hotel, and the returns for the seventy-three which went under the hammer last evening were $150,125, making a grand total for the 237 pictures of $262,235.

The highest price of the evening was $12,000, which was brought for Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Annabella, Lady Blake, as 'Juno,'" a picture appraised at $30,000 within the last year and for which Mr. Blakeslee himself paid $42,500. There was full as much interest in the Alma Tadema, which brought $9,200.

The latter picture went to Capt. J. R. de Lamar. It was an unusual picture, less pleasing than many by the artist, "The Sculpture Gallery," a large urn in the centre of the studio which is being exhibited to a gathering of people in Alma Tademaesque attitudes. For this picture Mr. Blakeslee paid $13,650. The last Alma Tadema sold at public sale was a much smaller one in the Yerkes collection, which brought $22,500.

The second highest price of the evening, $11,000, was given by Albert E. Smith for Raeburn's "Mrs. Cathcart," the seated figure of a woman in a low-cut white satin gown wrapped in a mantel of black.

One of the most pleasing pictures among the portraits brought third highest price of the evening, $10,300, going to the Ehrich Galleries. This was the large portrait by Romney, 49 by 39 inches, "Mrs. Uppleby," the charming figure of an elderly woman, with a delightful face, comfortably seated with folded hands. She wears a slate-colored gown, a small black lace shawl or scarf, and an elaborate headdress or bonnet. She is seated in a red chair, there are heavy draperies above her, and at one side a window opens upon a broad open expanse. For this picture Mr. Blakeslee paid $15,000. The Ehrich Galleries also bought Raeburn's "Mrs. Stewart Richardson," which sold for $8,100. The purchase price of this was $28,000.

A picture which attracted much attention while it was on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, preceding the sale, was the very interesting one by Sir William Q. Orchardson, "The Young Duke." Around tables in the form of a hollow square are a number of guests, young men in the picturesque costumes of the period of James II., who are toasting their host—the young Duke—who leans back languidly in his chair. It is the most important Orchardson ever brought to this country, Mr. Kirby said last evening, and the first one to be sold here at public sale. It brought $6,900.

The Minneapolis Museum was again a purchaser last evening, buying the original sketch "Death on the Pale Horse," by Benjamin West for the finished picture in the Pennsylvania Academy. It went last evening for $775.

Following is a full list of the evening's sale of pictures with prices:

English Schools.

Portrait of a Boy, by John Opie; Garnet, agent	$350
The Countess of Essex, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; C. F. Williamson	1,075
Head of a Girl, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; C. F. Williamson	575
Lady Hamilton as "Miranda," by George Romney; Benjamin Allen	175
Portrait of Lady Campbell, by John Hoppner; Arnold	4,200
Portrait of a Lady with Red Hat, by George Henry Harlow; George Dennis	875
The Duchess of Cleveland, by Sir Peter Lely; S. S. Carvalho	430
Hampstead Heath, by John Constable; R. L. Thompson	2,750
Going to School, by John Opie; S. S. Carvalho	750
Group of Two Children, by George Henry Harlow; C. F. Williamson	725
Miss Theophila Palmer, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Seaman, agent	6,100
Portrait of Peg Woffington, by William Hogarth; J. H. Fry	950
Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; H. Fredericks	600
Mrs. Musters as "Hebe," by Sir Joshua Reynolds; A. Fredericks	3,600
Countess of Strafford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; E. K. Gleason	700
Charlotte, Lady Strange, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; H. Fredericks	2,400
Countess of Strafford, by Tilly Kettle; Seaman, agent	425
Mrs. Fortescue, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; E. W. Shields	1,600
Mrs. Cathcart, by Sir Henry Raeburn; Albert E. Smith	11,000
Lord Huntingdon, by George Romney; H. Fredericks	2,300
The Countess of Ancrum, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; E. W. Shields	2,000
Rome and the Campagna, by Richard Wilson; F. Ward	1,500
The Old Mill, by John Constable; C. F. Williamson	2,500
Portrait of a Lady, by Alfred Edward Chalon; R. F. Simon	200
Portrait of the Hon. Charlotte Johnston, by Francis Cotes; G. M. Hewitt	1,125
Mrs. Drake, by George Romney; Dr. Paul Mersch	3,900
Francis Cotes, Portrait of a Lady; E. K. Gleason	275
Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mr. E. J. Blamire; S. S. Carvalho	1,000
John Hoppner, The Countess of Guildford; H. Fredericks	9,300
John Opie, Girl with Cat; C. F. Williamson	900
Sir Thomas Lawrence, Miss Hare; Benjamin Allen	950
Henry R. Morland, Portrait of a Lady; S. S. Carvalho	550
John Opie, Mr. Richardson; Mrs. J. H. Fry	300
Sir Henry Raeburn Lord Craig; H. Fredericks	3,400
Allan Ramsay, Portrait of a Lady; R. F. Simon	425
John Opie, Mr. James Whitbread; S. S. Carvalho	525
George Romney, (Period of,) Country Girls; E. P. Sweatson	325
Francis Cotes, Miss Mary Dashwood; Charles A. Platt	1,250
Sir William Beechey, (?) Lady Harriet Vernon; O. Titus	1,850
Major Peirson, by George Romney; H. Fredericks	725
Lady Boynton and Child, by Richard Cosway; Ehrich Galleries	2,000
Miss Kitty Fischer, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; P. W. French & Co.	2,550
Portrait of Mrs. Olive, by Francis Cotes; E. Stone	300
Death of the Pale Horse, by Benjamin West; Minneapolis Museum	775
Miss Elizabeth Liddell, by Sir Peter Lely; George F. Rand	600
Lady Melville, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; Bernet, agent	5,100
Girl Playing the Harp, by George Henry Harlow; Edward Brandus	275
The Canal Boat, by Frederick W. Watts; George F. Rand	675
Mrs. Kemble as "Cowslip," by Sir Martin Archer Shee; E. Allen	650
Frances, Lady Digby, by Sir Peter Lely; Ehrich Galleries	625
Mrs. Uppleby, by George Romney; Ehrich Galleries	10,300
John Singleton Copley, the Fortune-teller; Ehrich Galleries	400
Sir Henry Raeburn, Mrs. Stewart Richardson; Ehrich Galleries	8,100
Francis Cotes, Portrait of Miss Hastings; Mrs. E. K. Gleson	275
Francis Cotes, Girl with a Harp; Charles S. Inman	300
George Frederick Watts, Lady and Two Children; F. Ward	300
Sir Thomas Lawrence, Marquis of Hertford; Bernet, agent	3,700
Jacob Housman, (or Huysmans,) Mrs. Hobey; Seaman, agent	250
Sir Joshua Reynolds, Earl Gower, (Marquis of Stafford;) Bernet, agent	2,150
Sir Godfrey Kneller, Portrait of William III.; S. S. Carvalho	575
Sir Godfrey Kneller, Sophia, Wife of George I.; Bernet, agent	1,150
Sir David Wilkie, King William IV.; Seaman, agent	650
Sir Laurens Alma Tadema, The Scripture Gallery; Captain J. R. de Lamar	9,200
The Young Duke, by Sir William Q. Orchardson; Knoedler & Co.	6,900
Queen Adelaide, by Sir David Wilkie; S. S. Carvalho	550
Mrs. Hawkins and Children, by Martin Cregan; F. Ward	750
Lady Shaw, by Sir Thomas Lawrence; Ralph H. Booth	1,400
Sir Charles and Lady Lucas, by William Dobson; Bernet, agent	450
Two Ladies and Cupid, by Sir Peter Lely; Seaman, agent	275
The Stanley Children, by Sir William Beechey; H. Lanthier	850
Christopher Columbus Explaining the Project of His Intended Voyage for the Discovery of the New World in the Convent of La Rabida, by Sir David Wilkie; Minneapolis Museum	1,025
Annabella, Lady Blake, as "Juno," by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Knoedler & Co.	12,000
Kemble as "Rolla," by Sir Thomas Lawrence; E. W. Shields	375

This was the concluding sale and the prices, though many pictures brought less than Mr. Blackeslee paid for them, were on the whole satisfactory.

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

PAUL AND EDDIE LOST AGAIN

Police, Firemen, and Crowd Alarmed, While Boys See Movies.

Paul Black, 9 years old, and his friend Edward Rowan, 7, the two boys who stirred up a whole Brooklyn neighborhood on Monday when they were lost for hours in the Fourth Avenue Subway excavation, caused another commotion last night.

Rowan had not appeared at supper time at his home at 455 Forty-eighth Street, and while his mother thought he had merely stayed out somewhere his father, George Rowan, was afraid the two boys were lost again in the subway. So Mr. Rowan put on his hat and went down to the Blacks' residence at 413 Forty-eighth Street. Paul Black was not at home either and the two fathers told Lieutenant Cornelius Sullivan at the Fourth Avenue police station. He telephoned to Truck 114 and got out Captain Cahill and a squad of firemen with axes and hooks, ready to tear up the subway planking as they had done earlier in the week. Last Monday the boys got lost between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, and this time their fathers thought they were in the next block. Frank Lee, Superintendent for Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick, the contractors for this section of the subway, and his assistant, Jeremiah J. Murphy, got out a squad of workmen to the aid of the Fire and Police Departments.

The news spread through the neighborhood, and the work of tearing up the planking had hardly begun before more than a thousand persons had gathered, and the reserves from the Fourth Avenue station were out to manage the crowd.

Meanwhile Mrs. Rowan, who had no great confidence in her husband's suspicions, had gone out to buy groceries, and just as she left a store in Third Avenue she met the two boys, hand in hand, who confessed that they had stayed too long at a moving picture show. Mrs. Rowan started to take them home and then learned of the excitement that was going on a block further down; so she took the boys firmly by the hand and led them down to see the trouble they had caused. While the crowd went home laughing, Paul and Eddie were taken back by their parents and sent to bed; and they had to sleep face down last night.

WIFE SUES K. F. CARROLL.

Mother of Eleven Asks Divorce from Horse Dealer.

Kearin F. Carroll, a brother of the late Joseph D. Carroll, who was a member of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by his wife, Mary, for a separation. In her complaint Mrs. Carroll says that she was married to the defendant in 1885 and that they have had eleven children, seven of whom are living. The eldest and youngest are girls. One is 24 years old and the other 9.

She says that since 1908 her husband has claimed to be the husband of Bertha Bloomingdale and that he is now living with her at 26 Burling Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Carroll has ceased having any communication with her husband. She asks for sufficient alimony to support herself and her children.

The defendant, according to Mrs. Carroll, is employed by the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll concern and earns $5,000 a year in salary and commissions. He also has the income of a $50,000 trust fund left by his brother, Joseph.

BOYS NOT TO SOLICIT.

Committee Says They Must Not Beg for New Home.

The Campaign Committee for the Newsboys' Club Building Fund, of which Martin W. Littleton is Chairman, has received so many complaints about the soliciting of money on behalf of the fund by pretended newsboys that Wilbor A. Bowen, manager of the campaign, issued a warning yesterday that adults only had been authorized to solicit cash subscriptions for the club. Also workers have been directed not to do any canvassing until after the campaign diner on May 4 at the Aldine Club.

Richard S. Crummy, house director of the Newsboys' Home Club, said that at no time had boys been authorized to beg for any of the objects of the club, and that money given to boys, pretending to represent the club had never reached the treasury of the institution.

FINAL DEMANDS ON CHINA.

Japan Said to Threaten to Break Off Negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, April 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is understood that the Japanese Minister has handed to the Chinese Foreign Minister a demand for complete acceptance of the revised proposals, otherwise the negotiations will be broken off immediately.

Another action taken has been the offering to enter further negotiations on minor points in the event of acceptance.

W. J. STEEL DROPS DEAD.

Cotton Broker Stricken with Heart Disease in Central Park.

William J. Steel, 57 years old, of the Hotel Langdon, a cotton broker with offices at 66 Beaver Street, was seen to stagger toward a plot of grass in Central Park, near Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, last night and fall to the ground. Patrolman Henning of the Arsenal Station summoned an ambulance, but before Dr. McFeely could arrive from Flower Hospital the broker was dead.

Mr. Steel had been in ill health for several days with heart disease and had been warned by his physicians against going outdoors. His wife identified the body at the Arsenal Police Station. Mr. Steel was a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Books
for Wedding Gifts
There can be no more suitable wedding present than a choice set of books in dainty binding. Such a gift is also a compliment to the taste and the intelligence of the recipient. The new home should be built around a well-chosen library.
Putnams 2 West 45th Street Just West of 5th Av.

JOHN CUDAHY DIES, CHICAGO PACKER

Once Greatest Speculator on 'Change and Protege of Armour, Succumbs at 72.

LIFE OF UPS AND DOWNS

Made a Second Fortune After He Lost $4,000,000 and Was $1,500,000 in Debt in 1893.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—John Cudahy, millionaire packer, protégé of the late P. D. Armour and once rated as the greatest speculator on 'Change, died at 11:30 o'clock tonight.

Mr. Cudahy returned to Chicago after being stricken while on his ranch in California about three weeks ago. Dr. William E. Quine found him suffering from complications resulting from an operation for appendicitis four years ago.

Since early childhood, the career of Mr. Cudahy has been one of ups and downs. He was born on his father's native place, Callan, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Nov. 3, 1843. At the age of 6 years he was brought to this country by his parents.

After spending some time in the East they removed to Milwaukee, and in the public schools, when he was not working, he received his education.

At the age of 14 he entered the packing house of Ed Roddis & Co., and began to glean practical experience in the industry. Five years later he entered the employ of John Plankinton, whose firm afterward became Plankinton & Armour. At 21 years of age he abandoned the packing business to take employment with a horticulture business, but after three years returned to the packing house, entering the employ of Layton & Co.

In 1875 he came to Chicago, where he became associated in business with E. D. Chapin & Co. He worked for that concern for three years and then launched independently in business. Within five years he had amassed enough money to practically retire from the industry and engaged in speculation on the Board of Trade. Five years later his fortune was rated at more than $2,000,000, and he was regarded as the leader on 'Change.

In 1891, he had increased his fortune to more than $4,000,000. Two years later, when he attempted to corner pork and lard, his fortune was wiped out and he left the board $1,500,000 in debt.

By 1898 he not only had paid his debts, but put by a considerable sum. The Cudahy failure in 1893 was regarded as one of the greatest disasters ever experienced on the Board of Trade. Within two hours after he failed six other concerns crashed.

After his failure he went resolutely to work and luck again seemed to be with him. He always pursued the policy of playing a "lone hand" and spent his time on the floor personally directing his brokers.

Although a great speculator, he did not confine himself to that. In later years he went into the packing business again in an extensive way and invested largely in real estate. He also had quite extensive mining interests.

Mr. Cudahy was twice married. His first wife was Mary Nolan of Bridgeport, Conn. Four children were born to them. In 1882 he married Margaret F. O'Neill, a daughter of John O'Neill, one of the early settlers of Chicago. Of the three children born of this marriage John R. and Jerold C. Cudahy are alive.

Jeremiah O'Rourke.

Jeremiah O'Rourke, an ecclesiastical architect, designer of the $2,000,000 Cathedral of the Sacred Heart in Newark, and the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in New York, is dead at his home, 45 Burnet Street, Newark. Under President Cleveland Mr. O'Rourke was Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department at Washington. He was 82 years old. Mr. O'Rourke was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1833, and came to this country in 1850. He was the first architect to establish an office in Newark.

Among the structures designed by Mr. O'Rourke are the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Manhattan; St. Michael's Church and St. Joseph's Church, Newark; St. John's Church, Orange, and the main building of Seton Hall College, South Orange. While Supervising Architect for the Government he designed the Federal Buildings at Buffalo, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo.

Anthony Gref Dies Suddenly.

Anthony Gref, a retired patent lawyer and the President of the Bayer Company, dyestuffs and drugs, died suddenly yesterday in his fifty-sixth year. He lived at 446 Riverside Drive. He was born in Brooklyn and was a member of the State Bar. Mr. Gref was formerly associated in legal practice with the late E. N. Dickerson in the litigations over the validity of the original telephone patents and later became a member of the firm of Cowan, Dickerson, Nicoll & Brown, among his associates being De Lancey Nicoll. Much of his professional practice was devoted to the sustaining of the patents covering phenacetine, aristol and other pharmaceuticals. He also had much to do with establishing the validity of the various patents covering the making of aniline dyes. Mr. Gref was a member of the Atlantic Yacht and the New York Athletic Clubs.

Edmond Seligman Dies in Paris.

PARIS, April 23.—Edmond Seligman, an eminent lawyer of Paris, died today. M. Seligman was the legal representative in France of prominent American interests.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES GRISWOLD, 50 years old, for many years a bookkeeper in the Department of Public Works, in the Municipal Building, died suddenly while being taken to the Hudson Street Hospital last evening. Dr. Marone said he had died of heart disease. He lived at 167 East Eighty-ninth Street.

GEORGE LAWRENCE PEGRAM, first assistant cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, died yesterday at his home, 101 West Eighty-fifth Street, in his forty-first year. He was born in this city, and was a son of Benjamin R. Pegram, Jr. Mr. Pegram had been in the banking business all his life.

THOMAS HENRY HANDBURY, of Washington, D. C., died in Berne, Switzerland, yesterday, aged 74. He was at one time a Colonel in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

ALBERT HARRIS BICKNELL, an artist and an intimate friend of the late William M. Hunt, died in Malden, Mass., yesterday, aged 78 years.

GEORGE DIRKS, a retired builder, 72 years old, died yesterday at his home, Twelfth Street and Monument Avenue, College Point, L. I., after a long illness.

GEORGE SCHMIDT, Sr., 72 years old, for many years teacher in the parish school of the German Lutheran Church, Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth. He was born at Hesse, Germany, and was a graduate of the Teachers College, Homberg, Germany.

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BOOK SELLERS TO THE WORLD
Poems of Keats
Edited by
SIDNEY COLVIN
A sumptuous and lovely production in all the handsome severity of the Florence Press type. 2 vols. Sm. 4to. $5.00 net.
"This perfect edition....one of the most beautiful editions of recent years."
The Children of Alsace
A
Rene Bazan Novel
12mo. Limp leather. $1.00 net.

PRIEST RUN DOWN BY CAR.

Rev. Father Dullea Badly Hurt on Way to Sick Parishioner.

The Rev. Father Edward William Dullea, 75 years old, rector of St. Thomas Aquinas Church in Flatlands, and one of the best known clergymen in Brooklyn, was crossing Coney Island Avenue at Beverly Road, Flatbush, at about 8:30 last night on his way to the bedside of a sick parishioner, when a Smith Street trolley car, driven by Motorman Edward Mott, struck him and dragged him six or seven feet before Mott could stop the car.

Bystanders carried him into a corner drug store, and Dr. Wood took him to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, where it was found that he was in a serious condition from cuts about the head and internal injuries.

Wills Rockaway Pier.

By the terms of the will of Frank Christopher Page, which was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office, Brooklyn, the testator leaves the property of the Iron Pier at Rockaway Beach, with its appurtenances and bathing facilities, to his son, Samuel C. Page, who is named executor. He also receives the residue of the estate.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

EWEN—HURLEY.—On Wednesday, April 21, 1915, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, Leonora Regina Hurley to John Ewen.

Brooklyn.

MATHIEBE—FINCH.—April 21, Emma Finch to William Mathiebe.

Newark.

WRIGHT—MEINZER.—April 21, Olive M. Meinzer to Wilbur G. Wright.

Long Island.

O'KEEFE — VOEGTLIN. — April 20, College Point, Louise Voegtlin to Joseph O'Keefe.

Died.

BETTS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 22, 1915, J. Brognard Betts, in his 64th year. Services at the Church of the Holy Cross, North Plainfield, on Sunday, April 25, at 3 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty St., New York City, (C. R. R. of N. J.,) at 2 o'clock.

BOIT.—Edward Darley, in Rome, Italy, April 22.

BREINIG.—Thursday, April 22, Frederick Miller, son of Adeline M. and the late Granville M. Breinig. Funeral private, New Milford, Conn., Saturday, April 24, upon arrival at 11:30 of trains from New York.

BRITTIN.—At Madison, N. J., April 22, 1915, William E. Brittin, in his 69th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his brother, Henry I. Brittin, 45 Crescent St., Madison, N. J., on Saturday, April 24, at 3:30 P. M.

COAN.—At his residence, South Amboy, N. J., April 22, Patrick Joseph Coan, beloved father of Mgr. James J. Coan. Funeral mass at St. Mary's Church, South Amboy, Monday, April 26, at 10:30 A. M. Trains from Liberty St. at 7:45 and 9:23 and from Hudson Terminal at 9 A. M.

COHEN.—Annie Nathan, beloved mother of Natalie, and Sydonia Reiber. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late residence, 311 West 121st St., New York City. Burial at Union Fields Cemetery.

CONOVER.—The Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of New York hereby expresses its sorrow in the death of Brother Warren A. Conover on April 20, 1915, who was a member from 1882, and during that time had held many important offices.

FRANCIS N. HOWLAND, President.
C. E. CHENEY, Secretary.

COTTIER. — Anna E., widow of the late James Cottier, on April 23. Notice of funeral hereafter. Residence, 451 East 134th St.

DUGGAN.—On April 23, at her residence, 153 West 98th St., Mary E., beloved wife of Ex-officer John J. Duggan, formerly of Scranton, Penn. Requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Monday, April 26, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment at Scranton, Penn.

ECKHARDT.—Mary K., on Thursday, April 22, 1915, at her residence, 615 East 141st St., suddenly, in her 64th year, beloved mother of Bartholomew, Charles W., George, Katie Flicker, and Caroline Meyer. Funeral services Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

EPSTEIN.—Philip, beloved husband of Jennie (nee Sinzheimer) and devoted father of Adelyn, Bence, Rose Morris, Hannah Wolf, Henry, Sam, Alma, and Leo, at residence, 3,495 Broadway. Notice funeral later. Cincinnati papers please copy.

FENTZLASS.—At Pleasantville, N. J., April 23, 1915, Carl Fentzlass, in his 69th year. Funeral from residence Monday, April 26, at 2 P. M., thence to Pleasantdale Presbyterian Church.

GRANT.—Robert E., aged 41. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.

HIRSCHMAN.—On April 23, 1915, at his residence, 201 West 105th St., Harry Hirschman, beloved husband of Sarah Hirschman. Funeral Sunday, April 25, at 11 A. M.

HOLLINS.—On Friday, April 23, 1915, Jacob Redfern Hollins, aged 73 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 526 West 111th St., Saturday, at 2:30 P. M. English papers please copy.

JAMES.—At Hudson, N. Y., April 23, 1915, at rest, Catherine James, in the 70th year of her age. Funeral private, on Monday.

JAYNE.—On Friday, April 23, Charles E., son of Charles H. and Sophia R. Jayne, in his 78th year. Funeral services at St. James's Episcopal Church, St. James, L. I., on Sunday, April 25, at 3 P. M.

KNIGHT.—At Peekskill, April 21, 1915, Charles C. Knight, M. D., in his 83d year. Funeral Saturday, 2:30 P. M., at his home, 1,018 Park St., Peekskill, N. Y.

LETTS.—On April 23, 1915, at New Brighton, Staten Island, Bertha Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas A. Letts of London, England. Funeral service at Christ Church, New Brighton, at 10 o'clock Monday morning. English papers please copy.

LINDSTEDT.—William E., Jr., son of Lucy K. and the late Dr. William E. Lindstedt, of pneumonia, at Flower Hospital, Thursday, April 22. Funeral services at Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, April 25, at 4 P. M. New Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, April 22, 1915, John Martin, aged 36 years. Funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 662 48th St., Brooklyn. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

O'ROURKE.—At Newark, N. J., April 22, Jeremiah O'Rourke, in his 83d year. Funeral from his late residence, 45 Burnett St., Monday, April 26, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where solemn high mass of requiem will be offered. Interment in Newark.

PAWLEY.—Suddenly, at Asbury Park, N. J., on April 22, 1915, Francis Augustus Pawley. Funeral services at his late residence, 517 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J., on Sunday, April 25, at 2:30 P. M.

PEGRAM.—On Friday, April 23, after a lingering illness, George Lawrence Pegram. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Monday morning, April 26, at 10:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. St. Louis papers please copy.

PEGRAM.—

Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, G. Lawrence Pegram, at 10:30 o'clock on Monday, April 26, 1915, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St.

W. CURTIS OTTERSON, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

PFARRIUS.—Emma Tannett, beloved wife of Ernst Pfarrius, suddenly, of pneumonia, on Friday, April 23, at her residence, 57 West 70th St., New York City. Funeral private. Springfield papers please copy.

PRYER.—On Wednesday morning, April 21, 1915, at her residence, 52 West 27th St., New York City, Catharine Jane Pryer. Funeral services in the chapel of the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, 1 West 29th St., Saturday morning, April 24, at 10:30 o'clock.

SCHMIDT.—On Friday, April 23, 1915, William Schmidt, beloved husband of Bertha Schmidt, in his 49th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 118 Central Av., New Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday, April 25, at 7 P. M. Interment private.

SCHRADZKI.—Bert, aged 26, son of Harry and Annie Schradzki, after a lingering illness, on Thursday, April 22. Funeral services Sunday, April 25, from his late residence, 778 Prospect Av., Bronx, 10 A. M.

SLAUGHTER.—Friday, April 23, at 807 East 14th St., Flatbush, George Slaughter, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services at the Flatbush Congregational Church, Dorchester Road and East 18th St., near Cortelyou Road Station on Brighton Line, Sunday, April 25, at 4 P. M. Interment Campbell Hall, N. Y., Monday, April 26, at 11 A. M.

SOLINGER.—At her residence, 230 West 140th St., on Thursday evening, April 22, 1915, Fannie, (nee Levinger,) beloved wife of David Solinger. Funeral private.

STUYVESANT.—On Friday, April 23, at Bay Ridge, N. Y., Amelia Schuchardt, widow of Robert R. Stuyvesant and daughter of the late Frederick Schuchardt and Catherine Remsen Schuchardt, all of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Died.

SWINNERTON.—At Chatham, N. J., on April 22, Susan E., daughter of the Rev. Henry U. and Levantia L. Swinnerton of nephritis, in her 34th year. Funeral at Chatham on Saturday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cherry Valley, New York.

TAYLOR.—William, Jr., aged 23, on April 23, 1915. Funeral Sunday, 1:30 P. M., from Rev. Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av. Burial Kensico Cemetery.

WARREN.—Killed in action in Northern France on April 20, 1915, in his 29th year, Captain Trumbull Warren of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, eldest son of Sarah Trumbull and the late H. D. Warren, of Toronto, and grandson of Dorman T. Warren, New York City.

WHITEHEAD.—On April 23, 1915, at Stratford, Conn., Charlotte Louise Whitehead. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Stratford, on Monday, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WOODRUFF.—On Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, Eleanor, daughter of the late W. W. Woodruff and Mary J. Thurston, and granddaughter of the late John Douw Clute. Funeral at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and Tenth St., on Saturday, April 24th, at 10 A. M.

BAUER.—John A., 1,539 St. Lawrence Av., Westchester, April 22, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow.

BYRNE. — Mary E., 153 West 108th St., April 21, aged 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CLOSE.—Patrick, 3,922 Church Av., April 22. Funeral today.

COE.—Margaret, 320 East 33d St., April 21, aged 84.

FLANNERY.—Mary C., 156 East 103d St., April 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GODFREY. — Cornelius, 459 West 163d St., April 22. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

GRANT.—Robert E., April 21. Funeral 241 West 23d St., today, 10 A. M.

KEBABIAN.—Hamparzoom, 2,150 Mapes Av., Bronx, April 21, aged 63.

KEARNS.—Lizzie, 328 West 36th St., April 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LENNON.—Blanche, 99 Cherry St., April 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCABE.—John H., 470 East 157th St., April 22.

McGRATH.—Ellen, 425 East 85th St., April 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEHRTENS.—Henry W., 17 West 102d St., April 22, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

MEYER.—Irvington G., 2,090 Webster Av., Bronx, April 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MICHAELIS.—Sadie M., 15 West 103d St., April 21, aged 34. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—John J., Clifton, S. I., April 22. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

OLIVER.—Charles F., 757 East 183d St., April 21. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

PREUSCH.—Catherine A., 310 East 158th St., April 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHEEHY. — Thomas, 447 East 135th St., April 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SIMONS.—Theodore, 1,326 Southern Boulevard, April 21.

TEHAN.—Edward, 529 West 133d St., April 22. Funeral April 26.

TIERNEY. — Louise, 109 East 176th St., April 22.

TULLY.—Margaret, April 21. Funeral, 130 Greenwich St., today, 9:45 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BARRY.—Rose, 5,513 5th Av., April 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

BECKER.—August, April 22. Funeral 281 Flatbush Av.

BERGER.—Franz, 1,026 Cypress Av., April 22, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow.

BODE.—August, 1,947 Broadway, April 22, aged 58.

CATTERSON.—Mary F., 872 Lorimer St., April 22. Funeral service today.

EVANS.—Margaret F., 869 73d St., April 22, aged 70. Funeral private.

EWEN.—Edward, 151 Throop Av., April 21, aged 64. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FLATEMERSCH.—Mary A., 215 Garfield Place, April 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GILLEN.—Charles S., 476 14th St., April 23. Funeral April 26, 10 A. M.

HARRISON.—Aimee D., April 22. Funeral 417 State St., today.

HARROVER.—Major James B., 2,692 Richard St., April 23.

HAUSER.—John J., 464 Evergreen Av., April 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HEINS.—Fredericka, 269 Bainbridge St., April 23, aged 72. Funeral private.

HILL.—Carrie, 1,036 West St., April 22.

HUNTER.—Dr. W. L., 112 Buffalo Av., April 22. Funeral April 26.

KIRK.—James, 89 Beadle St., April 22, aged 38.

LEY.—Robert, 247 Himrod St., April 21, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LUTZ.—Victor, 392 5th Av., April 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McCORMACK.—Edward A., 654 Bergen St., April 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGUIRE.—John F., 203 South 1st St., April 21. Funeral tomorrow 2 P. M.

MARTIN.—John, 662 48th St., April 22. Funeral tomorrow 2 P. M.

O'NEIL.—James, 100 Engert Av., April 22, aged 39. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

O'REILLY.—Edward, 890 Lorimer St., April 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

OWENS.—Birdie, 2024 Jerome Av., April 22. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

POTTER.—Mary, 588 Morgan Av., April 22, aged 65.

REX.—William H., 1134 38th St., April 23. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

ROSER.—Elizabeth, 548 Gravesend Av., April 22, aged 54.

RUSSELL.—George M., 353 East 5th St., April 22, aged 54.

RYAN.—Peter J., 1011 Lorimer St., April 21.

SAN FILLIPPO.—Stephen, 57 York St., April 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCANLAN.—Jeremiah, 167 Baltic St., April 23, aged 60.

SCHORR.—Elizabeth, 330 Essex St., April 21, aged 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SEIGEL.—Katharine, 180 Woodbine St., April 21, aged 52. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SHERIDAN.—George F., 441 Linden St., April 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SPATEHOLTS.—Sarah A., 160 5th Av., April 21, aged 65. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

VON HOLT.—John D., 75 Rochester Av., April 22, aged 64. Funeral private.

WOESSNER.—Frederick, 167 Java St., April 21, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BACHMAN.—Jennie, 150 Boyden St., Newark, April 23.

BENGEL.—Julian, 509 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, April 21, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CARLING.—John A., 627 Palisade Av., Jersey City, April 21, aged 39. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CONNOLLY.—Francis, 194 Claremont Av., Jersey City, April 22. Funeral April 26.

CROWLEY.—Thomas, 104 Ferry St., Hoboken, April 22. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

DE WALL.—Ferdinand, Hoboken, April 21, aged 22.

DIENER.—Frank, Newark, April 21, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DRURY.—Terence, 149 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, April 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GIESELER. — William, Hoboken, April 21, aged 27.

HILL.—Marcella C., 454 South 17th St., Newark, April 22. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

KALBACH.—Conrad, 339 Elm St., April 23, aged 50.

KLAUSMANN. — Ferdinand, 33 Ridgewood Av., Newark, April 22. Funeral April 26.

LOCKWOOD.—David C., 37A Lombardy St., Newark, April 22, aged 74.

MORLEY.—Harry, 744 South 16th St., Newark, April 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MURPHY.—Daniel, 283 13th St., Jersey City, April 22.

O'ROURKE.—Jeremiah, 45 Burnet St., Newark, April 22, aged 83. Funeral April 26.

RAFTERY.—William, 24 Mercer St., Jersey City, April 22.

REILLY.—Bridget, 183 Morris Av., Newark, April 23.

SMITH.—Maria J., 241 Sumner Av., Newark, April 21, aged 55.

STEPKA.—Veronica, 82 Belmont Av., Newark, April 22, aged 32. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SWEENEY.—Margaret J., 69 Rutgers Av., Jersey City, April 22. Funeral April 26.

TANSEY.—John, 124½ Cabinet St., Newark, April 22.

WALTERS.—Mary, 170 Griffith St., Jersey City, April 21, aged 34. Funeral today.

WARRENDER.—Mary M., 32 High St., Newark, April 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Long Island.

BISHOP.—Frederick W., Glendale, April 21.

BRUSH.—Allie A., Commack, April 22, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow.

BUCKLAND.—John, Flushing, April 22, aged 88.

DIRMERSKI.—John, Winfield, April 21.

DONATH.—Henrietta, Ridgewood, April 21, aged 74.

GARNER.—Ann, Flushing, April 21, aged 69.

HAVLICEK.—John, 121 Lincoln St., Long Island City, April 21.

KELLEHER.—Patrick, Laurel Hill, April 21, aged 52.

MANIACE. — Carmela, 98 Broadway, Long Island City, April 21, aged 7 months.

MICHEL.—Harry, Ridgewood, April 21, aged 18.

MILLS.—J. Thomas, Huntington, April 22, aged 38. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MEEHAN.—Agnes, Ridgewood, April 21.

PETERSEN.—Frederica, Ridgewood, April 21.

RUDOWSKY.—Bertha, Elmhurst, April 21, aged 51.

WILD.—Catherine, Maspeth, April 21, aged 84.

WOODHULL. — Harriet H., Westhampton, April 21, aged 88.

In Memoriam

HERZOG.—In loving memory of Sophia A. Herzog, who passed away on April 24th, 1912. Lee and Edwin Herzog.

JACOBUS.—Julia, mass, St. James's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

LOUGHLIN.—Ellen, mass, St. Stephen's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.

MILDE.—Mrs. Robert, mass, St. Joseph's Day Nursery, Brooklyn, today, 7:45 A. M.

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THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

WARRING BASEBALL LEADERS MEET IN CHICAGO—PEACE DENIED—GOLF

BASEBALL PEACE RUMOR IN CHICAGO

Significant Gathering of Warring Factions, but All Deny Secret Meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Rumors of a secret meeting between representatives of organized baseball and the Federal League were flying about today, following the appearance in Chicago of prominent men connected with both factions. Denials of peace negotiations were forthcoming from many sources, but the fact remained that important business or else a remarkable coincidence had brought these men here at the same time.

From one source came the report that the Federal League representatives were holding a meeting in Chicago for the purpose of a conference with leaders from organized baseball, that a mutual friend of both factions would use his good offices to bring about a meeting between the President of the American League, who had been averse to peace, and the Federal Leaguers.

Robert B. Ward of Brooklyn, Phil Ball of St. Louis, and President Robertson of the Buffalo Club were said to be in a secret conference here, and other baseball leaders were said to be on their way here.

All those connected with organized baseball who could be reached today, however, emphatically denied any knowledge of a meeting between the warring factions.

President Johnson of the American League was detained at his home today owing to an accident to his wife.

President Comiskey of the White Sox admitted that he had met Phil Ball yesterday at his park, and that he had chatted with the St. Louis Federal League club owner for some time. Commy denied that they had discussed peace or had mentioned the baseball war.

"Ball is an old friend of mine," said President Cominskey in discussing the subject. "I have known him for many years, and we have always been on friendly terms. The war hasn't killed our friendship. It was just a friendly little chat. There was no significance whatever."

Judge Williams of St. Louis, one of the attorneys defending organized baseball in its recent suit tried before Judge Landis, was also in Chicago today. He admitted that he was interested in the decision of Judge Landis, but denied any knowledge of a secret conference between the Federal League and organized baseball.

Owing to a recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the baseball controversy, Judge Williams said he hoped for a favorable finding by Landis.

"As far as I know there is nothing doing in the way of a peace conference between the Feds and O. B.," said Williams.

"I think if there was anything brewing I would be advised of the fact. The coincidence of Phil Ball and his lawyer and I being here at the same time might be construed as a sure sign of a conference, but there is nothing to it. Mr. Ball came here on private business and I came along with Mr. Hedges to see the Browns play the White Sox."

Attorney George W. Miller, who represented organized baseball, also said he was cognizant of no move on foot for peace. Mr. Miller met Judge Williams early this morning and discussed the Landis decision.

Despite these denials, there were whispers of secret conferences and it was taken as a matter of course that denials would be forthcoming in order that the peace meeting might be held undisturbed.

Cornered in his office, President Gilmore, after another lengthy conference with Mr. Ball, and the latter's attorney, Montague Lyon, offered this solution:

"The reason for the conference between our men and the organized baseball is to try and get Marsans back in the game. Jones needs him on his team and we have been trying to reach an agreement so as to give him a chance to play."

The game of hide and seek continued all day with conferences galore between the interested parties. Long distance telephone calls were the order, while telegram after telegram was dispatched and received. During the forenoon Ball and Johnson were reported in another conference, but it was not held at Johnson's or Gilmore's offices. President Weeghman remained in his office until evening in order to be within call.

"Money will do the talking from now on," said one of the conferees tonight. "And it is up to the baseball magnates to agree upon the price of peace. It will be heavy." One of the suggestions which came up for discussion today was the formation of two ten-club leagues. This arrangement would put American League clubs in Brooklyn and Pittsburg and National League clubs in Baltimore and Buffalo. In other cities it would be either consolidation or elimination.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—"If organized baseball is so anxious for peace, why pick on me, when there are fifteen other club owners in the big leagues?" asked Schuyler Britton, owner of the Cardinals, this afternoon, when shown a report that the St. Louis Cardinals were to be sacrificed in the plans for peace.

"Why is it?" went on Britton, "that the American League is so anxious to sell my club. I see that Hedges and Johnson attended the conference, but why didn't they sell the Browns? Who owns this club, anyway? I'll sell the franchise; I would be foolish if I didn't, but I want my price and it isn't going to be a sacrifice. I won't say what that price is, but the owners know where I stand."

Britton admitted during the interview that he had been approached by a reputable St. Louis business man a few days ago and asked for an option on the club. He did not know whether he came from Phil Ball or not, and did not take the trouble to inquire. The offer was too low, and Britton says he has not seen the man since.

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"Well, Tam, I'll never say that anything can na be done since I heard the dominie say that a Campbell could gae eight days wi'oot a drink."

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BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Detroit, 8; Cleveland, 4.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 4.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; Newark, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 5.
Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago at Kansas City.
(Called second inning; rain.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	8	2	.800
Washington	5	3	.625
Boston	4	3	.571
Cleveland	5	5	.500
New York	4	4	.500
Chicago	4	6	.400
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	0	1,000
Cincinnati	7	3	.700
Chicago	5	4	.556
Boston	4	5	.444
Pittsburg	4	5	.444
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
St. Louis	3	7	.300
New York	2	6	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	7	4	.636
Chicago	5	3	.625
Newark	7	5	.583
Pittsburgh	6	5	.545
Kansas City	5	5	.500
Buffalo	5	6	.455
St. Louis	3	6	.333
Baltimore	4	8	.333

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Newark.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Kansas City.

KNOW OF NO PEACE PLANS.

Governor Tener and Herrmann Deny Negotiations Are Pending.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.—President John K. Tener of the National League, phia, declared that he knew nothing of the reported meeting in Chicago tomorrow to discuss peace negotiations in the baseball world. President Tener said that he had no knowledge of any negotiations between the American and National Leagues and the Federal League.

August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, who has been here the past two days with President Tener, when asked what he knew of the reported peace negotiations, said, "There is nothing to it."

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Maintains Winning Streak by Defeating Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—Detroit defeated Cleveland 8 to 4 today. Coumbe's own wild throws caused his retirement. Steen, who replaced him, was effective, but retired to allow the substitution of a pinch hitter. Harstad, who finished, was hit hard. Cleveland drove Coveleskie from the box in the sixth, but Dauss proved a mystery, a double play saving him trouble in the ninth. Second Baseman Young of Detroit sprained a knee sliding into third base in the first inning. Fuller, a Detroit semi-pro, took his place and played brilliantly. The score:

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rush, ss.	5	0	1	1	4
Young, 2b.	1	0	1	0	0
Fuller, 2b.	2	2	1	1	5
Cobb, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf.	5	2	3	0	0
K'v'gh, 1b.	5	2	1	17	0
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Baker, c.	4	0	2	3	2
Cov'kie, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	37	8	11	27	15

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
H'm'd, 2b.	2	0	1	0	1
Rodg's, 2b.	1	0	0	0	0
C'pman, ss.	5	0	1	0	3
J'kson, rf.	5	0	0	4	0
Graney, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
B'b're, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Sh'lds, 1b.	4	2	2	6	1
Egan, c.	3	1	2	8	1
C'mbe, p.	2	0	1	1	0
Steen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Harst'd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*O'Neill	1	0	1	0	0
†Smith	1	0	0	0	0
‡Wood	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	11	27	9

*Batted for Coumbe in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Hammond in the sixth inning.
‡Batted for Steen in the eighth inning.

Errors—Egan, Coumbe, (2.)

Detroit .... 0 0 0 2 1 3 0 0 2—8
Cleveland .... 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 4. Two-base hits—Shields, (2,) Graney, (2,) O'Neill, Leibold, Veach, Bush, Crawford, Kavanagh. Sacrifice hits—Hammond, Vitt. Stolen base—Cobb. Double plays—Bush and Kavanagh. Hits—Off Coumbe, 7 in 6 innings; off Steen, 1 in 2 innings; off Harstad, 3 in 1 inning; off Coveleskie, 8 in 5 innings; off Dauss, 3 in 3 1-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Coumbe, 8; off Harstad, 1; off Coveleskie, 2; off Dauss, 1. Struck out—By Coumbe, 2; by Steen, 2; by Dauss, 1. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 7. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Collinses Strong in This Victory.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Eddie Collins, Fournier and J. Collins proved too much for Lowdermilk today and Chicago made it two straight from St. Louis, 4 to 3. With the locals one run behind in the seventh, E. Collins drew his second base on balls and scored on Fournier's triple, which was a duplication of what transpired in the first inning. J. Collins doubled and Fournier scored. Two sacrifices followed and J. Collins scored. Spectacular fielding by Quinlan and E. Collins prevented them from scoring more than three runs. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Roth, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0
E. C'ns, 2b.	1	2	0	1	4
F'nier, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
J. C'ns, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
W'ver, ss.	2	0	0	4	4
Brief, 1b.	2	0	1	12	0
Schalk, c.	2	0	1	8	1
Cicotte, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Chappell	1	0	0	0	0
W'g's, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	24	4	5	27	13

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
E. W'r, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Pratt, 2b.	3	1	1	1	1
W'ms, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
K'man, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
C. W'r, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4
Lavan, ss.	3	0	1	3	3
*Shotten	1	0	0	0	0
W'lace, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Leary, c.	4	1	2	6	2
L'milk, p.	3	0	0	0	1
‡Howard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	8	24	13

Errors—Fournier, J. Collins.
*Batted for Lavan in eighth inning.
†Batted for Lowdermilk in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.

St. Louis .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3
Chicago .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Leary, J. Collins, Schalk. Three-base hits—Fournier, 2. Stolen bases—Williams, Quinlan, E. Collins. Earned runs—Off Lowdermilk, 4. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Weaver, Brief. Double play—Pratt to Lavan to Kauffman. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lowdermilk, 6; off Cicotte, 2. Hits—Off Cicotte, 4 in 6 innings; off Wolfgang, 4 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Lowdermilk (Quinlan). Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; by Lowdermilk, 3; by Wolfgang, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

BOSTON RALLY FAILS TO CHECK PHILLIES

With Two on Bases in Ninth, Luque Grounds Out and Ends Game.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Philadelphia continued its victorious streak by defeating Boston today, 2 to 1. The home team scored its runs in the second inning on Whitted's single and doubles by Niehoff and Luderus. With two out in the ninth, Boston rallied and scored a run, but with two bases occupied Luque ended the game with a grounder to Luderus. Magee made two wonderful one-hand catches, one of which robbed Cravath of a home run. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
B'c'f't, ss.	3	0	0	1	2
B'ker, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
C'v'th, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
W'ted, cf.	3	1	1	3	0
N'hoff, 2b.	3	1	1	3	3
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	13	1
K'fer, c.	3	0	1	4	2
Rixey, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	28	2	7	27	17

BOSTON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
F'pat'k, 2b.	4	0	1	0	6
Cather, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	4	1
S'midt, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1
Smith, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
M'ville, ss.	3	1	2	4	4
Wh'l'g, c.	3	0	0	2	0
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	0	2
*Gowdy	1	0	1	0	0
†Strand	0	0	0	0	0
‡Gilbert	1	0	1	0	0
§Luque	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	8	24	17

*Batted for Whaling in ninth inning.
†Batted for Rudolph in ninth inning.
‡Ran for Gowdy in ninth inning.
§Batted for Moran in ninth inning.

Errors—Bancroft, (2,) Niehoff.

Philadelphia .... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 .—2
Boston .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Maranville, Becker, Niehoff, Luderus, Killifer. Earned runs—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Cather, Maranville. Double play—Magee, Smith, and Maranville. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 3. First base on balls—Off Rixey, 4. Struck out—By Rudolph, 1; by Rixey, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Cubs Take Cardinals' Measure.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—A forced run and a grounder by Williams that scored Schulte and Zimmerman gave Chicago three runs in the third inning of the game with St. Louis today. Chicago won, 8 to 4. Two scores were made for the local team in the third inning on a single to left by Long. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	2	2	2	0
Fisher, ss.	5	2	2	2	2
Sch'lte, lf.	4	2	1	0	0
Zim'n, 3b.	3	1	1	0	3
Saier, 1b.	3	1	1	7	0
Wil'ms, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
Bres'n, c.	2	0	0	8	2
Phel'n, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2
Pierce, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Vaughn, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Total	32	8	7	27	11

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
B't'r, 2b.	5	1	0	2	2
B'sc'r, lf.	5	1	3	2	0
Long, cf.	5	0	3	1	0
Miller, 1b.	5	0	0	6	3
Wilson, rf.	5	0	1	4	0
Beck, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
D'r'ger, ss.	4	1	1	1	1
Snyder, c.	2	1	1	7	8
Nieh's, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Griner, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	4	9	27	13

*Batted for Niehaus in sixth inning.

Errors—Zimmerman, Fisher, Miller, Snyder, Niehaus.

Chicago .... 2 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 0—8
St. Louis .... 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Schulte, Long. Three-base hits—Good, (2.) Home run—Fisher. Stolen bases—Wilson, Schulte, Zimmerman, Bresnahan. Earned runs—Off Pierce, 3; off Vaughn, 1; off Niehaus, 3; off Griner, 3. Sacrifice hits—Bresnahan, Williams. Double play—Butler, Daringer, and Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Niehaus, 5; off Vaughn, 1; off Pierce, 3. Hits—Off Pierce, 5 in 5 1-3 innings; off Vaughn, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; off Niehaus, 5 in 6 innings; off Griner, 2 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Niehaus, 3; by Pierce, 6; by Vaughn, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem nd Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Reds' Pitchers Beat Pirates.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—Cincinnati's three pitchers were effective today and the visitors defeated Pittsburgh 2 to 1. Two singles and an out gave Cincinnati its first run, and errors by Viox and Cooper in the third inning resulted in the second and winning run. A single and an error by Groh in the eighth inning gave the locals their run. Score:

CINCINNATI.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	2	1	3	1
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	4	5
Kil'fer, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
G'f'th, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	2	4
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
M'witz, 1b.	3	0	0	8	2
Clark, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Wingo, c.	0	0	0	1	0
S'n'der, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Dale, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	3	27	17

PITTSBURGH.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
Viox, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2
Wag'r, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
H'man, rf.	2	0	1	1	1
Lej'e, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Cost'e, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
G'ber, ss.	4	0	0	7	4
Gibson, c.	4	0	0	3	3
Cooper, p.	3	0	1	0	1
*Baird	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	27	16

*Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.

Errors—Herzog, (2,) Groh, Olson, Viox, Cooper.

Cincinnati .... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Pittsburgh .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Stolen bases—Leach, Herzog, Mollwitz, Wagner. Earned run—Cincinnati. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Double plays—Herzog and Olson; Groh and Mollwitz; Gerber and Johnston; Hinchman and Gerber. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on balls—Off Dale, 2; off Cooper, 3. Hits—Off Schneider, 3 in three innings, (none out in fourth;) off Dale, 2 in four and two-thirds innings; off Benton, none in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Schneider, 1; by Dale, 2; by Cooper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—Two hours and fourteen minutes.

Brooklyn Releases Players.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League Club has started weeding out the undesirables in his club. Yesterday he released to the Newark Club of the International League Pitchers Brown, Chabek, and Schmutz, and Catcher Snow. Several other youngsters are slated to go in order to bring the club roster down to its proper number.

Jersey Manufacturers' League.

The New Jersey Manufacturers' Baseball League has been organized by six teams, representing the Singer Manufacturing Company of Elizabeth, Babcock & Wilcox Company of Bayonne, Oxweld-Star Electric Company of Newark, Westinghouse Electric Company of Newark, Pathe Freres Motion Picture Company of Jersey City, and the Michelin Tire Company of New Brunswick. All teams have home grounds, and the season will open on May 1.

Pirates Release Two More.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 23.—It became known today that "Syd" Smith, catcher, and Jesse Altenburg, outfielder, had been released yesterday by the management of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club just before the game. Smith, who was the leading catcher in the American Association last season, was released unconditionally, while Altenburg was sent to the Youngstown club of the Central League for further seasoning.

American Association.

At Louisville—Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 3.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
Milwaukee at Kansas City, postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham—Birmingham, 5; Atlanta, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 5; Memphis, 4.
At Little Rock—Chattanooga, 9; Little Rock, 2.

Dodgers Sell Egan to Braves.

BOSTON, April 23.—The purchase of Dick Egan, second baseman and utility infielder of the Brooklyn Nationals, was announced by President Gaffney of the Boston Nationals today.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hartford—Trinity, 1; Bowdoin, 0, (thirteen innings.)
At Amherst—Massachusetts Agricultural College, 4; New Hampshire State College, 3.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 5; Villanova, 4.
At Storrs, Conn.—Colby, 12; Connecticut Agricultural College, 2.
At New York—Columbia, 2; Cornell, 1, (ten innings.)
At Fitchburg—Buffalo, 9; Fitchburg, 2.

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FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyns Bat Themselves Back Into First Place at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., April 23.—In a heavy-hitting contest, the Brooklyns regained first place today by defeating Newark. Frank Laporte was robbed of a home run by a bleacherite, who knocked the ball down as it was soaring into the left-field bleachers. The hitting of Evans was a feature. Score:

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, lf.	5	1	1	3	1
Magee, 2b.	5	2	0	2	5
Kauff, cf.	2	0	1	3	0
Evans, rf.	5	1	3	2	0
Coop'r, 1b.	3	3	2	10	0
Hall, 3b.	5	0	2	1	9
Reed, ss.	2	1	1	0	2
Gagn'r, ss.	1	1	1	0	1
W'ts'n, c.	4	0	1	5	0
Fin'r'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Upham, p.	3	0	0	1	4
*Deleh'ty	1	0	0	0	0
†Griggs	1	0	1	0	0
Total	38	9	13	27	14

NEWARK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'll, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
M'K'n'e, 3b.	5	0	2	1	0
Sch'fer, rf.	4	1	1	1	1
Lap'te, 2b.	5	0	3	4	3
Huhn, 1b.	5	0	2	10	2
Esm'd, ss.	5	0	0	4	3
Scheer, lf.	4	1	1	0	0
Rar'd'n, c.	4	0	2	5	2
F'k'b'g, p.	2	0	0	0	5
C. Wh'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Bill'rd, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Roush	1	0	1	0	0
§Moseley	1	0	0	0	0
‖Warren	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	5	15	27	16

*Batted for Finneran in the fourth inning.
†Batted for Reed in the seventh inning.
‡Batted for Falkenberg in the sixth inning.
§Ran for Roush in the sixth inning.
‖Batted for Whitehouse in the eighth inning.

Errors—Kauff, Huhn, Esmond, Rariden.

Brooklyn .... 1 0 0 3 1 1 0 1 2—9
Newark .... 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Huhn, Evans, Laporte, Hall. Three-base hits—Scheer, Cooper, Watson. Sacrifice hit—Kauff. Stolen bases—Magee, Esmond, Campbell, Huhn, Cooper, Kauff, Gagnier. Double plays—Anderson and Watson; Huhn, unassisted; Laporte and Huhn; Gagnier, Magee, and Cooper. Struck out—By Upham, 3; by Falkenberg, 1. Batters hit—By Falkenberg, 2. Wild pitch—Finneran. Left on bases—Newark, 10; Brooklyn, 9. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Terrapins Check Buffeds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—Baltimore cut short the Buffeds' winning streak by taking today's game, 6 to 5. Woodman showed signs of weakening in the eighth inning, after pitching winning ball, and Ford was sent in to finish the game. He proved to be an easy mark, Doolan scoring a home run off him and sending in ahead of him enough runs to score the winning tally. Score:

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
D'n'n, cf.	2	1	0	0	0
Zinn, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
S'cina, 1b.	5	1	1	14	0
Walsh, 3b.	4	1	2	1	4
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	0	1	2
Sim'ns, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Dool'n, ss.	4	1	3	1	6
Owens, c.	4	1	1	4	0
Suggs, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total	33	6	9	27	13

BUFFALO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, rf.	5	0	0	1	0
D'wney, 2b.	5	1	2	3	5
Dalton, cf.	5	2	2	1	0
Chase, 1b.	4	1	2	15	0
H'fm'n, lf.	5	1	3	2	0
Engle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Smith, ss.	2	0	0	2	5
Blair, c.	3	0	0	1	1
Allen, c.	0	0	0	0	1
W'dman, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Ford, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Krapp, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*M'Donald	1	0	0	0	0
†Young	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	10	27	18

*Batted for Blair in eighth inning.
†Batted for Ford in eighth inning.

Errors—Doolan, (2,) Engle.

Baltimore .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0—6
Buffalo .... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Dalton, Chase. Three-base hits—Owens, Hofman. Home run—Doolan. Stolen bases—Smith, Hofman. Earned runs—Baltimore, 3; Buffalo, 4. Sacrifice hits—Zinn, Duncan, Chase. Sacrifice fly—Simmons. Double play—Downey, Smith, and Chase. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; Buffalo, 9. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1; Buffalo, 2. Bases on balls—Off Suggs, 1; off Woodman, 4. Hits—Off Woodman, 6 in seven and one-third innings; off Ford, 3 in two-thirds inning; off Krapp, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Suggs, 1. Struck out—By Suggs, 4; by Woodman, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormack and Westervelt.

Konetchy and Oakes Win Game.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—A two-base hit by Konetchy and a single by Oakes brought in two runs for Pittsburgh in the opening inning of today's game and gave the visitors a lead over the local which they retained throughout. Score:

PITTSBURGH.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	5	0	3	1	0
B'gh'r, ss.	3	1	0	2	3
M'wrey, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
K'tchy, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Oakes, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Lewis, 2b.	3	1	1	3	1
Kelley, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Berry, c.	4	1	0	1	2
Rogge, p.	4	0	2	0	5
Total	34	5	10	27	14

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
E. J'son, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
Drake, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
B'rt'n, 1b.	3	1	1	10	0
W. M'ler, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
H'tley, c.	3	0	0	3	4
Deal, 3b.	3	0	1	0	2
B'dw'l, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
Day'p't, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Cr'd'll, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	6	27	13

Errors—Kelley, Berry.

Pittsburgh .... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—5
St. Louis .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Tobin. Three-base hit—Borton. Stolen bases—Berghammer, Mowrey. Sacrifice hits—Davenport, Drake. Double play—Berghammer, Lewis, and Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 3; off Rogge, 3. Hits—Off Davenport, 6 in eight innings; off Crandall, 4 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Crandall, (Berghammer,) by Rogge, (Hartley.) Struck out—By Davenport, 8; by Rogge, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Shannon. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Tennis Clubs Plan Busy Season.

Karl H. Behr, the Davis Cup player, will pair with Theodore R. Pell this afternoon in special doubles matches on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at Forest Hills, L. I. Behn and Pell, who made such a sensational campaign last season, will meet Watson M. Washburn and Gustave F. Touchard, the national indoor champions. It will be the first time that the two famous teams have played since the match for the national title on the board courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The contest will be staged at 2:30 o'clock, and will be the best two out of three sets. The formal opening of the new courts on the William Waldorf estate at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has been postponed because of the unfinished condition of the field.

The new tennis courts of Manhattan College, at 133d Street and Broadway, will be formally opened on Monday. Graduate Manager Weinberg has secured the services of Picker of Cornell, '08, and Barry, who coaches the Stock Exchange team, and will commence work with an interclass tournament. The seniors have great hopes of winning this, as they will be represented by Charles Dalton, the amateur champion of Buffalo, and Richard Barry, the Long Island boy, who has shown speed during the last few years. The juniors will be represented by Jose Suarez, the Cuban player and all-around athlete.

The tennis season at the County Tennis Club of Westchester will formally open May 8, when a special doubles match will be played with Hackett and Alexander opposing Behr and Bell. Previous to the opening of the tennis play there will be a canoe race on the Bronx River.

Columbia Beats Wesleyan at Net.

Columbia defeated the Wesleyan lawn tennis team on the East Field courts yesterday by a score of 4 to 2. Both doubles were won by the Columbia players, who also took two of the four matches in singles. The summaries:

Singles.—J. A. Richards, Wesleyan, defeated Spencer Miller, Columbia, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; H. Lamb, Columbia, defeated J. Hoffman, Wesleyan, 6—4, 6—3; R. E. Jones, Wesleyan, defeated R. Collins, Columbia, 6—3, 6—3; K. Smith, Columbia, defeated D. M. Patten, Wesleyan, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles.—R. Tunis and S. Miller, Columbia, defeated J. A. Richards and J. Hoffman, Wesleyan, 2—6, 8—6, 7—5; K. Smith and H. Lamb, Columbia, defeated D. M. Patten and R. E. Jones, Wesleyan, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

COLUMBIA BEATS CORNELL IN TENTH

Ithacans' Substitute Pitcher Proves Ineffective with Score Tied.

Columbia triumphed over Cornell in a hard fought ten-inning game of baseball on South Field, yesterday by the score of 2 to 1. Both pitchers displayed excellent form and were masters of the situation at all times after allowing a run apiece in the early rounds. With the game a deadlock after a half dozen scoreless innings, Bryant, who took Johnson's place on the mound in the ninth for Cornell, weakened in the following frame and allowed Columbia to score the winning tally.

After an inauspicious start, Donald Beck, the Blue and White crack southpaw, pitched a sensational game, striking out seven men and holding the Ithacans in check at all times. Three singles and a pass, netting Cornell their solitary run in the opening round, threatened to drive Beck out of the box, but the Columbia twirler pulled himself together and allowed only four hits during the remainder of the game. Only one hit was for an extra base. In the sixth he filled the bases with two out, but caused his pitching rival Johnson to raise an easy infield fly to Friedrich, ending the inning.

Johnson twirled a masterly game for the up-Staters, allowing but five hits for one run during the eight innings he officiated on the mound. He was removed to allow Ludwig, a pinch hitter, to try and break up the game for the Ithacans, but coach Al Sharpe's judgment was not vindicated. Bryant, who pitched the last two frames against the Morningsiders, got through the ninth safely, but he started the tenth inning by giving the first batter a base on balls, two hits that followed accounted for the winning tally.

Cornell began the first inning with a lively bombardment on Beck, which, though short-lived, netted a run. After Gordon had grounded out to Watt, Donovan and Bills cracked out singles. Clary walked and Mellen smashed a drive at Friedrich on which Donovan scored. That was the first and last of the Cornell tallies. Clary was caught at second and Keating went out on a weak hit to Watt.

With one out in the second Beck poled out a three-base hit, scoring Columbia's first run after Donovan had dropped Lane's easy fly. The winning Columbia run came in the tenth when O'Neale walked to start the round. Buncke ran for him and although Alden lifted a pop fly to Bryant, Watt banged a single to centre, putting Buncke on third, whence he scored on Benson's Texas leaguer. The score:

COLUMBIA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	5	0	1	6	2
B'son, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Roseff, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
F'd'ch, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Hann, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Beck, p.	3	1	1	0	4
Shea, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
O'N'e, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Lane, c.	3	0	1	11	0
†Alden	1	0	0	0	0
‡Buncke	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	*29	10

CORNELL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'den, cf.	4	0	0	3	1
Wh'ney, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
D'van, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
Bills, ss.	5	0	1	4	4
Clary, c.	4	0	0	5	3
Mellen, 3b.	5	0	2	1	0
K't'g, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
Sut'by, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Burpee, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
J'son, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Bryant, p.	0	0	0	0	0
¶Ludwig	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	1	7	§28	15

*Gordon out, foul bunt on third strike.
†Alden batted for Lane in ninth inning.
‡Buncke ran for O'Neale in tenth inning.
§One out when winning run was scored.
¶Ludwig batted for Johnson in ninth inning.

Errors—Beck, Shea, Donovan, (2.)

Columbia .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Cornell .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Three-base hit—Beck. Two-base hits—Donovan, Hann. Stolen bases—Mellen, O'Neale. Sacrifice hits—Benson, Roseff, Keating, (2.) Double plays—Gordon and Bills; Gorden and Mellen. First base on errors—Columbia, 2; Cornell, 2. Left on bases—Columbia, 8; Cornell, 11. Hits—Off Johnson, 5 in eight innings; off Bryant, 2 in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Beck, 7; by Johnson, 4; by Bryant, 1. Bases on balls—Off Beck, 4; off Johnson, 2; off Bryant, 1. Balk—Beck. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dougherty and Mack.

Harvard Easy for Georgetown.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23. — Georgetown trailed the colors of Harvard in the dust of Georgetown Field this afternoon before a crowd of nearly 2,000 people, and romped home an easy winner, 8 to 1. With Finnegan pitching airtight ball the Cambridge lads were lucky to avert a shutout, their only score coming in the eighth session after two were out as the result of a base on balls and two bingles. Finnegan was stingy with his hits, allowing only five during the nine innings, and while he only struck out one of the opposing team, he only walked one, and had almost perfect control. Mahan, Harvard's premier twirler, was hit hard, thirteen lusty swats being garnered off his shoots and curves, a home run, triple, and double being included in this number. Georgetown's batting was the best the team has displayed this year. The score:

GEORGETOWN.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shug'e, 3b.	5	1	2	3	1
Joyce, lf.	5	0	0	5	0
M'C'thy, cf.	4	1	1	0	1
Con'ly, ss.	4	3	4	3	4
T'mey, 1b.	3	2	2	12	0
Barron, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cus'k, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Irwin, c.	3	0	1	3	0
Fin'gan, p.	4	0	2	0	5
Total	36	8	13	27	14

HARVARD.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ab'ott, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Reid, ss.	3	0	0	0	3
Nash, 1b.	4	0	0	11	0
Gannet, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
Mahan, p.	4	0	0	1	4
B'kley, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
H'dw'k, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fripp, 3b.	2	1	0	0	2
Watman, c.	1	0	0	5	1
Harte, c.	2	0	2	2	0
Total	30	1	5	24	14

Errors—Tormey, Barron, Cusack, Irwin, Reid.

Georgetown .... 1 0 3 0 1 0 0 3 .—8
Harvard .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Georgetown, 5. First base on errors—Harvard, 2; Georgetown, 1. Left on bases—Harvard, 5; Georgetown, 6. First base on balls—Off Finnegan, 1; off Mahan, 2. Struck out—By Finnegan, 1; by Mahan, 6. Home run—McCarthy. Three-base hit—Tormey. Two-base hits—Shugrue, Gannet. Sacrifice hit—Reid. Stolen bases—Gannet, Connolly. Double plays—Cusack, Connolly, and Tormey; Shugrue, unassisted; Reid, Abbott, and Nash. Hit by pitched ball—By Finnegan, Abbott. Wild pitch—Mahan. Umpire—Mr. Jaeschke. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Tigers' Speed Brings Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 23.—Speed on the bases was the biggest factor in Princeton's victory over North Carolina this afternoon by a score of 8 to 4, two of the scores coming from a neat squeeze play worked in the fifth inning. With Chaplin and Hanks on third and second bases, Cook came to bat and dropped a pretty bunt on the first-base line. Chaplin crossed the plate before Williams could reach the ball, and Hanks followed him, when Williams threw to first. The hitting was as well timed as the base running, and, though not as heavy as that of North Carolina, was more frequent. Chaplin's pitching for the Tigers was a little wild in two innings. Cook saved him one time by his catch of a fly and swift throw home from left field. The score:

PRINCETON.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	3	2	2	0	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Shea, 3b.	3	2	1	1	2
D'gl's, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Hoyt, cf.	4	1	2	3	0
M'den, ss.	3	1	1	3	3
Law, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Dr'gs, c.	4	0	2	10	0
C'plin, p.	4	1	1	1	1
Total	33	8	10	27	9

NORTH CAROLINA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pat'son, 2b.	3	2	1	3	3
Wood'l, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Bruce, ss.	2	0	0	1	1
Shields, ss.	1	1	1	1	0
Pope, 1b.	3	1	0	15	1
Honig, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Et'son, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Bailey, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Zol'fer, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Lewis, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4
W'ms, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Currie, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Hart	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	6	24	13

*Batted for Currie in ninth inning.

Errors—Patterson, Woodall, Bruce, Shields, Driggs, Chaplin.

Princeton .... 1 0 0 0 2 2 2 1 .—8
North Carolina .... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—4

Stolen bases—Woodall, Etterson, Shea, (3,) Douglas. Sacrifice hits—Pope, Cook, Madden. Two-base hits—Woodall. Three-base hit—Patterson. Double play—Cook and Driggs. Hits—Off Williams, 9 in seven innings; off Currie, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Currie, 1; by Chaplin, 8. Bases on balls—Off Chaplin, 3; off Williams, 1; off Currie, 1. Wild pitch—Chaplin. Hit by pitcher—Hanks, by Williams; Bruce, by Chaplin. Umpires—Messrs. Freeman and Conahan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Lehigh Pulls Out in Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 23.—Lehigh made it six straight victories today, when the Villanova nine was defeated 5 to 4 after a sensational rally in the ninth. Lehigh played the better ball and deserved to win, having trouble in solving Molyneaux's delivery and pulling off several fine fielding plays, notably those by Fishburn, Twombly and Lees. The score:

LEHIGH.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
T'bly, 1b.	3	1	1	14	1
Ch'w'h, 2b.	3	1	1	0	5
F'b'n, ss.	4	2	2	2	4
Zeady, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lees, c.	4	1	5	4	1
Albr't, lf.	5	0	2	1	2
S'ford, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Ach'n, 3b.	5	0	1	2	0
Shep'd, p.	3	0	0	1	4
A'son, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total	33	5	13	27	19

VILLA NOVA.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'rs, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
P'gast, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
O'L'y, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Lear, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
Regan, c.	4	0	0	5	3
McG'n, ss.	3	1	0	1	4
O'C'r, 1b.	3	1	1	13	1
McC'n, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
M'neux, p.	3	0	1	1	5
Total	30	4	7	*26	16

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Lear, McGuckin, O'Connor, McCullion, Chenoweth, Lees.

Lehigh .... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—5
Villanova .... 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0—4

Earned run — Villanova. Two-base hits — Prendergast, O'Connor, Lees, Albrecht. Stolen bases—Chenoweth, Prendergast, O'Leary, McCullion. Sacrifice hits—Chenoweth, Fishburn, Zeady, Lear. Struck out—By Anderson, 3; by Molyneaux, 5. Hits—Off Shepherd, 6 in six innings. Bases on balls—Off Shepherd, 3; off Molyneaux, 8. Double plays—McGuckin, McCullion, and O'Connor; Molyneaux, Regan, and O'Connor. First base on errors—Lehigh, 2; Villanova, 1. Left on bases—Lehigh, 9; Villanova, 4. Umpire—Mr. Fidler.

Georgia Defeats Virginia, 6 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 23.—Georgia turned the tables on Virginia today, winning, 6 to 3. Hitchcock proved a puzzle throughout and got superb support. The Crackers clinched the game in the early innings, jumping on Gammon in the third inning for five hits, including two triples, which netted four runs. Calloway twirled the last five innings and checked the bombardment. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Georgia	0 0 4 1 0 0 0 1 0	6	14	1
Virginia	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1	3	5	2

Batteries—Hitchcock and Nunnally; Gammon, Calloway, and Ehrman.

Rutgers at N. Y. U. Today.

New York University will play Rutgers this afternoon on Ohio Field in what the Violet expects will be one of their hardest games. The University Heights men are anxious to make a good showing in their game against the Raritan collegians, and will work hard to win. Hagbloom, who had his first rest from work during the Middlebury game, will take the mound for New York, Coach Luby having saved him last Thursday that he may be in the best shape to use against the Jerseyites.

Trinity Wins in Thirteenth.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 23.—Trinity downed Bowdoin, 1 to 0, in a well-played thirteen-inning game here today. Murray, who had reached third on two hits and an error, scored the winning tally when McElwee, the Bowdoin shortstop, threw wild to the plate, after fielding a hot grounder. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Trinity	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	7	2
Bowdoin	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	3

Batteries—Baker, Carpenter, and Wooley; Fraser, Pendleton, and Bradford.

Eagan's Homer Clears Bases.

The Seniors jumped back into the lead in the interclass baseball series at Fordham yesterday, defeating the Junior nine in a scrappy game by a score of 10 to 6. The Juniors started off with a four-run lead, driving Coates from the box in the first frame. Jack Mulcahy then went on the mound and proved a stiff proposition for the third year class. Amy, the left fielder of the Junior nine, starred on the bases, stealing six sacks. Ed Eagan, pinch hitting for the Seniors, hit a home run in the seventh inning with the bases filled. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Seniors	0 1 0 2 0 0 5 0 2	10	12	4
Juniors	4 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	6	8	6

Batteries—Coates, Mulcahy, and Puleo; Moran and Cotter.

Everton Wins League I. Title.

LONDON, April 23.—Several postponed Association League soccer games were played off today. Oldham Athletic and Manchester City both lost their opportunity of getting to the top of the first division table by losing to Burnley and Aston Villa, respectively, which assures Everton of the championship of League I. In view of the final tie for the English Cup, which will be decided tomorrow, between Chelsea and Sheffield United, both clubs put weak elevens in the field today and suffered accordingly. The scores:

League I.—Tottenham Hotspur, 1; Sheffield United, 1. Manchester United, 3; Chelsea, 1. Burnley, 2; Oldham Athletic, 1. Aston Villa, 4; Manchester City, 1.

League II.—Wolverhampton, 0; Birmingham, 0.

Southern League.—Southampton, 5; Northampton, 2.

One-Year Rule Bars McNulty.

Fordham's chances of a victory in its class relay race at the Penn carnival at Philadelphia today received a bad jolt yesterday when Manager Harden announced that McNulty, who has been running in first place on the Maroon quartet, would be ineligible for today's race. McNulty was a member of the Georgetown team last year, and it was only yesterday that Fordham's track manager learned that McNulty would be debarred today under the one-year rule in vogue at the larger intercollegiate meets. Kear, who has been running the furlong in open competition under the Maroon colors, was selected by Bernie Wefers yesterday to fill in the vacancy. Fordham has been raised from Class 6 to Class 2, and will meet Colby, Swarthmore, Carlisle, Penn State, and Georgetown.

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TRAVIS AT HOME ON LAKEWOOD'S LINKS

Veteran Golfer's Next Opponent Will Be Steiner in Semi-Finals.

Fine golf combined with one or two upsets kept the gallery wide awake at the Lakewood Country Club yesterday. In the first round of the invitation tournament Max Marston flashed like a champion, making a 74, a trifle too good for Gardiner W. White, who happened to be the victim.

While Marston was getting holes in par figures or better, Fred Herreshoff, sadly off his game, met speedy elimination at the hands of Percy Platt, a New York Golf club representative. Walter Travis, the medalist, won handily both morning and afternoon, but Hamilton K. Kerr had to continue to the nineteenth green in order to take the measure of F. A. Soldwedel of Canoe Brook.

In the afternoon Kerr fell before Harold Steiner, the Hollywood champion, while Marston had to work hard to defeat T. W. Case, an Auburn golfer. This match was carried to the home green. Travis will play Steiner in the upper semi-final bracket and Marston will take on Platt in the lower.

The deadlock between the seniors, Charles Cooper of Oakland and Henry W. Brown of Philadelphia, for the Shanley Memorial Cup was at last broken when Cooper defeated his rival by a margin of four strokes in the play-off yesterday morning. Cooper was also bracketed with Brown in the first round of the fourth sixteen and he won that match by two up. He defaulted in the afternoon, preferring to participate in another friendly round with Brown. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—V. C. Longley, National Links, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 3 and 2; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat F. S. Maclaughlin, Scarsdale, 4 and 3; Harold Steiner, Inwood, beat H. T. King, Pau, 5 and 3; Hamilton K. Kerr, Ekwanok, beat F. A. Soldwedel, Canoe Brook, 1 up, (19 holes;) G. B. Adams, National Links, beat H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, 2 and 1; Percy Platt, New York Golf, beat Fred Herreshoff, Garden City, 6 and 5; T. W. Case, Owasco, beat A. J. McClure, Albany, 4 and 3; Max Marston, Baltusrol, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 2 up.

Second Round.—Travis beat Longley, 6 and 5; Steiner beat Kerr, 4 and 3; Platt beat Adams, 3 and 2; Marston beat Case, 1 up.

Second Sixteen.—First Round.—H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, beat Theodore Keer, Baltusrol, 5 and 3; R. A. Balfe, South Shore, beat A. E. Jones, Nassau, by default; Fred Kerr, Maidstone, beat P. W. Kendall, Deal, 4 and 3; A. F. Jamieson, Spring Lake, beat A. S. Ridley, Englewood, 6 and 4; C. G. Waldo, Sr., Brooklawn, beat Dr. A. T. Haight, Wykagyl, by default; W. E. Sprague, Inwood, beat A. C. Spofford, Apawamis, 1 up; James Bertram, St. Andrews, beat William Thaw, Allegheny, 6 and 5; P. N. Coburn, Lakewood, beat G. S. Howell, Baltusrol, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Second Round.—Gaines beat Balfe, 4 and 2; Jamieson beat Kerr, 1 up; Waldo beat Sprague, 4 and 2; Bertram beat Coborn, 1 up.

Third Sixteen.—First Round.—Thomas C. Ennever, Baltusrol, beat S. K. de Forest, Lakewood, by default; P. F. Miller, Baltusrol, beat W. S. Leeds, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat W. U. Rothschild, South Shore, 4 and 3; E. H. Wiswell, Montclair, beat E. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, 1 up; Senseman, Atlantic City, beat Charles Van Vleck, Montclair, 3 and 2; D. W. Paige, Rockaway Hunt, beat C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol, by default; P. A. Proal, Seabright, beat W. H. A. Le Massena, Glen Ridge, 3 and 2; H. A. Sherman, Apawamis, beat H. W. Slocum, Rockaway Hunt, 1 up.

Second Round.—Miller beat Ennever, 1 up; Kimball beat Wiswell, 6 and 5; Senseman beat Paige, 3 and 2; Proal beat Sherman, 2 up.

SCHMIDT DOWNS EVANS.

Western Golf Champion Put Out of Exposition Tourney.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 23.—Charles ("Chick") Evans, Jr., of Chicago, Western amateur golf champion, was defeated by Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont club of Berkeley, Cal., 4 and 3 in the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur golf tournament this afternoon, in what was said to have been one of the most sensational matches seen on the Pacific Coast. The play was over a thirty-six-hole course.

H. Chandler Egan of Portland, former national and Western champion, defeated Harold Lamb of Los Angeles, 3 and 1.

Harry K. B. Davis of San Francisco defeated A. H. Vincent of San Francisco, 3 and 1.

Davis is scheduled to meet Egan and Bankard plays Schmidt in the semi-finals tomorrow.

Fox Hills Golfers Busy.

Golf competition is already in full swing at the Fox Hill's Golf Club on Staten Island, and the schedule for the season shows tournaments running through to Nov. 25. They are scheduled for every Saturday, with special holiday events interspersed. The Spring tournament began May 1, and will not be concluded until the last Saturday in the month. The annual invitation tournament, always one of the best events of the golfing season, will be held June 24, 25, and 26.

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FINE GOLF AT SEAVIEW.

Risley, Cannon, Kirkby, and Sands Reach Semi-Finals.

Special to The New York Times.

ABSECON, N. J., April 23.—Fine golf was the result of the first and second rounds of match play, run off today in the Spring tournament of the Seaview Golf Club. Incidentally, the survivors in the principal division were Maurice E. Risley, the local star, and Lawrence Cannon of Harvard, Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan champion, and Henry A. Sands of Merion, who will meet in the semi-finals tomorrow in the order named.

Both Risley and Kirkby showed to advantage in the second round, Risley recording a 77 and Kirkby a 75. Neither had much difficulty in disposing of his opponents. Risley found Henry McSweeney on his game but ultimately won 3 and 2. McSweeney had an 80. Kirkby defeated P. J. Reilly of Bala and J. H. Clapp of Chevy Chase, winning handily in each instance. The titleholder might have done even better but for extra tries on several greens.

Two matches were carried to the twenty-second hole, Dr. F. H. McCall defeating Thomas P. Endicott in the chief division and J. C. Parrish, Jr., of the National Links, putting out T. B. Wooten, a local player on the fourth extra green. Subsequent to his prolonged contest, Dr. McCall fell an easy victim to Cannon of Harvard. Sands created a surprise through his defeat of Parrish. The summary:

First Sixteen, First Round.—Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, beat George Van Keuren, Englewood, 5 and 4; Henry McSweeney, Seaview, beat R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 1 up, (19 holes;) Lawrence Cannon, Harvard, beat George W. Statzell, Aronimink, 3 and 2; Dr. F. H. McCall, Seaview, beat Thomas P. Endicott, Atlantic City, 1 up, (22 holes;) Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, beat P. J. Reilly, Bala, 6 and 4; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, beat H. Wellington Wood, Old York Road, 5 and 4; Henry W. Hemphill, Seaview, beat Thomas B. Wooten, Atlantic City, 2 and 7; Henry A. Sands, Merion, beat James C. Parrish, Jr., National Links, 2 up.

Second Round.—Risley beat McSweeney, 3 and 2; Cannon beat McCall, 6 and 5; Kirkby beat Clapp, 9 and 7; Sands beat Hemphill, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen, First Round.—Van Keuren beat Maxwell, 3 and 2; Endicott beat Statzell by default; Wood beat Reilly, 6 and 5; Parrish beat Wooten, 1 up, (22 holes.)

Second Sixteen, First Round.—A. E. Kennedy, Jr., Merion, beat Maurice C. Burton, Huntingdon Valley, 4 and 3; Percy Thomas, Atlantic City, beat H. M. Clements, Merion, by default; S. L. Brumbaugh, Pine Valley, beat Louis Stadler, Atlantic City, 5 and 4; Chester L. Maxwell, Trenton, beat John Watson, Williamsport, 3 and 1; Dr. A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, beat W. J. Craig, Seaview, 3 and 2; Herman Wendell, Merion, beat E. M. Jones, Philadelphia Cricket, 1 up; Frank H. Stover, Spring Haven, beat Clarence H. Geist, Seaview, 3 and 1; Dr. F. W. Bennett, National Links, beat McLeod Thomson, Atlantic City, by default.

Second Round.—Kennedy beat Thomas, 4 and 3; C. L. Maxwell beat Brumbaugh, 6 and 4; Wendell beat Westney, 3 and 1; Stoever beat Bennett, 2 up.

Third Sixteen, First Round.—Charles A. Mills, Atlantic City, beat E. Stiles, North Hills, by default; H. K. Reed, Seaview, beat Leonard Algar, Atlantic City, 3 and 1; Walter Nagle, Seaview, drew a bye; Walter White, Englewood, beat J. P. McKelvey, Oakmont, 6 and 5; Walter E. Edge, Seaview, beat E. H. Fairbanks, Marchantville, 4 and 3; Joseph N. Reibert, Atlantic City, drew a bye; John Shepard, 3d, Atlantic City, beat Herbert Barber, Englewood, 4 and 3; Henry W. Leeds, Seaview, beat C. N. Brisze, National, 2 up.

Second Round.—Reed beat Mills, 3 and 1; Nagle beat White, 3 and 2; Reibert beat Edge, 6 and 5; Leeds beat Shepard, 4 and 3.

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PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CARNIVAL—DOG SHOWS

PENN TURNS UP ATHLETIC CHAMPION

Howard Berry Wins Pentathlon Honors at Relay Race Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 23.—America probably has the successor to Jim Thorpe as the world's greatest athlete. Howard Berry, a University of Pennsylvania student and a Philadelphia boy, unquestionably placed his name in the front rank of all-round athletic performers this afternoon at Franklin Field when he easily captured the pentathlon, a new event in the twenty-first annual relay race carnival.

The first day's events of the classic of track and field games—the Pennsylvania relays—produced a number of thrills for the 5,000 spectators. There were the two American college championship medley relay races, the sprint event won by Pennsylvania, and the distance event by Yale; there was the 440-yard hurdles captured by Ferguson the Red and Blue crack; there was the throwing of the 56-pound weight for distance, the winner of which was White of Syracuse; there was the hammer throw in which McCutcheon of Cornell was the victor, and there were exciting relays in which the contestants were school boys.

The pentathlon was a new event on the relay race carnival program. In fact, it never before has been accorded a place in any of the great intercollegiate games. It included a running broad jump, a javelin throw, a discus throw, a 200-meter sprint, and a 1,500-meter run.

Berry, Penn's hero, finished first in the 1,500-meter race, his time being 4:41; he threw the javelin 158 feet 6¾ inches, winning that event; he was second in the 200-meter, his time being 0:20 4-5, only one-fifth of a second under that of the winner, Worthington of Dartmouth. The event was run in two heats and Berry won the heat; he was second in the discus throw with a heave of 100 feet 1 inch, Lamb of Pennsylvania State winning with 106 feet. Finally the Philadelphia boy was third in the running broad jump with a 20 feet 1¼ inches performance, Worthington, the victor, jumping 22 feet 2½ inches.

Berry's total points in the pentathlon were 9. Worthington, who was his chief competitor, had 15; McMasters, an all-round star of the University of Pittsburgh, was third with 16. Lamb, the giant Penn. State athlete and football hero, was fourth with 17, and Creighton, of Pennsylvania, was fifth with 21. Smith, of Franklin and Marshall, the other entrant, did not finish the 1,500 metres run, but was last up to that event.

The most exciting tests in the pentathlon were the sprint and the distance run, of course. Worthington, opposed by Lamb and Creighton, easily won his heat. Berry was hard pushed in the second heat by McMasters, but breasted the tape a yard or two in the lead. Had the Philadelphian raced Worthington, it is possible that he could have won. In the 1,500 meters, Berry jogged along until the middle of the second lap, when he took the lead and held it through to the finish. He started his sprint fully 100 yards from the finish line and was 20 yards in front when the tape was broken.

The track and field sharps naturally were interested in the new medley events, which never had been placed on a meet program before, and they were not disappointed in these. The feature was the sprint medley, which saw the University of Pennsylvania represented by Patterson, Lockwood, Lippincott, and Meredith. The Quakers virtually walked away with the victory.

There only were two teams entered in the sprint medley, Chicago and Pennsylvania. This event calls for the first two men to run 220 yards each, the third man 440 yards, and the anchor man 880 yards. Ward, of Chicago, finished a few yards in front of Patterson in the first relay, but Lockwood caught Barnick near the finish of the second lap. Lippincott gave Meredith a 20-yard start, doing the quarter in 0:49 2-5. And the world's record holder for the half mile, Meredith, was able to take things easy and still finish 100 yards in front of Cornwell, who ran the last relay for the Illinois team. The time of the winners was 3:32 2-5, very good considering the fact that they were not pushed.

The distance relay called for the first man to cover a quarter mile, the second a half, the third three quarters, and the fourth a mile. The quartet entered represented Yale, Chicago, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, and Princeton. The Elis were easily the best and won without any undue excitement.

Another event on the program was the hop, step, and jump. This did not bring out a big field and did not possess any spectacular features. Graham of Columbia, the winner, did 44 feet 7 inches, more than a foot better than the second man, Crane of Pennsylvania. The record in club competition is 50 feet 11 inches, held by Ahearne of the Irish-American A. C.

The throwing of the fifty-six-pound weight for distance proved a disappointment, so far as the measured tape shows. The winner, White, was more than thirteen feet under the mark established by Matt McGrath, strong man of the Irish-Americans. The hammer throw, too, did not provide anything unusual, except a big field. McCutcheon's best hurl was almost seven feet under the record throw of Dewitt, Princeton, intercollegiate champion. The summaries:

440-Yard Hurdles, (hurdles 2 feet 6 inches high,) Final.—Won by Ferguson, Pennsylvania; second, Cronly, Virginia; third, Whiting, Penn State; fourth, Delling, Syracuse. Time—55 seconds.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by White, Syracuse, 27 feet 4½ inches; second, Bachman, Notre Dame, 27 feet; third, Barker, Virginia, 24 feet 4½ inches; fourth, Sturgis, Harvard, 23 feet ¾ inch.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Graham, Columbia, 44 feet 7 inches; second, Crane, Pennsylvania, 43 feet 5½ inches; third, McMasters, University of Pittsburgh, 42 feet 2¼ inches; fourth, Bertolet, Pennsylvania, 39 feet 10¾ inches.

American College Championship Distance Medley Relay Race, (first man ran quarter mile, the second a half, the third three-quarters, fourth man a mile.)—Won by Yale, (Wilkie, Barker, Poucher, Overton;) second, Chicago, (Dismond, Stegeman, Campbell, Stout;) third, Pennsylvania, (Kauffman, Dorsey, Humphries, Peso;) fourth, Lehigh, (Carlson, Hanway, Burke, McGrath;) fifth, Princeton, (Richardson, Moore, Riddell, Cooney.) Time by relays—49 2-5 second; 1 minute 58 3-5 seconds; 3 minutes 8 3-5 seconds; 4 minutes 23 seconds. Time for race—10 minutes 20 seconds.

American College Championship Spring Medley Relay Race, (first and second man each ran 220 yards, third man 440 yards, fourth man 880 yards.)—Won by Pennsylvania, (Patterson, Lockwood, Lippincott, Meredith;) second, Chicago, (Ward, Barancik, Breathed, Cornwell.) Only two starters. Time—3 minutes 33 2-5 seconds.

Hammer Throw.—Won by McCutcheon, Cornell, distance 157 feet 5 inches; second, Murphy, Pennsylvania, 151 feet 6½ inches; third, Loughridge, Yale, 143 feet 6½ inches; fourth, Dillon, Princeton, 143 feet.

Broad Jump, Pentathlon.—Won by Worthington, Dartmouth; distance 22 feet 2½ inches; second, McMasters, University of Pittsburgh, 20 feet 11½ inches; third, Berry, Pennsylvania, 20 feet 1¼ inches; fourth, Creighton, Pennsylvania, 19 feet 2½ inches; fifth, Smith, Franklin and Marshall, 18 feet 11½ inches; sixth, Lamb, Pennsylvania State, 18 feet 2 inches.

Javelin Throw, Pentathlon.—Won by Berry, Pennsylvania, 158 feet 6¾ inches; second, Lamb, Penn State, 140 feet 4 inches; third, McMasters, University of Pittsburgh, 136 feet 5½ inches; fourth, Creighton, Pennsylvania, 126 feet 1½ inches; fifth, Smith, Franklin and Marshall, 124 feet 10 inches; sixth, Worthington, Dartmouth, 123 feet 7 inches.

200 Meters, Pentathlon.—Won by Worthington, Dartmouth. Time—0:20 3-5; second, Berry, Pennsylvania, 0:20 4-5; third, McMasters, University of Pittsburgh, 0:21 2-5; Lamb, Pennsylvania State, and Creighton, Pennsylvania, tied for fourth place. Time—0:21 4-5; sixth, Smith, Franklin and Marshall. Time—0:22 4-5.

1,500 Meters, Pentathlon.—Won by Berry, Pennsylvania; second, Worthington, Dartmouth; third, Creighton, Pennsylvcania; fourth, Lamb, Pennsylvania State; fifth, McMasters, Pittsburgh; Smith, Franklin and Marshall dropped out. Time—4:41.

Discus Throw, Pentathlon.—Won by Lamb, Pennsylvania State, 106 feet; second, Berry, Pennsylvania, 100 feet 1 inch; third, McMasters, University of Pittsburgh, 93 feet 1-inch; fourth, Smith, Franklin and Marshall, 86 feet 9½ inches; fifth, Worthington, Dartmouth, 84 feet 3¾ inches; sixth, Creighton, Pennsylvania, 81 feet 11 inches.

ODD FATE OF BOXING BILL.

New Jersey Measure Cannot Become Law Because of Irregularity.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—Although both houses of the Legislature this year passed a bill permitting four-round amateur boxing bouts, the measure cannot become law because it did not reach Governor Fielder in the required way.

Assemblyman Singer of Hudson County introduced the original bill, which was a real boxing measure. The Senate, after the House had passed it, sent the bill to committee and a substitute was reported that only provided for the four-round amateur bouts. This substitute was passed by the Senate and then sent to the House, where it also passed. The House forwarded it to the Governor instead of sending it back to the Senate for transmission.

Under a court ruling made three years ago on the Pierce Grade Crossing bill, a substitute is a new measure originating in the body reporting it. Under this precedent, the Senate substitute was a Senate bill, and it was up to the Senate to see that the Governor got it.

SAILOR BOXER OUT QUICK.

Kenny Stops Joe Goettinger in First Round in Harlem Bout.

There is no doubting the fact, after seeing him perform last night in the main bout at the 135th Street Athletic Club against Wild Bert Kenny, that Joe Goettinger of Harlen is a sailor, not a boxer. About twenty-four and a fifth seconds after the referee called the men together in the opening round, Goettinger received a slap in the face from Kenny and he went to the floor in a crumpled heap, not to get up again, although he had contracted to last ten rounds against the "wild boxer" of New York.

Twice previously Goettinger had slipped to the mat when brushed by Kenny's mitt. Altogether, he was on his feet about six seconds, for on the two occasions he fell previous to the final drop, he took counts of nine. Immediately after the starting gong Kenny reached out with a right and connected with the Harlem sailor's face. The blow did not appear heavy, but after tottering for a second the vanquished man went down. He no sooner arose after the referee's toll than he got another crack on the face and once more he fell. Then came the knock-out blow.

The semi-final bout of ten rounds between Darky Griffin and Battling Chuck made up for the shortcomings of the feature attraction. Every session was interesting and crowded with hard fighting. Griffin was the winner, giving a high-class exhibition of cleverness. He had three pounds' advantage in the weights on Chuck and this counted heavily in his favor. Chuck tried hard at all stages of the bout, but his ruggedness could not match Griffin's skill and elusiveness.

GIBBONS CANCELS BOUT.

Disgusted with McFarland's Actions in Postponing Negotiations.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 23.—Failure of Packey McFarland to attend a meeting in Chicago yesterday resulted in the cancellation of all negotiations for his proposed match with Mike Gibbons of St. Paul. Gibbons arrived home today.

Packey has a $50,000 interest in a brewery in Joliet, which he said needed his attention, and asked for a postponement of the meeting. Gibbons agreed to the postponement, but when Packey failed to put in an appearance yesterday he said he would waste no more time.

"I posted a $500 forfeit before I went to Havana to show good faith, but McFarland did not put up a dime. I am tired of being the goat in this match, and if McFarland thinks he is going to get a lot of publicity at my expense he is through now."

Gibbons said the proposed match with McFarland had cost him about $5,000.

Disorder at Boxing Club.

Trouble was narrowly averted last night at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem, when one of the principals in the main event of ten rounds fouled his opponent. The contestants were Scotty Walsh and Young Paul, both local boxers, and, after boxing with honors about even in the first three rounds, Walsh, apparently disregarding the rules governing boxing, began indulging in foul tactics, such as deliberately pushing his opponent to the floor and hitting Paul foul. The latter, however, paid no attention to the repeated fouls and continued with the fourth round. In the fifth session Walsh resumed his tactics, and shortly after the bell sounded Paul's seconds in his corner were exhorting him to leave the ring and discontinue the bout.

Paul, however, did not appear to be injured by the fouling of his opponent and displayed a willingness to continue, but his seconds jumped into the ring and dragged him out. Then pandemonium reigned, for the referee apparently was ignorant of the rules and stood in a confused manner in one spot in the ring, without making any attempt even to break the boxers in a clinch. A police officer stationed in the clubhouse jumped into the ring, and for a time it looked as if a free-for-all fight would ensue. Peace was finally restored, however, and the management declared it intended to bring the matter before the Boxing Commission.

This was the only ten-round bout of the evening, for Benny Wilson, who was scheduled to oppose Sailor George Volk in the other advertised star bout, failed to appear. The management also declared its intention of reporting this fact to the Boxing Commission.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Ralph Grunan, the Western lightweight, will have a good tryout tonight at the St. Nicholas Rink, where he faces Dick Peters of the east side in a ten-round bout. Young Drummie, the Jersey City featherweight, will engage Willie Warren in a second ten round contest and Percy Aubray, the little Welsh bantamweight, will take on Willie Brown of the United States Navy.

The Fairmont Athletic Club will stage several good bouts tonight. Kid Williams and Eddie Campi, two of the best featherweights in the East, will be the attraction. The men will box ten rounds and should Campi win he will post a forfeit for a bout with Kid Williams. The semi-final will bring into action Gene Gilvey and Marty Cross, and in the third ten rounds Young Lissner, former amateur champion, will face Mike McCabe.

Tom McMahon, the hard hitting Illinois heavyweight, and Tom McCarty, the Montana cowboy, are scheduled to box ten rounds tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. McMahon makes his Eastern debut. The six round bouts will be between Al Kale and Joe Daly, Dick Stosh and Soldier Stahley, and Jimmy Nelson and Tim Callahan.

Five ten round bouts will be offered the patrons of the Queensboro A. C., of Long Island City, tonight. In the main event Andy Cortez and Chick Seinler will perform, while Joe Stacey and Richey Ryan will clash in the semi-finals.

The Federal A. C. has scheduled three ten-round bouts tonight, which include Teddy Jacobs and Abe Friedman, former A. A. U. champion, Tommy Farrell and Joe Goodney, and Johnny Keyes and Patsey White.

Harvey-White Bout Called Off.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—The scheduled twelve-round bout between Johnny Harvey of New York and Charlie White of Chicago was called off here tonight after Harvey refused to accept a material reduction in the amount he had been guaranteed. The promoters said the bout would have cost them about $2,000. The box office receipts, which were refunded, amounted to only a little more than half that sum.

Press Agent Attaches Films.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 23.—John R. Robinson today filed a $1,500 attachment against the Frazee-Curley Syndicate's films of the Johnson-Willard fight. He claims that his services as publicity agent have not been paid.

Marty O'Toole Fights Motorman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 23.—Marty O'Toole, pitcher for the Columbus Association club, was presented in police court today on a charge of having engaged in a fight with a street car motorman while returning from yesterday's game. At the request of Secretary Quinn of the club, hearing in the case was postponed until after the return of the Columbus team from Louisville. The case of the motorman was also continued.

FRENCH BULLDOG SHOW ON ASTOR ROOF

Champion Noswal Nabob Captures Chief Honors as the "Best in Show."

Champion Noswal Nabob, owned by Charles N. Derault of Pittsfield, Mass., was judged the best dog at the seventh annual specialty show given by the French Bull Dog Club of America in the Belvedere on the roof of the Hotel Astor yesterday. The contest for the chief honor of the show was between the winner and Champion Gamin's Rival, the latter being easily the best of the class winners, but Noswal Nabob, entered in only the special classes, beat out Gamin's Rival on head points. Especially in the foreface was Noswal Nabob the best, and it is the foreface that is the chief point factor in French bulls.

One of the surprises of the show was the defeat of Mrs. C. C. Valentine's General Hunk's Poiret, which took the blue in the winner's class at the Westminster Kennel Show at Madison Square Garden some time ago. General Hunk's Poiret did not even get a place yesterday in the class for American-bred dogs, where he was entered.

The show this year was peculiar in two features—one that the dogs were of an inferior grade, being too big and coarse, and the other that the miniatures were the best ever shown at a French Bull Dog Club show. The bitches were better than those usually shown, and Dr. M. D. Littig's Chablis and Jeunet, winners in the dog puppies and bitch puppies, were the best shown in produce stakes for several years, and were typical Frenchies. A new exhibitor this year was Miss Vera G. Bloodgood, the noted horsewoman, and daughter of H. J. Bloodgood, the horse judge. Miss Bloodgood entered Brackenside Ripette in three classes, and received two blues and a red ribbon, and in addition her entry was adjudged the third best bitch in the show, which is a remarkable achievement for a miniature. E. M. Dodge's Champion Nellcote Gamin, 12 years old and famous as a winner, took the blue in the class for veteran dogs and bitches over five years old. Another dog which caused much interest at the show was Stephen C. Baldwin's white bull Ermine, which was shown by Mrs. Charlotte McClure, and took first place in its class.

Frederic Poffet had seven entries and every one won a ribbon, and he received the blue for the best brace and the best team in the show. Nearly 150 dogs were benched, the entry being larger than at any other of the club's shows. Yesterday afternoon "movies" of some of the winners were taken on golf course on the hotel roof. The winners:

Junior Puppies, Dogs, (over 6 months and under 9 months.)—Julius M. Fangmann's Monte Carlo Boy.

Senior Puppies, Dogs, (9 months and not exceeding 12 months.)—Dr. M. D. Littig's Chablis.

Novice Dogs, (under 22 pounds.)—Jules Ferond's Minshaw Defence.

Novice Dogs, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque II.

American-Bred Dogs, (champions barred.)—Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque II.

Limit, Dogs, (under 22 pounds.)—Grant Notman's Savoire Faire.

Limit, Dogs, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque II.

Open, Dogs, (under 22 pounds.)—Frederic Poffet's Champion Gamin's Rival.

Open, Dogs, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Frederic Poffet's Pourquoi Pas Rival.

Winners, Dogs.—Frederic Poffet's Champion Gamin's Rival; reserve, Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque II.

Open, Dogs, (bred by exhibitor.)—Mrs. Edward Atkins's Le Merveleaux.

Open, Dogs, owned and shown by a lady, champions barred.)—Haworth Kennels' Hugo of Haworth.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, owned in New England States, (champions barred.)—Mrs. Fred Edwards's Parsque II.

Green, Dogs, (never having won a first prize.)—Grant Notman's Ricochet.

Local, Dogs, Owned Within 20 Miles of City Hall, New York, (champions barred.)—Haworth Kennels' Hugo of Haworth.

Stud Dog, With Two of His Get, (get alone to be considered.)—Frederic Poffet's Champion Gamin's Rival.

Junior Puppies, Bitches, (over 6 months and under 9 monts.)—Haworth Kennels' Haworth Mircille.

Senior Puppies, Bitches, (9 months and not exeeeding 12 months.)—Dr. M. D. Littig's Jeunet.

Novice, Bitches, (under 22 pounds.)—Haworth Kennels' Haworth Mircille.

Novice, Bitches, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Dr. M. D. Littig's Jeunet.

American-bred Bitches, (champions barred.)—Frederick I. Hamm's Zaza of Never-Never Land.

Limit, Bitches, (under 22 pounds.)—John E. Hadam's Melisande.

Limit, Bitches, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Frederick I. Hamm's The Doll Girl.

Open, Bitches, (under 22 pounds.)—John E. Hadam's Melisande.

Open, Bitches, (22 pounds and not exceeding 28 pounds.)—Frederick I. Hamm's The Doll Girl.

Winners, Bitches.—John E. Hadam's Melisande; reserve, Frederick I. Hamm's The Doll Girl.

Open, Bitches, (bred by exhibitor.)—Haworth Kennels' Haworth Mircille.

Open Bitches, owned and shown by a lady, (champions barred.)—Miss Vera G. Bloodgood's Brackenside Ripette.

Green, Bitches, (never having won a first prize.)—Haworth Kennels' Haworth Mircille.

Local, Bitches, owned within 20 miles of City Hall, New York, (champions barred.)—Miss Vera G. Bloodgood's Brackenside Ripette.

Miniature dogs and bitches, not ecxeeding 16 pounds, (over 12 months.)—Mrs. Noriene Denturk Joujou's Petite Otello.

Open, Dogs and Bitches, white or white and brindle, (white predominating,) champions barred.—Stephen C. Baldwin's Ermine.

Veteran dogs and bitches, (over 5 years old.)—E. M. Dodge's Champion Nellcote Gamin.

Brace—Frederic Poffet's Champion Gamin's Rival and Tresor De La France.

Team.—Frederic Poffet's Pourquoi Pas Rival, Champion Gamin's Rival, Tresor De La France, and La France Gipsy.

Champions of Record, Dogs.—Charles N. Denault's Champion Noswal Nabob.

Dog Puppies, produce stakes.—Dr. M. D. Littig's Chablis.

Bitch Puppies, produce stakes.—Dr. M. D. Littig's Jeunet.

CUP YACHTS TO RACE.

Commodore James Confirms Report About Vanite and Resolute.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 23.—Commodore Arthur Curtiss James of the New York Yacht Club today confirmed the reports of the cup yachts Vanitie and Resolute coming out this season for racing. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt will manage the Vanitie, having as sailing master Captain Christensen, formerly of the Resolute, while Charles F. Adams and R. W. Emmons 2d will be on the Resolute. These yachts will be commissioned shortly and race all Summer on Long Island Sound and about Newport.

A lease of ten years has been signed by the officers of the New York Yacht Club and the Gerry and Goelet estates for their property on the club wharf which the club has occupied many years. The club station will be prepared for immediate opening under direction of Commodore James, in charge of the station here, who inspected it today. Next year the station will be extensively enlarged and improved. It is likely the wharf will be extended to the harbor line.

A new club station may be included in the improvements next year, which will permit many yachts landing owners and guests at the station from their craft instead of by launches and rowing boats. There is eighteen feet of water at the harbor line.

ATHLETICS AT VELODROME.

New Bicycle Stadium at Sheepshead Bay to Stage Big Events.

Offering the advantages of an ideal athletic stadium together with the accessibility of the location, the new Velodrome at Sheepshead Bay, which will be the home of cycle racing around New York City in the future, also promises to be the grounds on which other athletic contests of the metropolitan district will be settled.

General Manager Chapman, who succeeded the late Floyd A. McFarland, promises a cycling and motor cycle program that will be a sensational spectacle from May 22, the opening date, until the close of the season, every Tuesday and Saturday nights. Up to the present time four athletic organizations have applied for dates to hold outdoor meets.

PEKE WINS FIRST HONORS.

Boo Goo of Croydon Adjudged Best in Toy Dog Club Show.

Boo Goo of Croydon, an American-bred Pekingese, carried off the honors for the best dog in the show of either sex at the semi-monthly exhibition of the Toy Dog Club of New York, held yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin.

There were over sixty entries and almost a dozen breeds represented. The Pekingese made the best showing, and had by far the largest number of followers. Boo Goo of Croydan not alone was adjudged the best in the show, but he won in all the classes in which he was entered, among them being the American-bred dogs, limit, open and winning classes. The blue for the best Pekingese bitch went to Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Aig Tarza. Mrs. Tobey's Aig Shausi carried off the first prize in the class for American-bred bitches.

Miss Lena Schilling captured the honors in the majority of the Pomeranian classes. Her Black Prince V. won the ribbon for the best of the breed shown, and the same owner's Sable Princess was the best female puppy. Champion Tom Thumb, owned by Miss Clarise Lithaur, besides receiving the reserve to Boo Goo of Croydon for the best in the show took the blue for the best English Toy dog exhibited.

The best Japanese spaniel was a handsome bitch named Kato entered by Mrs. George Lott. She had not a difficult field to beat, but was much superior to the other entries. The awards:

Pekingese—Puppy dogs: Won by Mrs. Taketa's Iyo Cheu Jen; Mrs. C. M. Platt's Chin Chin Bow Legs, second; Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Snooki, third. Novice male: Won by Mrs. Robert Fox's Li Chin Lung; Mrs. Meech's Chin Foo, second. American-bred males: Won by Mrs. Karl Erlhman's Boo Goo of Croydon; Dr. Mary Cotton's Pekin Hallo, second. Limit dogs: Won by Mrs. Karl Erlhman's Boo Goo of Croydon; Mrs. B. Waddell's Swinley Clipper, second. Open male: Won by Mrs. Karl Erlhman's Boo Goo of Croydon. Winners dogs: Won by Mrs. Karl Erlhman's Boo Goo of Croydon. Puppies, female under 6 months: Won by Mrs. C. Ludlow's Sin Low; Dr. Mary Cotton's Peko, second; Mrs. Sickle's Yan Kee, third. Puppies over 6 months: Won by Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Aig Tarza. Novice females: Won by Miss E. Barry's Runnymeade Pauline; Mrs. Paul's Yummy, second. American bred: Won by Mrs. Tobey's Aig Shausi. Open and limit: Won by Mrs. Tobey's Aig Shausi. Best bitch: Won by Mrs. H. A. Baxter's Aig Tarza. Best male: Won by Mrs. Karl Erlhman's Boo Goo of Croydon.

English toys — Best toy: Won by Miss Clarise Lithaur's champion Tom Thumb.

Pomeranians—Best female puppy: Won by Miss Lena Schilling's Sable Princess. Best novice: Won by Mrs. Alexander's Runnymeade Pat. Best of breed: Won by Miss Lena Schilling's Black Prince V.

CHESS FAVORITES LEAD.

Capablanca and Marshall Win Games in Fourth Round.

At the conclusion of the fourth round of the chess masters' tournament, contested at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday afternoon and evening, Jose R. Capablanca and Frank J. Marshall were still leading the field, having won their games from E. Michelson and A. B. Hodges, respectively. The tournament is still in its earliest stage, but the two favorites are quickly opening up a gap between themselves and their rivals. So far each has scored 2½ points out of three games played, with an adjourned game apiece to be played off at the Manhattan Chess Club, this afternoon.

A very interesting game developed between Chajes and Bernstein, the latter playing the black side of a double Ruy Lopez and instituting a spirited king's side attack. Chajes proved equal to the occasion and kept his head well in complicated positions. A truce was declared after forty-five moves, when bishops of opposite colors were left on the board.

Play will be resumed today, when also the Bernstein-Capablanca, Marshall-Chajes, and Hodges-Kupchik games will be played off. The standing to date follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Capablanca	2½	½	Lasker	1	2
Marshall	2½	½	Michelsen	1	2
Kupchik	1	0	Chajes	½	1½
Bernstein	1	1	Hodges	½	2½

Interesting Billiards in Brooklyn.

Several interesting matches at three-cushion carrom billiards were witnessed last night at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy. Three games were decided in the elimination tournament and at the conclusion of these contests Alfred De Oro, former holder of the world's three-cushion championship title, and Charles Otis of Brooklyn, champion of New York State, contested in an exhibition. The results of the tournament games were: E. Townsend defeated A. Jones by the score of 22 to 18, H. Wayne defeated E. Clough by the score of 23 to 13, and H. Edwards defeated W. Halligan by the score of 17 to 12.

The De Oro-Otis contest resulted in a victory for the former champion by the score of 50 to 46, and De Oro was forced to extend himself throughout the sixty-one innings of play. De Oro made a high run of six, while Otis's best effort was five.

Cutler Defeats Daly with Cue.

Two veterans of the billiard game, Albert G. Cutler of Boston and Maurice Daly of this city, were opponents in an exhibition of 18.2 balk-line billiards last night at the latter's academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, and after twelve innings of interesting playing the Boston cueist won by the score of 300 to 175. Cutler was playing for 300 points, while Daly had only to tally 250 to win, and while the Boston player maintained the lead practically from the start, Daly nevertheless gave a creditable performance at certain stages of the match. He made two high runs of 50 points and one of 36, with an average of 14 7-12. Cutler made high runs of 59, 53, and 49, with an average of 25 points.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. wrestling committee has been called for next Monday night at the Bronx Church to pass on the entries for the local championship which will be held on Thursday and Saturday evenings of next week. The entry to date is exceptionally large and the prospects are that the tournament will be the best ever promoted by the Metropolitan Association.

Homer Baker, international half mile champion, spent a good part of yesterday at the Amateur Athletic Union headquarters looking up some records which he proposes assailing this Summer. Baker is in fine shape now after resting part of the Winter and when the gong sounds for the opening of the outdoor season he will be prepared to run the best races of his career. The New York A. C. representative experiences no trouble these days with the tendon he strained during the Winter.

An afternoon and evening session will be held by the Basket Ball Rules Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union today, when the code will be revised. Chairman George Hepron has received assurances that representatives of the Church Athletic League, Inter Settlement Athletic League, Catholic Athletic League, Young Men's Christian Associations, and other organizations will attend the meeting. It is almost certain that wholesale revision of the code will be made.

Entries are now being sought by the Montana Athletic Club of Stapleton, Staten Island, for its first endeavor in the promoting line, a six mile road run to be held on Sunday, May 23, starting at the clubhouse in Canal Street, Stapleton. Many New Jersey as well as New York clubs are expected to enter representatives in the event. More than fifty prizes will be awarded, the chief of which is a chest of ninety pieces of silver to go to the first man to finish. Entry blanks may be procured from Dieges & Clust, and the Montana A. C., 36 Canal Street, Stapleton.

Brooklyn's chance of annexing a national interscholastic relay championship in the University of Pensylvania carnival today went glimmering yesterday when Eddie Feurstein, the crack Manual High School sprinter, was declared ineligible for the team, because of deficiencies in studies. The loss of Feurstein weakens the Manual team to such an extent that even their most ardent admirers do not anticipate victory over the sterling teams which will represent Bloomfield, N. J., High School and the Lynn, Mass., High, the most likely candidates for the title. The Manual squad will be composed of John Meagher, Arthur Reilly, Arthur Park and Bill Seabrook. Feurstein has the misfortune of going back in his studies every time an important athletic meet is scheduled for Manual. During his four years' stay in the Brooklyn high school, the young sprinter has been kept out of competition half that time through his failure to keep up in his classes.

Entries close today for the New York State amateur boxing championships at the City Athletic Club on next Tuesday and Thursday nights. A representative entry has been received.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—"The Just Shall Live by Faith." 3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures. 8 P. M.—"Sanctification."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th St. Rev. Joseph W. Kemp, Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach, morning 11, evening 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Christian Courtesy." 8—72d Anniversary of the Bible School. Carols and recitations by the school. Address by the Pastor.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. 7 P. M.—Young People's Society Meeting. Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Dr. Haldeman will again occupy his pulpit and preach morning and evening. 11 A. M.—"THE ALMONERS OF CHRIST; OR, THE RESPONSBILITY OF THE CHURCH TO FEED THE HUNGER OF THE SOUL." 8 P. M.—"OUGHT A REVIVAL TO PRODUCE SOMETHING MORE THAN REFORMATION? ARE PEOPLE SAVED FROM HELL BY CLEANING UP THE OLD LIFE, OR GETTING A NEW LIFE? CAN ANY ONE BE SAVED WHO IS NOT BORN TWICE?"

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn, Leader. Topic: "Power Against Might."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—"A Religion That Establishes Peace and Good-Will." 8 P. M.—"Sympathy," series on "Life's Finer Forces."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 232 W. 11th St. 10:45 and 7:45, Pastor, J. R. GUNN, Preaches Farewell Sermons.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D. 11 A. M., Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D. D. 8 P. M., Passion Play Oberammergau, illustrated.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10:15. Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "Is Death a Necessity?" Pastor's Class, 12:20. Subject: "What Did Christ Definitely Reveal About the Future Life?"

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. 10:30—Morning worship, with sermon. Subject: "THE GREAT COMPANION." 7:45—Evening worship, with sermon. Subject: "TRIFLES." Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D. D., will preach.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D. 11—Morning Service.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

LENOX AVE. CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 74 West 126th. Preaching 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. REV. GEO. B. STEWART, PASTOR.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park W. & 64th St. 11 A.M., PROF. N. SCHMIDT, Speaker. Subject: "SIGNIFICANT ETHICAL TENDENCIES IN THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL; SUNDAY AT 11 DR. WISE: "THE PHARISEES OR THE TEACHERS OF JESUS." ALL ARE WELCOME.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE," 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST. Closing Sunday Service. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, SUNDAY MORNING AT 11, "THE JEWISH IDEA OF A GODLY LIFE."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "Religion in Theory and Practice." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Struggle for Existence." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS.—11, "The Return to Fellowship." 8, "The Significance of Life." ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.

GRACE, 104, nr. Col., Christian F. Reisner. 11, "Are You Good?" 7:45, "Curing Bad Habits." Hearons Sister Concert Co.

MADISON AVENUE, MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. F. WATSON HANNAN, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary.

OLD JOHN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, cor. 86 St., 11 A. M., Dr. Jamieson; 8 P. M., "Failure of Modern Disbelief," by Dr. Samuel Colcord.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 11 A. M., Rev. CHESTER C. MARSHALL. 7:45 P. M., SERVICE OF SONG. 8 P. M., Rev. WALLING-CLARK, of Rome, Italy.

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 32 to 36 West 43d St. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker. Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. W. John Murray. Subject: "Continuance."

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St., Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

MARY ETHERIDGE CHAPIN, CONSTRUCTIVE THINKING. Sunday, 11:15, Hotel Biltmore. Subject: "Putting Our Hearts In It."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Church of the New Civilization. JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker. Subject: "The Race Problem—Money." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D. preaches, 11 A. M., WEST END PRESBY., Amsterdam, cor. 105th. 8 P. M., Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, Washington, D. C., on "Back to the Bible."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. The pastor, Dr. W. Merle-Smith, preaches at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject, "Jacob or Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

"COME AND SEE." SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The Rev. Charles R. Erdman, D. D., of Princeton will preach at the morning service and Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., at the afternoon service. Offering for Assembly's Committee on Evangelistic Work. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work, 11. Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8.

HARLEM—NEW YORK. 11 A. M.—122d St. and Mt. Morris Park W. 8 P. M.—126th St. and Seventh Av. Rev. GEORGE W. ARMS, Jr.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St., Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th Street, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and Dr. Montgomery at the choral service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST. 11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St. Ministers. {WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, {FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY. Mr. JANEWAY will preach at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. General Bible Discussion Class at 10 A. M. Prof. Charles T. Terry, Leader. Midweek Service, Wednesday, at 8:13 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. Prof. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN, Ph. D., D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 208-212 West 23d. Homecoming Thanksgiving. Services, Sunday, 11 A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Pastors. Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Stewart Means
4 P. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor, (Service for Actors' Church Alliance.)
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services 8, 10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. Edwin J. van Etten, Rector. Services, 8 and 11, (Rector.) 8 P. M., (The Rev. Frank Heartfield.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, (rector.) 8—Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. Dr. Scott Kidder.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
4:00 P. M.—Confirmation Instruction.
8 P. M.—Rev. Dr. Scott Kidder.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, sermon, rector. 4—Evening Prayer, address, rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street, Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector ....11:00 A. M.
Evening Prayer ....4:15 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital..........7:30 P. M.
Service: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. 5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th St., east of 3d Av. All seats free. All welcome. KARL REILAND, Rector. Services, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8. Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rev. C. P. TINKER.) 11. Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN.) 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong, Mendelssohn's "Elijah." 8—Mr. Amos Pinchot, "City Government."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29TH. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and CONCONE'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSION. Night Service at 8 o'clock, with SERMON by Rev. W. W. DAVIS.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services:
7, 8, 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Litany.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week-day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av., 54th St.—Service, 11 A. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min. 11 A. M.—"Unrecognized." 8 P. M.—"A Great Rock." Musical Service.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Henry M. Brown, D. D. 8 P. M.—Address by Commissioner Lawrence B. Dunham.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Return of the Shulamite."
8 P. M.—"The Eleventh Commandment."
9 P. M.—After-meeting.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: "The Simplicity of Religion." Church School, 9:45 A. M. Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M. Dr. Wilbert W. White, Leader. Quartet accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Arthur Frederick Mabon will preach at 11 A. M. At 4:30 P. M. Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach. The Choir will sing selections from the works of Charles Gilbert Spross.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn; Men's Meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

First German Spiritualist Church. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th & Madison Ave., Sunday, 3-8; Monday, Thursday, Saturday, 8; Wednesday, 3. Admission free Sunday.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION, Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d. Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader. Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Concentration and Meditation," Swami Bodhananda.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "God or no God."—B. B. Gattell.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av. and 20th St. Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister. Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject, "HEROISM." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M., "GOOD AT WAR WITH GOOD"; 8:15 P. M., Prof. George W. Kirchwey speaks on "War and Human Nature."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "THE FAITH PHILOSOPHY." Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "THE POISON OF PREJUDICE AND ITS ANTIDOTE."

Y. M. C. A.

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH LIVING? Irving E. Vining—Character Analyst. West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av. 4 P. M.

Other Services.

An unusually interesting lecture by Prof. Everson, "Unmistakable Evidences That Christ is Coming in Our Day," Heights Lecture Hall, (181st subway station,) 1,428 St. Nicholas Av. Free to all.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Preaching Sunday by Rev. Walter Turnbull at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

MYSTICAL REVIVAL MISSION. Rev. Holden E. Sampson's LECTURES ON MYSTICISM. At the Nevada, Broadway, 70th St. Sundays: 3 and 8:15. Thursdays: 8:15. Admission free.

The Last Vesper Service of the Season, April 25th, 5 P. M. GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER OF PHILADELPHIA The Studio Club of New York City 35-37 East 62d St. Special Music All Welcome

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th. Swami Bodhananda, "Initiation and Inspiration," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Streets, REV. CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., OF YALE, will preach at 11 o'clock. SUNDAY EVENING HOMETIME, 7:45. The well-known reader, Miss Helen Murphy, will give Katrina Trask's peace drama, "In the Vanguard."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach at both services.

Ethical Culture.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave. 11 A. M., Prof. Felix Adler, THE WAR AND MORAL PROGRESS.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. Albertson at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—"The Land of Rebellion." Evening—"Saving Others and Saving One's Self."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Steady Under Continued Profit Taking — Our Foreign Trade.

A further diminution in the volume of trading on the Stock Exchange accompanied yesterday a continuance of the realizing sales which have recently served to aid the market both in respect to the volume of dealings and in respect to the movement of prices. The day's business, however, was still very much larger than that to which the Street was accustomed up to the start of the movement which radically changed the conditions under which the Stock Exchange had been operating. Most of the major stocks remained unchanged yesterday or lost ground, but the recessions in them for the most part were only fractional. As on other recent days, the market revealed a good deal of reserve strength in the manner in which it absorbed profit-taking sales.

Announcement that the syndicate which recently purchased the latest issue of New York State bonds at public sale had disposed of all of them and a further rise in New York City issues were features of a bond market which continued to reflect a broad demand from investors. Sales of New York State 4¼s were reported in the afternoon, a quarter of a point above the price to which they were recently advanced by the syndicate which has now sold the last of its bonds.

Our exports in March were so close to $300,000,000 that the revised figures when they come to hand may show our sales of goods abroad last month to have amounted to practically that total. It is a good round figure which marks a new high record in our export trade and which yielded us a credit trade balance of practically $141,000,000, which is a very great credit for a single month, even though it falls over $23,000,000 short of the corresponding figure for February. It is being figured in Washington that our exports for the full fiscal year will amount to about $2,750,000,000, which would be more than $250,000,000 in excess of the record export of 1913. That the outward movement even in some of the things most subject to contraction at this season, namely, breadstuffs, is proceeding on a great scale is shown by the current export figures. The grain shipments this week have outrun the million bushels a day which some time back was estimated as the practical limit as an average of what we could export for the balance of this crop year. Cotton exports have been running somewhat below recent weeks, but are much ahead of the corresponding days of last year.

The experience of recent months shows that our sales of goods wanted on account of the war have more than made good in our export trade what we have lost on account of the war. That there is loss as well as gain in trade of the sort we have been doing is emphasized by the experience of some of those who have been feeling part of the war demands for goods. Figures recently compiled show that the chief steel interest engaged in the export trade, instead of doing much more export business than usual, as the widely diffused talk of war orders might lead one to assume, had as a matter of fact merely been able to restore its export business to its old volume. The conditions brought about by the war had, however, the effect in this particular quarter of bringing the export price of steel products practically up to the domestic price, whereas in ordinary times the export prices fall on the average a small percentage below the prices realized on goods sold for domestic consumption.

Each recent monthly report of our foreign trade has supplied conclusive reasons for the depressed state of the foreign exchange market, and the figures for March emphasize anew the chief cause of the fact that the exchanges on the rest of the world are very much in our favor.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	5	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2½
Ninety days	2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@3	5 & 6 mos.	3¼@3½
90 days	3	8 & 10 mos.	3½@3¾
4 mos.	3¼@3½	11 & 12 mos.	4 @4¼

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4 months....3 @3½ 6 months....3¾@4
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Other Names.
4 months....4 6 months....4 @4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79	$4.78⅞	$4.78⅞
Cables	4.79 5/16	4.79 3/16	4.79 3/16

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.78⅞	$4.79 3/16
Paris	5.32½	5.32
Berlin	.82¼	.82 5/16
Austria	15.50	15.60
China—		
Hongkong	44.50	44.65
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.28	5.27
Holland	.39 5/16	.39 7/16
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.82	5.81½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia		43.00
Switzerland	5.33¼	5.32½
Scandinavia	25.60	25.65
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.65	25.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.76	$4.74⅞	$4.75⅞	$4.74¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $330,003,192; balances, $13,477,211; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $67,814.

The local banks have gained $4,884,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 20c. premium; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 60c. premium; Minneapolis, 40c. premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 656¼c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23⅞d. up 1/16d.; New York, 50⅝c., up ⅛.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Apr. 22.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$625,183	$11,604,522	$169,875,368
Int. r. (ord.)	1,155,593	19,331,381	263,322,630
Corp. & inc t.	65,114	1,082,938	12,758,157
Miscellaneous	495,788	2,887,735	56,785,437
Total rcts.	2,341,679	34,906,577	502,741,593
Expenditures	1,807,085	45,779,969	601,881,441
Surplus	534,593	*10,873,392	*99,139,847

*Deficit.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	626,950
Same day last year	520,426
Year to date	33,658,143
Same period last year	27,635,648
Average price and change 50 stocks	71.18 — .02
Same day last year	65.93 — .98

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	72.96	Apr. 19	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.71	Apr. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
39¾	40	12,900	Alaska Gold Mines	39¾	40⅜	38⅝	39¾	+ ⅝
16¼	16¾	4,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	− ⅝
51⅛	52	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	52	52	52	52	...
77½	77⅝	27,100	Amal. Copper x d.	77¾	78⅜	77¼	77½	− ½
53¾	56	600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	56	56½	56	56¼	+ ¾
47¾	48	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	47¼	48⅞	47	47⅞	+ ⅝
86	87	50	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	85	...
93⅛	97	420	Am. Brake S. & F.	94⅛	94½	94⅛	94½	+1¼
35½	35⅝	7,600	Am. Can	35½	36¼	34⅞	35⅝	+ ¼
97¼	98½	300	Am. Can pf.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	− ⅛
54½	54¾	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	54	55⅛	53¾	54¾	+ ¼
113½	115	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	115½	115½	114⅞	114⅞	− ⅛
..	..	100	Am. Cities pf.	48	48	48	48	+ ½
95	97½	10	Am. Coal Products	95	95	95	95	...
107	109	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	− ⅜
51½	51⅞	2,900	Am. Cotton Oil	51¾	52⅝	51½	51⅞	+ ⅜
7	7½	800	Am. H. & Leather	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ¼
36½	37	2,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	35¼	37½	35¼	36¾	−1¼
33⅛	33¼	4,500	Am. Ice Securities	32	33¾	32	33¼	+1¼
12¼	12½	200	Am. Linseed	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	− ½
30¼	32	100	Am. Linseed pf.	31	31	31	31	−1
54	54⅜	13,900	Am. Locomotive	51¾	55¼	51¾	54¼	+2
95	100	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	96⅛	96⅛	96	96	+1
6¼	6⅜	300	Am. Malt	5⅝	6⅜	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅝
29¼	29⅝	200	Am. Malt pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
74	74⅛	4,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	73¾	74⅜	73½	74	− ¼
105¼	106	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
33½	34	100	Am. Steel F'dries	34	34	34	34	−1
112½	113	8,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	111½	114¼	111½	112⅞	+1⅜
113½	114½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅛
121⅝	122	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	122	122	121¾	121¾	− ¼
243	245	2,610	Am. Tobacco	247	247	242	245	−5
30	31	1,800	Am. Woolen	30	31½	30	30¾	+ ¾
88¾	89¾	200	Am. Woolen pf.	89	89	89	89	− ⅝
12	14	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	14	14	14	14	−1
37¾	38	6,600	Anaconda Cop. Co.	38	38⅛	37¾	37¾	...
103⅜	103⅝	3,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103⅝	104	103⅜	103⅜	− ½
99½	100	160	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
110½	112	400	Atlantic Coast Line	109¾	110	109¾	110	− ½
51	51½	8,000	Baldwin Loco.	47¾	51⅞	47¾	51	+2⅝
100	102	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	− ½
77¾	77⅞	3,300	Baltimore & Ohio	77¼	78¼	77½	78	+ ¼
71¾	72	300	Baltimore & O. pf.	71¾	71¾	71½	71¾	− ¼
1⅜	1¾	500	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1½	...
1⅜	1¾	50	do., odd lot	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
143½	144½	2,000	Bethlehem Steel	142	145	141½	143½	+1⅜
110	111½	200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
91¼	91¾	2,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	91½	91⅞	91	91½	− ¼
127	129	100	Bklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	...
5	7	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	7	7	7	7	...
17¼	17⅜	1,200	California Petrol	17¾	18	17⅛	17⅜	− ⅝
44½	45	100	California Pet. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	− ½
169	169½	2,200	Canadian Pacific	169½	170¼	169⅛	169⅛	− ⅜
40½	40¾	4,100	Central Leather Co.	40¾	41¼	40½	40¾	− ⅛
103⅛	104	280	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103¼	− ⅝
47⅛	47½	2,150	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	48	47	47¼	− ¼
13	13⅜	100	Chi. Great Western	13	13	13	13	...
95	95½	3,260	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	95¼	96¼	95	95	− ¾
126½	128¾	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	127½	127½	127½	127½	− ¾
130	131	200	Chi. & Northwest	130⅛	130⅛	130	130	− ¼
22⅛	22½	20,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	22½	22½	20⅞	22⅛	− ¼
46⅞	47¼	7,400	Chino Copper	46⅞	47⅜	46¼	47	+ ⅛
50	64½	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	−3¼
32	32⅝	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
127	127½	1,200	Consolidated Gas	128	128	127¼	127¼	−1
94½	95⅞	100	Continental Can pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
14½	14¾	4,150	Corn Prod. Ref.	14⅛	14¾	13⅞	14½	+ ¼
77½	77¾	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	77	77½	77	77½	− ½
60	62	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	60	61	60	61	−1
88	90	100	Deere & Co. pf.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
151	152½	200	Delaware & Hud.	151½	151½	151⅜	151⅜	− ⅜
14½	15½	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	15½	15½	15	15	...
10½	10⅝	800	Distillers' Securities	10⅛	10¾	10⅛	10½	+ ⅝
28⅝	28¾	8,200	Erie	28⅜	29	28⅜	28¾	+ ⅛
44⅜	44½	2,900	Erie 1st pf.	44½	45⅛	44½	44½	− ½
36	36¾	100	Erie 2d pf.	36	36	36	36	...
152	153½	400	General Electric	153½	153½	153½	153½	− ⅜
143	144½	700	General Motors	143¾	144⅞	143	144⅞	+ ⅞
99	100	200	General Motors pf.	100	100	100	100	...
47⅛	47¼	2,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46½	47½	46½	47⅛	− ⅜
120¾	121¼	1,300	Great Northern pf.	120⅝	121¼	120½	120⅞	− ⅛
37¼	37½	3,300	G. N. certs. ore prop.	37¼	38⅛	37	37¼	...
61½	61¾	4,750	Guggenheim Explor.	61¾	62	61	61¾	+ ¼
116	118	149	Home. Min. odd lots	116⅜	116½	116⅜	116½	...
34⅛	34¼	48,300	Inspiration Copper	32	34⅜	32	34¼	+2⅛
20⅞	21	70,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20⅝	21⅝	20¼	20⅞	+ ¼
72	72½	16,100	Inter.-Met. pf.	74⅜	74⅝	72	72⅜	− ⅞
10	11	2,300	Int. Steam Pump	9⅞	10⅞	9¾	10¾	+1⅞
20	24	500	Int. Steam Pump pf.	17⅛	23	17⅛	22	+4½
25⅜	25¾	2,700	Kan. City Southern	25¾	26⅛	24¾	25	−1½
58½	59	300	Kan. City South. pf.	59½	59½	59	59	− ⅞
87	88	250	Kayser (J.) & Co.	87	87	87	87	+ ¼
122	127	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	123	123	123	123	+ ½
39½	40¾	200	Lackawanna Steel	40	40⅞	40	40⅞	− ⅛
104	104¾	300	Laclede Gas	104½	104¾	104½	104½	− ¼
143	143¾	1,115	Lehigh Valley	143¼	144	143¼	143¾	+ ½
170	180	500	Lorillard (P.) Co.	180	180	175	175	−6
..	..	16	do., odd lot	183	183	183	183	...
123½	124¾	100	Louis. & Nash.	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	− ⅛
128½	129¾	350	Manhattan Elev.	128	129	128	129	+1⅛
67½	68½	1,600	Manhattan Shirt	67¾	69¼	67⅛	67⅝	+ ⅛
47½	49	1,920	Maxwell Motors	48	48¾	46	48	−1
82	83	550	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82	82¼	81	82¼	− ¾
37¼	38	300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	− ⅞
91⅛	91⅜	19,100	Mexican Petroleum	90¾	92⅜	89¼	91	...
89½	90	400	Mex. Petroleum pf.	85⅛	90	85⅛	90	+3
26⅛	26¼	2,800	Miami Copper	26	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+ ¼
120	122	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122	122	122	+1
11½	11¾	8,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12¼	12¼	10¼	11¼	− ½
27½	29	3,650	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	29¼	29¼	26	28	−2
13½	13⅝	26,700	Missouri Pacific	14¾	15¾	13½	13½	−1¼
54¾	55¼	7,300	Montana Power	53	55¾	53	55	+2¾
100½	101½	500	Montana Power pf.	101	101	101	101	−1
121	123¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	− ⅛
105½	106	200	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	− ⅛
14¾	15½	600	Nat. En. & St. Co.	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅜
14¾	15½	150	do., odd lots	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	...
64½	64¾	1,900	Nat. Lead Co.	65	65	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
109¼	110	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
14⅞	15⅛	3,100	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15	...
87¾	90	500	N. Y. Air Brake	88¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	−2¼
89	89¾	2,700	N. Y. Central	89⅞	90	89	89	−1
67¼	67¾	3,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67⅛	68½	67⅛	67⅛	− ½
30	30½	2,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29¾	31¾	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
105	105½	300	Norfolk & Western	104½	105¼	104½	105¼	+ ¼
105	105½	10	do., odd lots	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	...
75⅞	77½	100	North American	76	76	76	76	−2½
109¾	110	3,950	Northern Pacific	110	110½	109¾	110¼	+ ¼
18½	19½	100	Pacific Mail	19	19	19	19	− ½
31¼	34	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	32	32	32	32	...
110⅛	110½	1,900	Penn. R. R.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	− ½
120	120½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	120	120	120	120	− ½
23	23½	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅞	23¾	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
94	94½	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92¼	94⅞	92¼	94	+2
48	48½	5,700	Pressed Steel Car	46	49¼	45¾	48⅜	+2⅝
98	100	200	Pressed Steel C. pf.	95⅞	98	95⅞	98	+2
110¼	111	200	Public Service N. J.	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	+ ⅛
½	⅝	400	Quicksilver	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1½	1¾	800	Quicksilver pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	− ¼
32	33	300	Railway Steel Sp.	32½	32⅞	32½	32½	+1¼
24½	24⅞	13,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅛	24⅞	24	24¾	+ ½
153⅛	153¼	18,350	Reading	153¾	154½	153⅛	153¼	− ¼
28	28¾	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	27½	29	27½	28⅝	+ ⅛
85½	86	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	86	86	86	86	− ½
½	⅝	500	Rock Island Co.	½	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
½	¾	1,600	Rock Island Co. pf.	¾	¾	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
4	4¼	600	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	4	4	4	4	...
9	9¾	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
5½	6	500	St. Louis & San F.	4¾	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	− ⅜
6½	7	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6¾	7	6¾	7	...
17	19	300	St. Louis Southw.	18½	19	18½	18½	...
40½	40¾	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	− ¼
138½	139	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	139	139	139	139	...
37	38	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	36⅞	37¾	36⅞	37¾	− ¼
92⅞	93	5,900	Southern Pacific	93	93⅜	92¾	93	...
18⅛	18½	3,200	Southern Railway	18⅜	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
58	59¾	200	So. Railway pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
65¾	66⅛	2,650	Studebaker Co.	65¾	66½	65	66	− ½
100	101	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ⅜
33½	34	1,100	Tennessee Copper	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	...
140	141½	600	Texas Co.	140⅛	141	140⅛	141	+2
16	17	200	Texas & Pacific	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
55	55½	1,700	Third Avenue	53¾	55⅞	55	55	...
98	100	100	Twin City R. T.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	− ¾
6⅛	6⅜	300	Union B. & P. Co.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
131⅝	131¾	18,050	Union Pacific	132	132⅜	131⅝	131¾	− ¼
80¾	81¼	750	Union Pacific pf.	80¾	81	80¾	81	+ ⅝
17⅝	17⅞	3,400	United Rys. Invest.	16⅞	17½	16½	17½	+1½
35¼	35½	800	United Rys. Inv. pf.	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	+ ½
66	69	100	U. S. Express	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	− ½
36	38	800	U. S. Ind. Alco	37	38	37	38	+1½
82	84	200	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
82	84	50	do., odd lot	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	...
4	6	600	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	3	5	3	5	+2
68⅝	69	1,400	U. S. Rubber	68⅞	69⅜	68⅝	68⅝	− ¼
107	107½	800	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	107⅜	107½	107	107	−1
57	57⅛	56,000	U. S. Steel	56¾	57¾	56⅝	57	...
108⅝	109	700	U. S. Steel pf.	109	109⅛	108⅞	108⅞	+ ¼
70½	70⅝	17,900	Utah Copper	69⅝	70⅝	69⅜	70½	+1
27	29	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	28	28	28	28	−2⅛
⅞	1⅛	200	Wabash	⅞	1	⅞	1	− ⅛
3½	3⅝	500	Wabash pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	...
..	..	400	do., s 20 flat	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	...
97	98½	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	− ⅞
24	27	100	Western Maryland	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅝
68	68¾	1,400	Western Union Tel.	68½	68⅝	68	68	− ¼
84⅛	84¼	6,400	Westingh. E. & M.	82½	85¼	82½	84⅛	+1⅝
2	2½	200	Wheeling & L. E.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	− ½
100¼	102	100	Willys-Overland pf.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅝
107	107¼	300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	108⅛	108⅛	107¾	107¾	+ ¾

STATE BONDS SOLD OUT.

Syndicate That Took $27,000,000 Will Be Dissolved.

Harris, Forbes & Co. announced yesterday that the last of the issue of $27,000,000 of New York State 4¼ per cent. bonds, purchased by them in conjunction with the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, White, Weld & Co., and Brown Brothers & Co., had been sold out. The syndicate will be dissolved. On the last $5,000,000 of the issue, for bonds running fifty years, the price was advanced from 104¼ to 104½. The success of the offering was regarded in the financial district as promising well for the municipal financing which must be done this year. The City of New York is expected to be in the market before the end of the year for the sale of $5,000,000 to $47,000,000 of bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., and the Bank of Montreal have already received applications for a large part of the $6,000,000 Province of Quebec 5 per cent. five-year bonds. They are offering the balance at 100⅝ and interest.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Friday Bid.	Friday Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1915	100 15/16	101 1/16	100 15/16	101 1/16
6s	Sept.,	1916	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
6s	Sept.,	1917	104¼	104½	104¼	104½
4½s	March,	1963	105½	105¾	105⅝	105¾
4½s	May,	1957	105½	105⅞	105⅝	105¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	105½	105⅞	105⅝	105¾
4½s	May,	1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s	Nov.,	1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4¼s	March,	1964	100⅜	100⅝	100	100¼
4¼s	March,	1962	100⅜	100⅝	100	100¼
4¼s	Sept.,	1960	100⅜	100⅝	100	100¼
4¼s	March,	1930-60	100⅜	100⅝	100	100¼
4s	May,	1959	96⅛	96⅜	96	96¼
4s	Nov.,	1958	96⅛	96⅜	96	96¼
4s	May,	1957	96⅛	96¼	96	96¼
4s	Nov.,	1956	95¼	96	95¼	95¾
4s	Nov.,	1955	95¼	96	95¼	95¾
4s	Nov.,	1936	96¼	..	96¼	..
4s	1918-1919		99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954-5	86¼	..	86¼	..
3½s	May,	1954	86⅜	..	86⅜	..

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel's Closing at 57.

For the third consecutive Friday Steel yesterday closed at 57. In the period between the first and last Friday the stock passed through various fluctuations with the most rapid on the day it closed first at that price. In that Friday session—the initial million-share day of the year—the quotations gained 7½ points. If the entire market had been as reactionary as Steel this week it would be described as decidedly unstable, for it left off last night nearly 4 points under its best figure, established last Monday.

⁂

New Sugar Mills and Prospects.

Now and then out of the hurly-burly of war order talk comes news of the manufacture under pressure of material for peaceful operations outside the limits of the United States. Prospects for a heavy demand and excellent prices for sugar have stirred up much activity at the sugar "centrals" of Cuba, and the construction of new mills and repairs of old plants are reported. Hence a call for machinery has been made upon American manufacturers, and it is wanted for early delivery, although the present time is the growing and not the harvesting time on the island. In Porto Rico, too, the sugar industry is reported as looking up in a more satisfactory fashion than at any time since the duty was lowered. According to importers here a reason for this, in addition to the demand from Europe upon the supplies of the world, is the thought that the duty may not, after all, be taken off the product entirely next year.

⁂

One of the Uses of Adversity.

No sooner had the Rock Island gone into the hands of the receivers than its officials began to see advantages in the new situation. Chief among these was the opportunity offered to cut off some of the burdens under which the old company labored for many years, and which it would still have to carry were it not in the hands of the court. Contracts with other roads, which appeared desirable and proper at the time of their execution, have subjected the Rock Island's income to serious drains. Take the arrangement with the Trinity and Brazos Valley, for example, which has cost the Rock Island $500,000 per year without any compensating traffic advantages. That will go by the board in the reorganization. The capitalization will be scaled down and the fixed charges will be reduced by the substitution of income for mortgage bonds. It is the belief of the management, not shared by Mr. Amster, that if the crisis which arose last week had been met by the provision of $6,000,000 the company would have gone under on July 1, or, if tided over that period, on September 1. Better than uncertain solvency is an honorable receivership in the opinion of operating men whose hair has been grayed by the periodical struggle to make the property show enough earnings to protect its securities.

⁂

Reorganization Troubles.

If the Wabash reorganizers expect trouble in shaping a plan which will stand the scrutiny of five State commissions, what should the Rock Island committees expect with fourteen States to deal with? The Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution plan, achieved after arduous weeks of study by the ablest minds in railroad finance, was ruined by the opposition of just one State commission. There is a story in history of a dethroned Spanish monarch who retired to his country home with twelve clocks, which he tried to make run as one. The monarch gave up his task and drew a moral therefrom, but the reorganizers of a railroad must stick to their puzzle until it is solved. It is an inviting prospect for a student of diplomacy.

⁂

Where Money Is Plentiful.

One of the leading financial authorities who have gone on record with an estimate of the cost of conducting the European war places the daily expense, shared by seven nations, at $40,000,000. Of that huge sum, which mounts into billions so rapidly that one hesitates to multiply it by even the most conservative number of days which the struggle still has to run, Germany and Great Britain pay the largest proportions. The English share is made greater by the fact that an army had to be created and equipped after the fighting started. Yet, strangely enough, money is so plentiful in London as to be almost unloanable. Russia and France have paid for purchases made in this country by means of credits established here, which is another way of saying through loans floated in the United States, but Great Britain can still pay for her purchases by remitting the cash and save heavy interest charges. She not only is able to finance her own extraordinary burdens and part of those for her allies, but she is now prepared to share in the forthcoming loan to Argentina. However, this will not involve the sending of any gold out of the country, for England's share will not exceed the Argentine obligations which she holds, and which are to be repaid out of the $50,000,000 loan.

⁂

Reviving the Inter.-Met. Issues.

If a speculator with a small amount of capital had had the hardihood to sell Interborough-Metropolitan preferred shares whenever it was reported "from sources close to the top" that a resumption of payments was imminent and to buy them back when insiders showed themselves discouraged over the outlook, he would be able to dispense with the Subway and elevated in his journeyings to and from his bankers in favor of one of his automobiles. The tip has gone out time and time again that Interborough-Metropolitan was to get a regular dividend of 5 per cent. and something on account toward extinguishing the old score piled up by the cumulative provision, but to date the total payments have amounted to just 6¼ per cent. There is an accumulation of 38 per cent. due, which would reduce the cost of a share to 34 if it were to be paid. But under the plan announced yesterday it is not to be paid.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

Approach of Week End Makes Day's Trading a Dull One.

LONDON, April 23.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market was less active with the approach of the week end, but the tone was generally good. Japanese bonds and Colonial stocks received the most attention from investors, and oils and Kaffirs were active leaders in the speculative section. Copper shares were also in good demand.

American securities opened steady, and a good business was done early, principally in Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific and United States Steel. The market reacted in sympathy with New York in the late trading, and the closing was easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 20 francs 55 centimes.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales April 23, 1915	$4,854,000
Same day last year	2,356,000
Year to date	237,596,500
Same period last year	266,946,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	83.98 — .13
Same day last year	87.10 — .25

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.25	Apr. 19	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l
20,000 ... 77
2d Ser, German stamp
4,000s20f ... 76¼
1,000 ... 76¾
4,000s20f ... 76¼
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904
2,000 ... 96¼
N Y Canal 4¼s, 1945
25,000 ... 104¼
N Y Canal 4½s
5,000 ... 109¼
[illegible]

C, R I & P gen 4s
28,000 ... 81⅞
11,000 ... 82
registered
2,000 ... 81¾
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s
105,000 ... 66½
5,000s30f ... 66¼
27,000 ... 67
16,000 ... 67½
7,000 ... 67¾
2,000 ... 68
2,000 ... 67⅞
1,000 ... 68¼
[illegible]

Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1928
1,000 ... 92¾
12,000 ... 93
12,000 ... 93¼
1931
4,000 ... 92
2,000 ... 92¼
3,000 ... 92½
L V of Pa con 4s
1,000 ... 87
Ligg & Myers 5s
3,000 ... 100¾
Lorillard Co 7s
1,000 ... 122¼
[illegible]

Penn R R con 4½s, tem cfs, full pd
2,000 ... 104⅝
19,000 ... 104½
21,000 ... 104⅝
14,000 ... 104½
5,000 ... 104⅜
1,000 ... 104½
11,000 ... 104⅝
10,000 ... 104½
4,000 ... 104⅝
125,000 ... 104½
3,000 ... 104⅝
5,000 ... 104½
3,000 ... 104⅜
[illegible]

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

[illegible]

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

[illegible]

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, - - 35,000,000
Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
We Invite Your Account

Benjamin Franklin says:
"You may delay, but time will not."

OFFICERS of Corporations who are contemplating the issuance of new stocks or bonds are invited to consult us in regard to our services as *Trustee, Registrar* or *Transfer Agent.*

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Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
General Baking Com. & Pfd. Stock
Hercules Powder Com. Stock
Interborough Rapid Transit Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
Pettibone Mulliken 1st Pfd. Stock
Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
Remington Typewriter Stocks
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com. Stock
Standard Screw Com. Stock
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DUE MAY 1, 1935.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article Sixth of the Trust Agreement, dated May 1st, 1905, made by the Electrical Securities Corporation to The Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of which Guaranty Trust Company of New York is the successor, that said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, will redeem the sixty-five (65) of said Third Series Bonds still outstanding, which are all of the said Third Series Bonds outstanding, at its Trust Department at 140 Broadway, New York City, on May 1st, 1915.

On presentation and surrender at said Department on or after said date of any of said outstanding Third Series Bonds with all coupons maturing after May 1st, 1915, attached, there will be paid to the holders thereof One Thousand and Thirty Dollars ($1,030) per Bond. Coupons maturing May 1st, 1915, will be paid on or after said date upon presentation.

After May 1st, 1915, interest on the said Third Series Bonds will cease, and said Bonds will not be entitled to the benefit of the security of the Trust Agreement.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.

Montana Water Company, a New Jersey corporation, hereby gives notice to the holders of all the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Montana Water Company outstanding under its mortgage to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 10, 1908, that the Montana Water Company will redeem, as provided in Article IV. of said mortgage, all of said bonds on June 1, 1915, at the office of said Trustee, Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, at 110 per cent. of the par value thereof, together with accrued interest thereon to such date of redemption. After such redemption date said bonds will cease to bear interest and coupons for interest subsequent to such date will be void, and such bonds will cease to be entitled to the lien of said mortgage.

United States Treasury decision requires that Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

MONTANA WATER COMPANY.
Dated April 24, 1915.

THE COLORADO FUEL COMPANY

Holders of General Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos.

102 340 428 431 637 985 1095

have, in accordance with the terms of Article 3, Section 4, of the Mortgage dated May 1, 1889, given by The Colorado Fuel Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at 110 and interest on the first day of May, 1915, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated April 8, 1915.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York
Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ESMOND MILLS.

The Esmond Mills has declared a regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Fourths (1¾) Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable May 1, 1915, to stock of record April 23, 1915.
HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, April 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on May 1 next, to stockholders of record of April 14, 1915. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1915.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Company.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held April 22, 1915, a dividend of 1% on the preferred stock was declared, payable April 30, 1915, to holders of record at the close of business April 22, 1915.
GEO. P. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. ROBERT H. REUTTER

begs to announce that he has retired from the firm of Larkin & Reutter. Mr. S. P. Larkin will continue the business of Larkin & Reutter under the firm name of S. P. Larkin & Co.

Mr. Reutter will have his office with the firm of Hellwig & Reutter, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Rise in Prices in Many of the Curb Stocks—Bonds Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 282,284 shares of stock and $155,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 3,900 rights. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 79,156; oils, 921, and mining, 202,207. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	†Am. W. Paper	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
6,225	Am. Zinc	40½	40⅝	39¾	40¼
500	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	18⅜	18½	18¼	18⅜
1,600	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b'r.	19½	19¾	19½	19¾
2,250	†Electric Boat	75	79	75	79
750	†Elec. Boat pf.	93	93	91	93
1,500	Emerson Phon.	10	10¼	10	10¼
200	†Houston Oil	15	15½	15	15½
100	†Houston Oil pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
1,200	†Int. Motors	15⅝	§16	15½	15⅝
11,500	†Int. Petro'm	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞
200	†Int. Mer. M.	1	1	1	1
2,200	Man. Transit	15/16	1	15/16	1
500	†Mays Oil	9	9	9	9
700	N. Y. Trans.	14	14¼	13¾	13¾
60	†Otis Elevator	72¾	73	72¾	73
25	†Otis Elev. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
126	†Pyrene M. Co.	8⅝	§8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
5,920	†Riker & Heg.	7¾	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞
800	Sterling Gum	3	3 1/16	3	3 1/16
8,500	U. C. S., new	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
500	U. Cigar Stores pf., new	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
25,000	U. P. S., new	3 15/16	4 1/16	3¾	3⅞
8,400	†World Film	4½	4½	4⅛	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
400	Anglo-Am. Oil	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
85	Buckeye P. L.	107	106	107	— 1
25	Galena-Sig. Oil	160	160	160	— 1
3	Ill. Pipe Line	135	135	135	..
30	‡Ind. Pipe Line	100	99	100	— 3
10	Nat. Transit	32	32	32	+ 1
10	Ohio Oil	140	140	140	— 1
1	Pierce Oil	14	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
15	Prairie O. & G.	260	258	258	+ 2
25	Prairie Pipe L.	142	140	141	+ 1
10	South'n Pipe L.	214	214	214	+ 4
15	So. Penn. Oil	273	272	273	+ 2
20	S. W. Penn. P. L.	110	110	110	— 3
80	S. Oil of Cal.	297	293	297	+ 1
75	S. Oil of Ind.	403	398	403	+ 2
12	S. Oil of Ky.	250	245	245	— 7
20	S. Oil of N. J.	403	399	403	+ 4
125	S. Oil of N. Y.	193	190	192	+ 1
10	Un. Tank Line	83	83	83	..

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,500	N. Y. Central	½	17/32	½	17/32
400	Texas Oil	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,200	†Alas. J., w. i.	15	15½	14¾	15⅝
2,500	†A.-C. M. Co.	84	86	84	86
17,500	*†Atlanta	43	43	42	42⅛
5,000	*†Big Cotton	11	12	11	12
62,500	†Booth	51	54½	50	51
3,100	Braden Cop.	8⅜	8½	8¼	8⅜
1,180	But. & Sup.	60½	64½	60½	64½
900	*Caled. Mining	74	75	74	75
1,300	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
5,000	Cashboy	8	8	8	8
24,000	Con. Ariz. S.	1	1 1/16	1	1 1/16
1,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6	6	6	6
1,000	†Combina. F.	14	14	14	14
450	Con. C. M.	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝
500	Con. Nev. Utah	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Crown Res.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,500	Ely Consolid.	11	11	10	10
8,000	†Emma Copper	33	34	31	34
1,500	*Florence	58	58	57	57
2,100	*Genesee	41	42	40	41
350	Gold. Con.	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
12,500	†Gold. Merger	30	31	29½	30
1,000	*Gold. H. Min.	23	23	23	23
100	Greene-Can.	34	36	34	35
6,350	*Iron Blossom	67	73	67	72
13,500	Jumbo Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1 11/16
500	Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
1,000	†Kewanas	19	19	19	19
350	La Rose Con.	½	9/16	½	9/16
800	*McK.-Darrag't	32	33	31	31
1,000	*McIntyre	58	58	58	58
300	Nevada Hills	28	28	28	28
100	New Cornelia	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	New U. B.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Nipissing M.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2,000	*North Star	15½	16	15½	16
6,700	†*Oro	12	12	11½	12
1,500	*Porcupine V.	57	60	57	60
1,000	†Sandstorm K.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,000	†*Sells	35	35	35	35
1,000	†Silver Pick	11½	11½	11½	11½
300	Stand. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Stewart	1 11/16	1⅞	1 11/16	1⅞
7,000	*Sup. M. Co.	20½	21	20½	21
1,200	Temiskaming	42	42	41	41
1,867	Tono. Belmont	4 1/16	4 1/16	4	4 1/16
1,500	Tono. Exten.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,100	*Tono. Merg.	40	40	40	40
1,000	*Tono. Mid'y	15	15	15	15
[illegible]	Tono. of Nev.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Tono. S. P.	11½	11½	11½	11½
1,600	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,700	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,500	Tuolumne Cop.	½	9/16	½	½
1,100	United V. ext.	4¼	4⅜	4	4
500	†*Wasatch	1	1	1	1
1,200	West E. Con.	79	80	79	80
11,700	*West E. Ext.	6	7	6	7
200	Yukon G. M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. S. F. 4s.	69½	69½	69½	69½
5,000	Pierce Oil 6s.	80	80	80	80
90,000	Chile Cop. 6s.	113⅜	114½	113⅜	114
50,000	W. P. 5s, flat.	36	36½	35¾	36½

*Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend. §Odd lot. †Unlisted.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	April 23. Bid.	April 23. Asked.	April 22. Bid.	April 22. Asked.
Am. Thrift Soc. pf., w. i.	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
Fisk Tire	60	62	60	62
Houston Oil pf.	60	61	54	58
Int. Motors pf.	34	36	34	36
Int. Rubber	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Int. Mer. Marine pf.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Kelly Springf'd Tire	131	132	131	132
Kelly Springf'd Tire new 1st pf.	84½	85	84½	85
Kelly Springf'd Tire new 2d pf.	136	140	136	140
Leh. Val. Coal S. Co.	170	175	170	175
Marconi of America	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Riker & Hegeman, new	6½	6¾	6½	6¾
Sterling Gum	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
Tobacco Products	56	58	56	58
Un. Cig. St. of Am.	103	105	104	101
Un. Cig. St. of Am. pf.	110	120	110	120
Un. Cig. Stores of Can.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Caribou Cobalt	48	50	48	50
Con. Nev.-Utah	⅝	11/16	⅝	11/16
Halifax Tonopah	40	43	38	45
Nipissing Mines Co.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
White Knob Cop. pf.	1¼	1½	6	8

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	166	170	166	170
Calaveras 6s	195	205	195	205
Chicago Elevated 5s	95	96½	95	96½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Anglo-American	18¼	18½	18¼	18½
Atlantic Refining	565	570	565	570
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	109	108	110
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	125	135	120	130
Continental Oil	230	235	227	232
Crescent Pipe Line	38	40	38	40
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	225	230	225	230
Galena Signal Oil pf.	137	141	137	141
Galena S. Oil com.	159	161	159	161
Illinois Pipe Line	135	137	134	136
*Indiana Pipe Line	100	102	101	103
National Transit	30	32	30	32
N. Y. Transit	208	212	208	212
Northern Pipe Line	92	94	92	94
Ohio Oil	139	141	139	141
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
P. Oil cv. 6s, 1924	80	82	80	82
Prairie Oil & Gas	257	260	257	260
Prairie P. L., w. i.	140	142	140	142
Solar Refining	235	240	235	240
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	208	212
South Penn Oil	270	275	268	272
S. W. Penn. P. L.	110	115	109	112
Stand. Oil of Cal.	295	298	295	298
Stand. Oil of Ind.	400	405	400	405
Stand. Oil of Kan.	350	355	350	355
Stand. Oil of Ky.	245	250	250	253
Stand. Oil of Neb.	320	330	320	330
Stand. Oil of N. J.	400	403	397	400
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	190	192	190	192
Stand. Oil of Ohio	428	432	428	432
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	209	212	208	211
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

*Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	42.00	44.00	40.00	43.00
Lead	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.20
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Spelter	12.25	..	..	..

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 17⅞@18c a pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £.	s.	d.	Thursday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	15	0	77	10	0
Copper, futures	79	15	0	78	5	0
Tin, spot	165	0	0	163	5	0
Tin, futures	165	15	0	164	0	0
Lead	21	2	6	20	17	6
Spelter	56	10	0	51	0	0

SEEKING MUDGE'S REMOVAL.

Rock Island Minority to Open Fight on Him as Receiver.

Lawyers engaged in the fight to set aside the receivership of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway have not yet agreed on a complete plan of procedure, but they contemplate, as a preliminary step, asking for the removal as a receiver of H. U. Mudge, President of the Rock Island.

The ground on which Mr. Mudge's removal will be asked is that he is a defendant in the suit brought by minority interests of the Rock Island against Directors for alleged misappropriation of $7,500,000 in the Frisco transaction. This suit is pending in the New York Supreme Court. It will be contended that the property should not be left in the hands of a man who is a defendant in a suit involving the use of the assets.

The first of the large obligations that must be met by the receivers is the $2,500,000 Central Trust Company loan, due April 30. It was said yesterday that there was a fair chance of extending this loan on the same collateral until Oct. 1.

A second obligation is the interest payment of $1,494,000 on the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad underlying bonds, due May 1. There has been no announcement that this payment will be defaulted, but a protective committee has been formed, and the deposit of these bonds probably will be called for. Most of these bonds, it is said, are held in Philadelphia.

Alabama Gets a Loan Here.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23.—Alabama's financial difficulties have been temporarily solved by a loan of a million dollars negotiated by Governor Henderson in New York.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	323	324
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	57	60
*American Gas & Electric	91	92
*†American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	61	63
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	30	32
American Public Utilities pf.	65	68
American Waterworks & Electric	7¼	8¼
A. W. W. & E. participating pf.	17	20
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	58	62
Cities Service	53	54½
Cities Service pf.	61	63
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	56	57½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	83	84½
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	89½	90½
Dayton Power & Light	84	88
Dayton Power & Light pf.	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	60	64
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf.	50	55
Northern States Power	25½	27
Northern States Power pf.	82¾	83¾
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	49½	50¼
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	83	85
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	20	21
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	71	73
Southern California Edison	73	76
Southern California Edison pf.	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	21¼	23
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8½	9¾
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	85	88
United Light & Rys.	49	50½
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	71	73½
United Rys. & Light 2d pf.	70	72¾
Utah Securities	15	16
Western Power	15½	16¼
Western Power pf.	60½	62

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

COTTON PRICES RISE, BUT REACT SHARPLY

New High Levels Followed by 15-Point Decline Result in a Small Net Loss.

HEAVY RAINS IN SOUTHWEST

Trade Conditions in New England Good, with Tone of Market Firm—More Yarn Buying.

After selling up to new high levels yesterday, cotton reacted rather sharply and declined about 15 points, closing at a small net loss for the day. It looks as if the trade was unwilling to buy cotton for the new crop months with any freedom above the 11-cent basis. This disposition was manifest in spite of heavy rains in the Southwest and bullish reports from spot markets, which were generally to the effect that cotton was easily taken around the basis of 10 cents in the interior. Galveston reported that a few days ago the largest single sale of the season, amounting to 5,600 bales, was made on the basis of 10 cents a pound.

It is reasonable to assume also that the favorable weather in the South, with further rains in Texas, had something to do with the easier tone of the market. Advices from Southern Texas said that a good stand of cotton had been assured by recent precipitation.

There were no features of importance in the week-end figures. The into-sight for the week, according to the New York Cotton Exchange, was placed at 187,406 bales against 107,214 last year. The total for the season was placed at 13,476,000 bales against 14,038,000 last year. Spinners' takings of American cotton for the week were placed at 300,910 bales against 256,240 last year. The visible supply of American cotton was given as 5,063,000 bales against 3,406,000 last year. The decrease in the visible supply of American cotton was placed at 113,000 bales against 149,000 last year.

An optimistic view is taken of trade conditions. Reports from New England indicate a very good business, while the tone of the market is firm. The yarn market, which has been somewhat sluggish for a long while, has improved greatly in the last week or so, and it is said that stocks are being quite rapidly reduced.

There continues to be a divergence of opinion in acreage views. Localities not more than fifty miles apart report indicated reduction of not more than 10 per cent., while the adjacent neighborhoods assert that there will be a reduction of at least 30 per cent. One Central Texas merchant stated that the retail feed stores had sold ten times as much seed corn as they had ever sold before. Evidently the men who are influential in molding Southern sentiment are doing all they can to induce farmers to cut their acreage. Following is a bulletin issued by E. O. Bruner, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration of Louisiana, to the cotton farmers of the State:

"I hope you will not be deceived by the little rise in cotton. This is generally the case when the time arrives to plant cotton.

"We made the largest crop on record in 1914 and have a tremendous surplus now on hand, and just as soon as you have finished planting and your acreage is not materially reduced, the price will commence tumbling and will continue to tumble until it strikes perhaps the 5-cent mark.

"Don't be deceived; cut your acreage 50 per cent. and plant plenty of feedstuffs and raise more cattle, hogs, sheep, and mules, and then you can, with certainty, count on 15-cent cotton."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 15 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance; 10.60c for middling upland. The range of contract prices, which closed steady, was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	10.38	10.23	10.26@10.27	10.27@10.28
July	10.63	10.49	10.51@10.52	10.52@10.53
October	10.92	10.79	10.80@10.81	10.82@10.83
Decem'r	11.08	10.96	10.96@10.97	11.00@11.01
January	11.09	10.96	10.97@10.98	11.00@11.02
March	11.20	11.19	11.14@11.16	11.16@11.18

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	6,479	8,178	2,467
New Orleans	4,345	4,855	3,773
Mobile	20	15	1,006
Savannah	1,992	3,085	1,769
Charleston	798	843	179
Wilmington	2,060	2,640	573
Norfolk	2,030	1,371	2,368

Total port receipts, 33,458 bales, against 17,553 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	707	403	188
Memphis	984	2,553	908
St. Louis	436	5,368	1,941
Houston	5,191	3,630	1,821

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	4,000 to 5,000	7,118	3,748
New Orleans	2,200 to 2,800	4,253	3,724

Total exports yesterday, 32,119 bales; so far this season, 7,045,309, against 8,158,635 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
3,440	New Orleans	9.56	352,311	146,241
25	Mobile	9.38	18,813	16,798
1,197	Savannah	9⅝	141,560	70,502
1,211	Galveston	10.10	407,833	245,044
——	Wilmington	9⅝	53,324	19,607
——	Norfolk	9.75	67,995	38,906
1,490	Augusta	9.88	118,561	41,112
2,900	Memphis	9.50	156,867	89,771
31	St. Louis	9½	32,650	30,116
1,648	Houston	10.00	130,371	103,628

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 12 points advanced, at 5.78d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 9,000 bales, including 8,700 American. Closed steady.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> The developments of the week have served to strengthen the influences working for improvement, and business confidence further increases. The volume of trade is expanding, although the movement, taken as a whole, is not rapid, and wide differences exist, some industries working overtime, largely by reason of big war orders, others reaching a fairly normal capacity, while others still struggle with adverse conditions. The weather, except for scarcity of rain in some districts, is favorable both for agriculture and for retail trade, and the advices from the Winter wheat sections are excellent. While many of the big industrial plants are busy with export orders, the manufacture of shrapnel and shells, instead of railroad supplies, is not a development of permanent significance.
>
> Clearings through the banks continue to exhibit an improving tendency, the total this week at the leading cities in the United States amounting to $3,262,292,524, an increase of 2.1 per cent., as compared with the $3,194,296,833 of the same week last year and of 17.7 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1913, when $2,772,620,544 was reported.

Bradstreet's says:

> Trade continues to expand, progress is of a cumulative character, and even concededly slow lines are evincing a more lively disposition. In fact, the general situation, trade and industrial, seems to be moving into new and higher ground. Faith in the future is more firmly rooted, and though buying of merchandise is devoid of speculative aspects, the tendency to cover distant prospective wants is rather marked, with sellers in certain textile lines assuming an independent attitude. Besides, reports as to growing crops are flattering; remunerative prices for cereals have predisposed farmers to raise food crops. Southern cotton growers are not so strong on raising less cotton; foreigners are buying new crop wheat freely, and collections are better.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, and Richard Sutro of Sutro Brothers & Co. have been elected Directors of the Tennessee Copper Company. Utley Wedge has been re-elected President of the company.

The Montana Water Company will redeem all of its first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds on June 1 at the office of the Bankers' Trust Company, Trustee, at 110 and interest.

The village of Cedarhurst, N. Y., has awarded to Farson, Son & Co. an issue of $36,000 street improvement registered gold 4½ per cent. bonds at 100.147 and interest.

"Safeguarding Securities" is the title of an article in A. H. Bickmore & Co.'s bond letter for April.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	75.30	74.84	74.61	— .24
Industrials	68.36	67.06	67.76	+ .21

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
April 14	70.03	68.72	69.37	+ .55
April 15	70.72	69.15	69.90	+ .53
April 16	71.61	69.80	70.62	+ .72
April 17	71.79	70.82	71.38	+ .76
April 19	72.96	70.53	71.06	— .32
April 20	72.29	70.09	71.86	+ .80
April 21	72.74	71.10	71.55	— .31
April 22	72.14	70.88	71.20	— .35
April 23	71.83	70.70	71.18	— .02

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Apr. to date	72.96	Apr. 19	64.54	Apr. 1	71.18
Apr., 1914	70.66	Apr. 2	65.24	Apr. 25	67.26
Apr., 1913	74.41	Apr. 4	69.58	Apr. 30	69.70
Apr., 1912	83.76	Apr. 26	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81
Yr. to date	72.96	Apr. 19	58.99	Feb. 24	71.18
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.64
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.66

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100¾	101¼	2.75
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100⅞	101¼	4.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100¼	100⅝	5.65
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅛	100⅝	5.75
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100	100⅛	2.50
Beth. Steel	5	June 11, '15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar., '24	103⅛	103½	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	92¼	92⅞	7.30
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	4.00
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95½	96¼	7.55
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	5.98
Con. G., Bal.	5	Mar., 1917	99⅞	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1, '17	97⅛	98	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	98¾	99	6.00
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101½	2.85
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97¼	97½	5.90
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅛	96⅜	5.85
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98½	99½	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101¼	3.80
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	99⅞	5.10
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97⅛	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	...	3¼	2.50
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98⅛	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	100¼	5.62
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	93½	94¾	50.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	6.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	97¼	97¾	7.25
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.80
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100	5.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec. 15, '15	100¼	100½	4.25
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	3.20
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	4.70
Sea. Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.65
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98½	98⅞	5.70
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅞	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95	96½	6.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96¾	98	7.65
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101¼	101¾	5.15
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅛	98⅝	5.50
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.50
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.55
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	5.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	99	99	6.50
W. B. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Cigar Mach. Corp.	1	1	1	1
20	Consol. Power	106½	106½	106½	106¼
69	Consol. Power pf.	113¾	113¾	113	113
10	Fidelity & Depos.	140	140	140	140
10	G. B. S. scrip.	40	40	40	40
870	Houston Oil	14⅞	15½	14⅞	15½
510	Houston Oil pf.	60	61	60	61
10	Monon. Trac. pf.	79	79	79	79
200	United Rys. & Elec.	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24⅜

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Anacos. & P. 5s.	100	100	100	100
1,000	A. C. Line con. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
2,100	A. C. Line of Con., ctfs	101	101	100	100
2,000	Balt. El. 5s, stpd.	99	99	99	99
3,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	96	96	96	96
200	City Bal. 3½s, '80	82½	82½	82½	82½
4,300	City Balt. 4s, '63	95	95	95	95
1,200	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. H.	95	95	95	95
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '51, P. L.	95	95	95	95
4,000	City & Sub. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Consol. Coal 6s.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
1,000	Consol. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
13,600	Con. Pow. notes	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
1,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
300	Jam. Coal 5s.	81	81	81	81
3,000	Mt. Vernon-W. Cot. Duck 5s	36	36	36	36
15,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
7,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc. 4s.	61	61	61	61
300	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s.	83½	83½	83½	83½
1,000	Wash. Vand. 5s	92	92	92	92

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
630	Adventure	4½	4¾	4	4⅝
25	Ahmeek	260	260	260	260
10,730	Alaska	39⅝	40⅛	39	40
1,060	Algomah	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
260	Allouez	57½	58	56½	56½
545	Amalgamated	77⅝	78⅜	77⅛	77⅛
7,755	Am. Zinc	40	40½	39¾	40
3,712	Arizona Com.	8⅝	9	8½	8¾
325	Arnold	90c.	1	90c.	1
175	Butte & Bal.	4¼	4¼	4	4
27,430	Butte & Sup.	63	64½	60⅝	63⅝
1,580	Calumet & A.	71	72¼	70	72
180	Calumet & H.	620	625	610	615
210	Centennial	24¼	24¼	23¼	23½
414	Chino	47¼	47¼	46⅜	47⅛
2,490	Copper Range	61	61½	60	60¼
260	Daly-West	5¼	5¼	4½	4½
9,156	East Butte	14¼	15⅛	14	15
2,260	Franklin	13⅜	13⅞	11⅝	11⅝
245	Granby	83⅝	84½	83	83⅝
720	Greene-Can.	35	35½	35	35
75	Hancock	20¼	20¼	20	20
130	Indiana	9½	9½	9	9
120	Inspiration	32½	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
50	*Island Creek	41½	41½	41½	41½
670	Isle Royale	33¼	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛
145	Kerr Lake	5	5	5	5
3,204	Keweenaw	4	4½	4	4
745	Lake	17	17½	16	16¼
245	La Salle	8¾	9	8½	8½
1,450	Mass. Con.	16	16	14⅝	14⅝
881	Mayflower	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
150	Miami	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
450	Michigan	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½
963	Mohawk	80½	81⅜	79½	80
50	Nevada Con.	15½	15½	15	15
1,935	New Arcadian	10¼	10¼	10	10
110	Nipissing	6	6¼	6	6¼
19,765	North Butte	33⅝	37⅝	33	36⅜
925	North Lake	4	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝
210	Ojibway	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
550	Old Colony	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
310	Old Dominion	58	58	56½	58⅛
585	Osceola	91	92	90	90
170	Pond Creek	16¼	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
285	Quincy	94	94½	94	94
175	Ray Con.	24⅜	24⅜	24	24¼
350	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅞	2½	2⅞
1,440	Shannon	10½	11	10¼	10½
430	Shattuck	29	29½	29	29
1,000	South Utah	25c.	25c.	25c.	25c.
520	St. Mary's L.	64	65	63	63¼
1,945	Superior & B.	4	4	3⅜	3⅞
1,045	Superior Cop.	87½	88	87	87
505	Tamarack	45	45½	44	44
1,240	Trinity	6	6¼	6	6
750	Tuolumne	50c.	58c.	50c.	55c.
8,870	U. S. Smelting	35	35½	34⅜	35
600	U. S. Sml. pf.	46½	47	46	46
8,705	Utah Apex	3½	3⅝	3¼	3¼
845	Utah Con.	14	14	13⅜	13⅜
421	Utah Copper	70	70½	70	70½
225	Victoria	4	4¼	4	4
1,080	Winona	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
750	Wolverine	67½	68½	67¼	67½
1,620	Wyandotte	2	2¼	1⅞	2

RAILROADS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27	Bos. & Albany	183	183	181	181
320	Boston Elev.	83½	85	83½	84
15	Boston & Me.	34	34½	34	34½
50	Fitchburg pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
25	Mass. Electric	7½	7½	7½	7½
15	Mass. El. pf.	42½	43	42½	43
105	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67½	67½	67¼	67½
100	Union Pac.	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝
30	West End	65	66	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
18	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	93	93	92	92
25	Amoskeag	67	67	67	67
25	Am. Pn. Serv.	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
25	Am. Pn. S. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
839	Am. Sugar	112	114	112	113
10	Am. Sugar pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
436	Am. Tel. & T.	122½	122⅞	122	122
236	Am. Wool. pf.	89½	90	89	89
12	A., G. & W. I.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
65	A., G. & W. I. pf.	15	15½	15	15½
120	E. Bos. Land	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
189	Edison	241½	244½	241	244½
1,587	Edison rts	2.45	2.55	2.40	2.50
58	Gen. Electric	153	153	153	153
100	Mass. Gas	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
2	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
10	McElwain pf.	100	100½	100	100
20	N. E. Tel.	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
5	Pullman	158	158	158	158
27	Swift & Co.	109	109⅛	109	109⅛
15	Torrington	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
1,097	United Fruit	139	139½	138	138
780	U. Shoe Mach.	63	63	62	63
17	U. Shoe M. pf.	29	29	29	29
45	West. Union	68¼	69	68	68
420	U. S. Steel	57⅛	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$800	A., G. & W. I. 5s.	66	66½	66	66¼
5,000	C., B. & Q. 4s.	96½	96½	96½	96½
3,000	C., B. & Q. 4s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	Pond Creek 6s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Swift 5s.	96	96	96	96

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	1st Nat C.	2⅛	2¾
Bay S G.	.14	.15	Houghton	4	5
Begole	1	1⅜	Iron Blos.	.70	.80
Bohemia	3½	3¾	La Rose	50	60
Bost Ely.	41	44	Majestic	32	35
Butte & L.	28	30	McK-Dar.	31	34
Calaveras	2	2⅛	Mex Met.	19	21
Chief Con.	.95	1⅛	M of Am.	2	2¼
Cornelia	8	8¼	New Balt.	4⅛	4⅝
Con Ariz.	1	1 1/16	Nev Doug.	70	80
Cortez	.20	.50	Ohio Cop.	26	28
Cons Cop.	2½	2⅝	Oneco	2¼	2⅜
Cr Res.	.85	1	So Lake	8¾	9
Davis-D.	1⅝	1 11/16	Stew't M.	1 1/16	1⅛
Eagle and Bluebell	1 1/16	1¼	U V Ext.	3⅞	4
			Yukon	2⅞	3⅛

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
58	Am. Shipb'ing.	34	34	34	34
50	Am. Ship. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
100	Baldwin Loco.	51	51	51	51
100	Chicago 2s	25½	25½	25	25
10	Chicago 3s	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Dia. Match	94½	94⅝	94½	94½
86	Peo. Gas	119¼	120	119¼	120
50	Sears-Roebuck	139	139	139	139
10	St. Stable Car	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
868	Stew. Warner	68	68⅝	67	68⅛
50	Swift & Co.	109	109	109	109
100	Union Carbide	164	164	163½	163½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	City Ry. 5s.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5s, B.	76	76	76	76
1,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
10,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	Mut. Fuel 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6,000	Swift 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
400	Amal. Copper	78	78⅛	78	78⅛
10	Am. Beet Sug.	47	47	47	47
25	American Rys.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
1,250	Baldwin Loco.	48	50⅜	48	50⅜
240	Bald. Loco. pf.	100⅝	102	100⅝	102
615	Cambria Steel	49⅞	50	49⅞	50
100	Chino Copper	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
70	Elec. Storage	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52½
100	Erie	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
95	Gen. Asph. pf.	67	67	67	67
100	Guggenheim	62	62	62	62
100	Inspir. Copper	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
49	I. Co. of N. A.	21¼	21¼	21	21
360	Interboro-Met.	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
577	Keystone Tel.	14¼	14¼	14	14
10	Keyst. Tel. pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
130	Lake Sup. Cor.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
188	Lehigh Nav.	75⅝	76¼	75⅝	75¾
29	Lehigh Valley	72	72	71¾	71¾
15	L. V. Transit	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Mo. Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	N.Y., O. & W.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
100	Nevada Cons.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
272	Penna. R. R.	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
49	Penn. Salt Mf.	91	91	90½	91
359	Phila. Elec.	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	24¼
30	P. R. T. stock	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
5	Phila. Trac.	78	78	78	78
600	Ray Consol.	24⅛	24⅜	24	24⅜
296	Reading	76⅛	76⅞	76⅛	76⅞
50	South. Pacific	93	93	93	93
4,156	Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4⅝	4	4⅝
245	Tonopah Min.	7⅛	7 3/16	7⅛	7 3/16
300	Union Trac.	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35½
15	U. Trac. P. pf.	22	22	22	22
60	United Gas I.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
3,472	U. S. Steel	56⅞	57⅜	56⅞	57⅛
25	War. Iron & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½
10	W. J. & Sea.	49½	49½	49½	49½
100	Westmor. Coal	63	63	63	63

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. G. & El. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1,000	A. G. & E. 5s, s.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
10,000	Beth. Steel 5s.	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2,000	E. & P. 4s, ctfs.	77	77	77	77
1,000	Harwood El. 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Lake S. inc. 5s	34	34	34	34
10,000	L. V. gen. 4½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
3,000	L. V. con. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8,000	Pa. R. R. con. 4½s, 1960	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝
4,000	P. R. R. c. 4s, '48	97½	97½	97½	97½
3,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
800	Phila. Elec. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	Read.-J. C. 4s.	93	93	93	93
3,000	St. G. & E. 6s.	91	91	91	91

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
175	Am. S. Pipe	21¼	21¼	21	21
1,155	Col. Gas & E.	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
1,088	Crucible Steel	18¼	18¼	18	18
220	Crucible S. pf.	84	85	83	85
85	*Elk Nat. Gas	106⅝	107	106⅝	106⅝
365	Ind. Brewing	5	5	5	5
85	Ind. Brew. pf.	21	21	21	21
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	48	48	48	48
370	Pitts. Brewing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Pitts. Brew. pf.	21	21	21	21
120	Pitts. Coal	23¼	23¼	23	23
405	Pitts. Coal pf.	93	93	92	93
25	Pitts. Oil & G.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
380	Pure Oil	15	15	14⅞	14⅞
2,300	San Toy	9c	9c	9c	9c
10	Union S. & S.	106	106	106	106
50	Un. S. & S. pf.	109	109	109	109
25	U. S. Glass	18	18	18	18
25	West. Air B.	132	132	132	132
185	West. Electric	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	42¼

BOND.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s.	60	60	60	60

*Ex dividend.

INTER-MET. PLANS $50,000,000 MERGER

Big Traction Concern Proposes New Corporation to Enable It to Start Dividends.

EVEN EXCHANGE OF STOCK

To Combine with Finance and Holding Company, and Preferred Shares to Pay 6 Per Cent.

Under the terms of a plan agreed on yesterday by the Board of Directors, the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, holding company for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and other traction companies in this city, is to be consolidated with the Finance and Holding Corporation, a small company organized with common stock without par value. They will be merged in a new corporation with a capital stock of approximately $50,000,000. A name for the reorganized company has not yet been agreed upon.

The new company cannot become a reality, in accordance with the New York State corporation law of 1912, unless two-thirds of both the preferred and the common stock vote in favor of the plan. A meeting of the stockholders to pass on the plan has been set for June 30. It is specifically set forth in the plan that it is not the intention of either the Proxy Committee of the Interborough-Metropolitan preferred stock or the voting Trustees of the common stock to vote for the reorganization of the Interborough-Metropolitan "until general consent shall have been obtained, at least from the holders of the preferred shares." There is outstanding $47,740,000 of 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $93,262,192 of common stock.

Basis of Stock Exchange.

Here are the provisions of the plan as proposed:

The new capital stock of $50,000,000 will be represented by certificates of two classes.

The present 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan will be exchanged, share for share, for 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock with a par value of $100. Shareholders agreeing to the exchange will surrender all rights to the dividends now accruing on the preferred stock, amounting to between 35 and 40 per cent., but by coming in under this plan, according to the announcement of the Board of Directors, the shareholders will gain the advantage of immediately getting their first 6 per cent. dividend on the new shares. There is at least $500,000 more than enough surplus in the treasury now to pay 6 per cent. on the present preferred stock.

The new common stock is to be issued in shares without par value, also share for share. That is, there will be approximately 932,000 shares on the common stock without par value and about 477,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of $100. It is pointed out that the scaling down of the book capitalization from $141,000,000 to $50,000,000 will in no wise affect the intrinsic value of the common stock, which will be entitled to participation in the profits and assets of the consolidated company to the same extent as if bearing a par value.

Dividend in Sight.

The announcement of the plan was not made until after the Stock Exchange was closed, but those who heard of it appeared surprised. A brief announcement of a declaration of a 6 per cent. dividend had been expected. There had been no talk of forming a new company to take the place of the Interborough-Metropolitan.

In explanation of the need of an entirely new corporation it is pointed out in the company announcement that a distribution of the surplus for the benefit of the preferred stock could not be made "prudently" at this time. The bankruptcy of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Metropolitan Securities Company, in which the Interborough-Metropolitan Company was largely interested, it is pointed out, had given rise to questions of law which had not been finally settled in this State. The shrinkage in assets because of these failures and the impairment of capital, it is pointed out, left the Interborough-Metropolitan in no condition to pay a dividend. It would be "unjust" to let the surplus accrue until sufficient had been piled up to pay off all the accrued dividend on the preferred stock, it is maintained. The common stock is entitled to no dividend until all of the accrued dividend on the preferred stock has been paid off.

Some of the Advantages.

Referring to the plan as adopted by the Board of Directors, a circular which will be sent to the stockholders of the Interborough-Metropolitan says:

> The advantages inuring to each class of stock upon the consummation of this plan will be manifest. The consolidated company will be in possession of stocks and securities the probable earnings of which, in the judgment of the Directors, will be sufficient to pay 6 per cent. upon the par value of the new preferred stock—which dividend may be paid without delay—and also to leave a further sum for the benefit of the common stock. It is the general opinion also that when the common stock is relieved, as now contemplated, from the burden of the accumulations upon the existing preferred stock, and the danger of further similar accumulations is removed, the common stock will have immediately a substantial value, and also will be placed in a situation to participate in a distribution of available surplus earnings.
>
> It is the opinion of the Directors also that such a wholesome readjustment of capitalization in accordance with the actual facts, permitting as it does a demonstration of the intrinsic financial strength of the consolidated company, must redound to the benefit of all underlying securities.
>
> It is intended that, if approved, the plan shall be carried out without the intervention of any syndicate or bankers and without payment of commissions or any unnecessary expense.

An official of the company, in explanation of the plan for the consolidation, said yesterday:

"There had to be some legal method of overcoming the obstacles made by the impairment of capital resulting from the failures of the Metropolitan companies. The Directors did not consider it safe to distribute any part of the surplus in the treasury with this impairment of capital hanging over the head of the Interborough-Metropolitan. There was only one solution. A new company had to be formed."

Interborough-Metropolitan preferred and common stock, in anticipation of developments, have been traded in heavily on the Stock Exchange in the last few weeks. The common rose from $11 to $22 during the last month on the favorable rumors of a dividend, and the preferred went up from $61 to $75.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.02	Occidental Con.	.79
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.16	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Sierra Nevada	.05
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.16
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Mexican	.28	Silver Bars	.50⅝

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.50	Comb. Fract.	.15
Jim Butler	.84	D'field Daisy	.06
MacNamara	.08	D'field B. B.	.03
Midway	.17	Florence	.58
Mizpah Exten.	.28	G'field C. M.	1.55
Montana	.36	G'field Merger	.31
North Star	.16	Jumbo Exten.	1.62½
Rescue Eula	.13	Lone Star	.08
Tonopah Exten.	3.52½	Silver Pick	.12
Tonopah Merger	.38	Vernal	.05
West End	.80	Nevada Hills	.26
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mtn.	.42
Atlanta	.42	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.51	Man. Con.	.01
C. O. D.	.05	Man. Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8½	8¾	McKinney	31	35
Elkton	43¾	44	Old Gold	..	1¼
El Paso	125	131	Portland	117	120
Findlay	2⅜	2	Vindicator	170	174
Gold Sov.	4⅞	5⅛	Ray. B. H.	3	3¼
Isabella	16⅛	16⅝	Golden C.	179	182
Jackpot	8⅛	8⅝			

DIRECTORS' BOARD OUSTED.

New Officers for U. S. Reduction and Refining Company.

Stockholders of the United States Reduction & Refining Company at the annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday followed the lead of Joseph M. Byrne and Robert E. McDonnell, of the Stock Exchange house of Byrne & McDonnell, in voting to oust the management. The retiring directors received only 759 votes, against 55,453 cast for this list of new directors: Horace Q. Kilbourne, Charles S. Untermeyer, William S. Naulty, R. Mason Kirkland, James F. McDonnell, Robert E. McDonnell and Mr. Byrne.

The leading plants of the Reduction Company, a $10,000,000 corporation, are in Colorado and had been under lease to the Golden Cycle Mining Company for several years until the lease expired in 1914. C. A. Sheetz, Vice President of the company, was heckled by attorneys for the opposition all through the meeting. He said that changing conditions in the mining regions where the reducing plants were operated had caused a lack of ore and in consequence one of the plants had been dismantled. Several others had burned down.

The stockholders learned that income for several years had been limited to the proceeds of leases and investments. The annual statement showed a deficit of $243 last year, as compared with a surplus of $34,176 in the preceding twelve months.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
320	Alaska Gold	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40
3,960	Amal. Copper	77⅝	78¼	77⅛	77⅝
690	A. B. Sugar	47¼	49	46⅞	47⅛
650	American Can	35¼	36⅛	34⅞	35⅜
10	Am. Car & F.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
140	Am. Cotton Oil	52¼	52¼	51¾	52¼
20	Am. Hide & L.	7½	7½	7½	7½
240	Am. Ice Sec.	32	33¼	32¼	33¼
570	Am. Loco.	53	55⅝	53	54⅝
10	Am. Malt	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
720	Am. Smelting	73½	74⅞	73½	74
110	Am. Sugar	112⅝	114	111½	113¼
10	Am. Wool. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
90	Anaconda Cop.	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅞
10	At., T. & S. F.	103⅛	103½	103⅛	103½
110	Balt. & Ohio	77½	78	77½	78
70	Brook. R. T.	91½	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
70	California Pet.	17¼	17¼	17	17
120	Can. Pacific	169¼	169⅝	169¼	169½
470	Cent. Leather	40⅝	41⅛	40⅛	40⅝
100	Ches. & Ohio	47⅛	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
150	C., M. & St. P.	95¼	96	95¼	96
420	C., R. & P.	22¼	22⅝	20⅞	22⅛
20	Chino Copper	46¼	47	46¼	46⅝
70	Col. Fuel & I.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜
70	Corn Products	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14
30	Dest. Sec.	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞
300	Erie	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅝
80	Erie 1st pf.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44⅝
40	Goodrich Co.	46⅝	47	46⅝	47
40	Gt. North. Ore.	38¼	38¼	37⅞	37⅞
30	Gt. North. pf.	120⅞	121	120⅞	121
220	Guggenheim Ex	61⅝	62	61⅝	62
1,270	Inspiration	32½	34¼	31⅞	34¼
2,950	Inter. Met.	21⅛	21½	20⅝	20⅞
1,120	Inter. Met. pf.	74⅛	74⅞	72⅞	73⅛
10	Kan. City So.	25	25	25	25
570	Mexican Pet.	90	92⅞	89½	90⅞
110	Miami Cop.	26	26⅝	26	26⅝
170	Mo., Kan. & T.	11⅜	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛
1,960	Mo. Pacific	14⅛	15⅛	13⅝	13⅝
40	Nat. Lead	64½	64½	64½	64½
40	Nevada Cop.	15	15⅛	15	15⅛
120	N. Y. Central	89⅞	89⅞	89¼	89¼
710	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66⅞	68⅞	66⅞	67⅞
30	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
90	Nor. Pacific	110	110½	110	110½
60	Pitts. Coal	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23½
20	Pr. Steel Car	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
170	Ray Copper	24¼	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
5,920	Reading	153½	154⅛	153⅛	153⅝
90	Rep. I. & S.	28	28⅜	27½	28⅜
380	So. Pacific	92⅞	93¼	92⅞	92⅞
90	Studebaker Co.	65⅞	66½	65⅞	66½
70	Tenn. Copper	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
40	Texas & Pac.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2,910	Union Pacific	132	132¼	131½	131½
50	U. S. Rubber	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
11,960	U. S. Steel	57	57⅛	56⅞	57
320	Utah Copper	70¼	70¼	69⅝	70
30	West. Un. Tel.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
220	Westing. Elec.	84⅜	85	84⅜	85
41,480					

MINING STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Atlanta	.42	.42½	.42	.42½
500	Booth	.53	.53	.53	.53
500	Daly	.80	.80	.80	.80
2,300	Goldf. Merger	.30	.31	.30	.31
300	Isabella	.16	.16	.16	.16
400	Jim Butler	.86	.86	.86	.86
1,900	Jumbo Ext.	1.75	1.75	1.67½	1.67½
100	Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
500	Ton. Belmont	4.25	4.55	4.25	4.55
400	Ton. Ext.	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
500	Ton. Merger	.40	.40	.40	.40
600	West End	.78	.78	.78	.78
9,600					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$3,165,707	+ $185,499
Fourteen roads	5,724,148	— 1,057,011
Total (22 roads)	8,889,852	— 871,512

BALTIMORE & OHIO for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$7,352,882	$8,098,399	$7,789,857
Net	2,623,743	2,346,828	1,522,599
Gross, 9 mos.	67,446,586	75,594,244	76,006,069
Net	19,034,665	19,063,978	21,249,246

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for March—

Gross	10,909,808	11,361,536	11,415,290
Net aft. tax.	3,163,817	2,738,207	3,174,884
Gross, 9 mos.	97,145,743	105,031,753	108,286,635
Net aft. tax.	27,049,905	29,471,424	34,414,850

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Subsidiary) for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	77,848	88,664	10,816
Net aft. taxes	23,418	34,000	10,582
Deft. aft. chg.	5,523	*6,702	12,315
Gross, 12 mos.	1,056,377	1,208,315	151,938
Net aft. taxes	355,031	492,419	137,388
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,194	187,616	175,442

*Surplus.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for March—

	1915.	Gain Over 1914.
Gross	1,138,211	0.42%
Net earnings	592,158	1.28%
Surplus after charges	160,485	*6.28%
Bal. after pfd. dividends	80,485	*11.78%
Gross, 12 mos.	14,031,558	1.46%
Net earnings	7,303,240	6.98%
Surplus after charges	2,245,882	3.28%
Bal. after pfd. dividends	1,285,882	5.87%

*Decrease.

CONSUMERS' POWER OF MICHIGAN for March—

	1915.	Gain Over 1914.
Gross	302,218	10.31%
Net earnings	210,686	13.22%
Surplus after charges	115,406	24.20%
Balance after pf. divs.	81,906	25.32%
12 mos. gross	3,471,642	7.95%
Net earnings	2,289,492	26.34%
Surplus after charges	1,155,056	52.09%
Balance after pf. divs.	780,056	81.64%

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Current profits	1,197,368	1,071,059	126,309
Bond interest, deprec., repairs, &c.	392,639	315,972	76,667
Balance	804,729	755,086	49,643
Dividends	372,836	375,000	*2,164
Balance	431,893	380,086	51,807

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for February—

Gross	187,792	204,411	*16,619
Net aft. taxes	74,469	66,413	*8,056
Surp. aft. chgs.	12,573	11,492	*1,081
12 mos. gross	2,581,426	2,724,006	*142,580
Net aft. taxes	1,016,483	1,071,661	*55,178
Surp. aft. chgs.	292,375	477,641	*182,266
Def. after pf. divs.	7,625	†131,808	139,433

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION (consolidated earnings of subsidiaries) for March—

Gross	205,134	206,818	*1,684
Net aft. taxes	72,118	69,562	2,556
Surp. aft. chgs.	18,608	18,418	190
9 mos. gross	1,847,249	1,800,627	46,622
Net aft. taxes	702,476	632,220	70,256
Surp. aft. chgs.	210,674	182,937	27,737

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER for March—

Gross	526,483	482,792	43,691
Net after tax	205,496	199,729	5,767
3 mos. gross	1,605,301	1,455,133	150,168
Net after tax	643,250	598,754	44,496

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC (American Power & Light Subsidiary) for March—

Gross	129,011	107,612	21,399
Net after tax	47,519	34,295	13,224
Sur. after chg.	33,002	19,435	13,567
12 mos. gross	1,243,502	1,075,620	167,882
Net after tax	472,760	685,753	*82,893
Sur. after chg.	289,009	213,177	75,832
Bal. after pf. divs.	184,009	108,177	75,832

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Subsidiary) for February—

Gross	169,450	173,144	*3,694
Net after tax	67,724	51,114	16,610
Sur. after chg.	26,012	7,195	18,817
12 mos. gross	2,233,329	2,210,900	22,429
Net after tax	918,778	838,453	80,325
Sur. after chg.	423,442	360,237	63,205
Bal. after pf. divs.	298,442	235,237	63,205

*Decrease. †Surplus.

PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for February—

Gross	408,705	468,832	*60,126
Oper. expenses	385,662	416,273	*30,611
Net	23,043	52,559	*29,516
Eight months:			
Gross	4,265,531	5,032,412	*766,880
Oper. expenses	3,786,884	4,354,607	*567,723
Net	478,647	677,804	*199,157

PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT (American Power and Light subsidiary) for March—

Gross	103,498	99,939	3,559
Net after taxes	48,700	48,564	206
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,559	17,585	*26
12 mos. gross	1,394,111	1,307,305	86,806
Net after taxes	717,187	652,292	64,895
Sur. aft. chgs.	330,420	294,769	35,651
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	85,420	49,769	35,651

*Decrease.

UNITED STATES REDUCTION AND REFINING for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross income	118,566	159,180	182,190
Exps., taxes, &c.	28,200	34,404	44,374
Net	90,356	124,776	137,816
Interest	90,600	90,600	91,500
Deficit	243	*34,176	*46,316

*Surplus.

PENNSYLVANIA CO. EARNINGS FALL OFF

Net Income for 1914 Decreased $5,000,000, or 51.7 Per Cent., as Compared with 1913.

NOT ENOUGH FOR DIVIDENDS

Shrinkage in Returns Due to Poor Steel Business and Miners' Strike Rather Than War.

Depression in the iron and steel trade, suspension of coal mining due to labor troubles, and inability of subsidiary lines to pay their usual dividends brought about a shrinkage of more than 50 per cent. in the surplus earnings of the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Pennsylvania Railroad lines west of Pittsburgh, last year. The annual report issued yesterday showed net income of only $4,728,072, as against $9,793,101 in 1913, a decrease of 51.7 per cent.

Gross earnings showed a loss of $11,535,000, or 17.4 per cent., which was offset to the extent of $9,279,000 by reductions in operating costs. The company's non-operating income decreased $2,022,000, making the gross income less by $4,369,000 than it was in the previous year.

As a result of this shrinkage the Pennsylvania Company paid but 3 per cent. in dividends out of the year's earnings, as against 7 per cent. declared the previous year. Another 1 per cent., making a total disbursement of 4 per cent., was paid out of profit and loss surplus.

In explanation of the unsatisfactory showing President Rea says:

"The industrial and financial conditions throughout the territory traversed by our lines were probably more disturbed during 1914 than in any other part of the country, due to the fact that upon these lines or served by them are industries producing more than three-fourths of the iron and steel products of the United States. The shipments of iron ore from the Upper Lake region, which may be taken as a barometer, show a decrease of 30 per cent. in 1914, while the receipts at Lake Erie ports, most of which are directly reached by our lines, show a decrease of 36 per cent. The depression in general business became more pronounced in the last half of the year. The unsettling influence of the European war was, of course, a serious factor in the general situation, especially in its effects on finance and foreign trade, but the underlying causes of the unsatisfactory railroad situation, which are quite independent of European political conditions, unfortunately continued to operate as they had before the war was threatened, and so far as our lines are concerned it is to these causes rather than to the war that the poor results for the year may be attributed."

There was a cessation of mining operations for nine months in the southeastern coal fields of Ohio reached by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh division. The suspensions were due to new mining legislation changing the basis for payment to miners.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
American Cigar	115	120	115	120
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	72	78	72	78
Conley Foil Co.	305	325	305	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	160	130	160
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	195	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	190	200	185	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	305	315	305	315
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118	120	118	120

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
will remove to its new Banking Offices
20 Nassau Street
ON APRIL 26, 1915
and offers for
SALE or LEASE
its present fully equipped quarters at
50 WALL STREET

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

Inheritance Tax
THE BANK DEPOSITS OF A NON-RESIDENT ARE NOT TAXABLE UNDER THE INHERITANCE TAX LAWS OF NEW JERSEY, AND A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX RENTED IN THE NAME OF A NON-RESIDENT IS ACCESSIBLE TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS ESTATE WITHOUT NOTICE TO OR CONSENT OF THE STATE.
The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
(Established 1888)
83-85 MONTGOMERY ST. JERSEY CITY, N. J.
2% CHECK ACCOUNTS SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 4% SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION,
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the First Wednesday (being the 5th day) of May, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

INSPIRATION CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, 242 Water Street, Augusta, Maine, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1915, at two o'clock P. M., for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of directors.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 14th, 1915, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, April 27, 1915.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. ALLEN, Secretary.

Western New York Farms Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western New York Farms Company will be held at the office of the Company, 49 Wall Street, New York City, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on Saturday, the first day of May, 1915, for the election of Directors, the election of Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

E. W. NIVER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, April 6, 1915, Henry Parish, Jr., was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the board.
New York, April 6, 1915.
J. LOUIS VAN ZELM, Assistant Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, for Contract 148, for furnishing and erecting about 15 miles of wire fence with concrete posts and short lengths of concrete and wood guard rails, and doing some concrete repair work and general cleaning up at the Ashokan Reservoir. The work is located in the towns of Olive, Marbletown, and Hurley, Ulster County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

MORRISTOWN & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in compliance with the terms of the Mortgage Deed, dated September 1st, 1909, executed by the Morristown & Erie Railway Company, the undersigned, as Trustee under the said deed, will receive proposals on or before May 14th, 1915, from the holders of the bonds secured by the said mortgage to sell the bonds to the undersigned as Trustee under the provisions of the said mortgage. The Trustee will, to the extent of the available moneys in its hands, to wit, $10,121.13, purchase the bonds which shall be offered at the lowest price. No purchase will be made at a rate exceeding 110 per cent. of the principal, together with the accrued interest.

Dated, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12th, 1915.
BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the District of Columbia.—Washington, April 19, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until two o'clock P. M., May 10, 1915, for furnishing and delivering during the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916, the following material: Asphalt paving block; repressed vitrified paving blocks and sewer invert bricks; castings; Asphalt Paving Cement; Portland Cement; Granite Curbing; Road Oils and Tars; Fuel Oil; Paving Pitch; Terra Cotta Sewer Pipe; Red Sewer Bricks. Specifications and form of proposals may be obtained from the Purchasing Officer, D. C., Room 320, District Building. In applying specify class of material for which forms are desired. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., May 12, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing labor and materials for docking and renewing stern tubes, etc., U. S. Lighthouse Tender "Pansy." Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the above office.

OUR EXPORTS REACH A NEW HIGH MARK

Secretary Redfield Tells the Cabinet the March Total Was $299,445,498.

CHANGES BROUGHT BY WAR

British Territory Now Takes One-half Our Exports—Germany's Share Much Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Redfield carried from the Department of Commerce to the Cabinet meeting today a statement of American trade with Europe for March. He told President Wilson and his fellow members of the Cabinet that while the imports had fallen off in March the exports had reached a new high water mark, being $299,445,498, against $187,499,234 in March a year ago. The imports for the month were $158,040,216, against $182,555,304 last year and $155,445,498 in 1913.

For the nine months of the fiscal year that have elapsed the exports show a greater total than the imports, but this is in part due to the fact that for the months of February and March the imports are under the normal of previous years. Secretary Redfield said that he expected the returns of the complete fiscal year to show a total of $2,750,000,000. The returns for the nine months ending with March show a total of $1,933,475,580. In the same months last year they were $1,883,221,915.

The balance of trade ran in our favor in March by an excess of exports over imports amounting to $140,969,347, against $4,943,930 in March last year. The record of the excess of exports for the last four months is as follows: December, 1914, $130,976,013; January, 1915, $145,506,996; February, 1915, $173,604,366; March, 1915, $140,969,347; total, four months, $591,056,722.

Of the March imports, 60.4 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 61.2 per cent. in March 1914, and 54.26 per cent. in March, 1913. Gold imports during March aggregated $25,620,467, against $7,842,249 in March, 1914, and $4,380,993 in March, 1913. Gold exports during March amounted to $923,891, against $2,632,049 in March, 1914, and $18,076,584 in March, 1913. The outward flow of gold was checked in December last and the first three months of the current year show a net inward movement of gold amounting to $42,574,078.

The summary of exports of breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, food animals, meat, dairy products, cotton and mineral oils during March shows what an enormous volume of trade the European war has developed with the United States. The total in value of the export of the articles named in March last year was $75,110,776. This year it was $154,159,760. The principal increases have been in breadstuffs, meat, dairy products, and cotton. Breadstuffs increased from $8,060,403 last year to $59,661,053 this year. Meat and dairy products were exported in March last year to the value of $10,274,173, and this year to the value of $28,274,194.

Cotton exports have gone up from a value of $43,360,475 to $53,524,279, an increase that is not fairly measured in value owing to low price. In bales and pounds the export in March last year was 695,305 bales and 360,138,736 pounds and this year 1,208,573 bales and 630,692,048 pounds. The quantity was nearly doubled, while the value increased only 25 per cent.

The rapid changes caused by the war in our foreign trade in cereals appears strikingly in such items as oats, of which we shipped to Europe in March, last year, only 81,074 bushels, while this year we sent over 9,474,290 bushels. The flour exports in the same month last year were 769,248 barrels, while this year it was 1,684,524. The export of wheat for March, 1914, was 3,456,895 and this year it was 20,534,982 bushels.

Corn exports rose from 1,142,530 bushels to 8,127,130 bushels. Canned beef increased from 265,376 pounds to 6,930,112 pounds, the value of this export increasing from $34,900 to $1,120,649. The fresh beef trade increased from 506,722 pounds to 15,334,380 pounds, and the value from $66,079 to $1,858,620. The bacon export went up from 13,606,305 pounds to 66,820,754, and the value of it from $1,787,227 to $8,670,805. In illuminating and crude oils there was a slight falling off. In gasoline there was an increase from 13,000,000 gallons to 21,000,000.

An interesting feature of the analysis made at the Department of Commerce of our foreign trade under war conditions is the realignment of the leading nations and their dependencies and colonies as markets for American products. It appears that British territory is now a market for one-half the entire exports from the United States as compared with about 45 per cent. of our exports a year ago. French territory comes second, displacing Germany from that position; Italy third; Dutch territory next, and Danish territory fifth, whereas it was fifteenth last year, and Cuba is sixth, coming ahead of Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Mexico, and Russia. Cuba almost equals all South America as a customer for our goods. Next come in order Sweden, Germany, Japan, and Norway.

We buy from British territory one-third of all the merchandise imported. Of the total imports, aggregating $1,056,000,000 in the eight months ending with February, $354,000,000 came from British territory; $87,000,000 from Cuba, the second largest seller in our markets; $75,750,000 from German territory, $69,000,000 from Japanese territory, $64,000,000 from Brazil, $55,000,000 from French territory, $47,750,000 from Mexico, $40,000,000 from Argentina, $35,750,000 from Italian territory, and $28,000,000 from Dutch territory.

Of the merchandise exported to British territory in eight months ending with February last, $811,289,000 in value, $537,000,000 went to the United Kingdom, $197,000,000 to Canada, $32,500,000 to Australia and New Zealand, $9,000,000 to the East Indies, $7,500,000 to the West Indies, and $5,750,000 to Hong Kong. Of the exports to French territory, $188,094,000, all except $4,000,000 went to France. The exports to the Netherlands aggregated $78,500,000, and to her colonies nearly $4,000,000; to Denmark, $51,500,000, and to Danish colonies, $500,000; to Germany, $28,500,000 (as against $262,000,000 in a corresponding period a year ago), and to German territories in Oceania and Africa, $191,000.

The following tables show imports from and exports to our leading customer nations for the eight months in the fiscal year, as compared with the same figures for the same months in the preceding fiscal year. The imports were:

	1913-14.	1914-15.
United Kingdom	$395,478,000	$353,585,000
France	104,765,000	55,169,000
Italy	35,822,000	34,286,000
Netherlands	27,011,000	28,328,000
Denmark	2,064,000	2,986,000
Cuba	68,056,000	86,918,000
Sweden	7,875,000	8,775,000
Germany	127,289,000	75,727,000
Japan	75,631,000	69,351,000
Norway	5,700,000	8,447,000
Spain	17,290,000	12,686,000
Mexico	59,097,000	47,732,000
Russia	15,553,000	2,959,000
Brazil	67,115,000	63,976,000
Argentina	24,512,000	39,915,000
Belgium	25,679,000	9,224,000
China	25,382,000	23,696,000

Exports to the leading buyers of American goods were as follows:

	1913-14.	1914-15.
United Kingdom	$756,006,000	$811,289,000
France	124,981,000	188,094,000
Italy	52,787,000	115,278,000
Netherlands	78,626,000	81,007,000
Denmark	11,299,000	52,089,000
Cuba	48,141,000	48,462,000
Sweden	9,554,000	47,593,000
Germany	262,719,000	28,768,000
Japan	42,400,000	28,021,000
Norway	6,172,000	27,491,000
Spain	22,195,000	22,110,000
Mexico	28,793,000	21,381,000
Russia	20,424,000	18,676,000
Brazil	21,534,000	14,771,000
Argentina	34,572,000	14,084,000
Belgium	48,782,000	14,121,000

FOR BELGIAN TRADE.

Sentiment There in Favor of American Goods Will Help.

Joseph Pruyk, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Brussels, is in New York for a short stay and is making his headquarters at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. He is studying industrial conditions in this country with a view to putting American manufacturers in touch with trade opportunities in Belgium.

Mr. Pruyk believes that at the close of the European war there will be a big opening for American made machine tools, machinery and many other lines formerly purchased from other countries. He said yesterday that there is a strong sentiment among Belgian business men in favor of the United States and American products. He feels assured that those American manufacturers who make their preparations now and are on the spot with their goods the minute the war is over will reap a rich harvest and practically monopolize the Belgian trade.

According to Mr. Pruyk, Belgian importers are so anxious to let the United States supply their wants that they will show their books and former journals and invoices to American salesmen, giving full information as to what they have been buying and paying for purchases. In speaking of the matter yesterday he said:

"Belgium, which up to the time of the war was fifth in line as regards its exports and imports and which had a larger quantity of machinery installed, calculated by horse power, than France, will at the close of the war need an immense quantity of goods and will need them immediately. It is up to the American manufacturer to be ready for this moment; to have his prices calculated cost, insurance and freight Belgium for immediate delivery; to be able to quote textiles in francs per meter instead of in cents per yard, and in every way give the Belgian importer what he has been getting in the past from other countries taking advantage of the enthusiastic admiration and sympathy for America which is at present permeating the whole of Belgium."

IMPORTS SHOWS A GAIN.

Those at This Port Last Week Increased Over $5,000,000.

Imports of general merchandise and drygoods at this port in the week ended April 17 show a big increase over the preceding week, according to the Custom House report given out yesterday. Last week's general imports amounted to $20,548,603, against $15,030,037 the week before, and $18,678,233 in the week before that. Dry goods imports were about $800,000 greater than in the preceding week. Dyestuffs cut a small figure in the total receipts. Aniline colors totaled $34,307, while chemical salts were appraised at $8,499. Dyewood extract was returned at $2,469, and argols at $115,670. Indigo imports were down to $5,174.

Jewelry, precious stones, and watches were appraised at $297,188, while hides and findings had a value of $1,510,827, of which undressed hides aggregated $418,884. Rubber manufactures and waste were appraised at $2,210,680. Beef imports totaled $485,080 and wool shipments $152,484. Entries of coffee reached $3,333,861, and of raw cocoa $564,072. Cotton imports were fairly heavy, being valued at $70,608. Sugar shipments were returned at $3,500,008.

Dry goods entered for consumption totaled $2,377,219, silk entries being appraised at $1,076,002, a big gain over the preceding week when silk imports were valued at $627,273. In the week before the consumption entries were valued at $1,586,949. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses reached $651,559, while the amount warehoused totaled $553,108.

PUSH BROOKLYN SUBWAYS.

Service Commissioners Let Contract on Eastern Parkway Line.

The construction of the Eastern District subway from Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, under the East River to East New York, is to be taken up by the Public Service Commission immediately. The route was finally adopted only last week, and the formal public hearings on the construction contracts of the subway portion of it were held yesterday.

It was decided yesterday to receive on May 18 bids for the construction of Section 2 of the Gravesend Avenue line in Brooklyn. This will be a three-track elevated road to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which will leave the Fourth Avenue subway at Thirty-eighth Street and run down Gravesend Avenue to Coney Island. This section will begin near Bay Parkway, (Twenty-second Avenue,) and will run along Gravesend Avenue and Shell Road to a point near Avenue X.

The commission awarded yesterday the contract for Section 2 of the Eastern Parkway subway to the Inter-Continental Construction Corporation for $2,744,263. James E. Gaffney is interested, it is understood, in this concern. A contract for the reconstruction of the edges of station platforms in the Fourth Avenue subway was let to the Irving Iron Works for $5,180.

WANT CURB TRACKS MOVED.

Marks's Commission Favors Change on Central Park West.

The Central Park West Commission, one of the civic organizations appointed by Borough President Marks to cooperate with him, approved a report at its meeting at the Hotel Majestic last night recommending that the northbound tracks of the Eighth Avenue Railway be removed from the Central Park curb so as to permit traffic to pass on both sides of the tracks. The commission is in favor of using the present southbound tracks for uptown cars and laying new tracks to the west for downtown cars.

President Marks told the commission that President Shonts of the Interborough had agreed to pay one-half the cost of removal if the city would pay the other, but the Corporation Counsel, he said, decided that the city could not compromise the matter and the courts must decide. The commission will also consider some plan for furthering the subway project along Central Park West.

MUST GIVE GAS TO BAYSIDE.

P. S. Commission Refuses Rehearing on Main Extension Order.

The Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon denied the application of the New York and Queens Gas Company for a rehearing on an order issued last month to extend its gas mains from Bayside to Douglaston and ordered the company to comply with the order.

After the hearing was peremptorily closed by Commissioner Cram, Maynard H. Spear, General aMnager of the gas company, declared that an appeal would be taken.

Edward J. Pattison, attorney for the gas company, called the commission's attention to a brief he had submitted setting forth the grounds on which a rehearing was asked.

"I see nothing new in it," declared Commissioner Williams.

New U. S. Refining Co. President.

Robert E. McDonnell of Byrne & McDonnell, members of the New York Stock Exchange, with offices at 60 Broadway, anounced last night that he had been elected President of the United States Reduction and Refining Company at an annual meeting of the stockholders held in Jersey City. His election, he said, was the result of a contest between the old management of the company and stockholders who wanted a change of policy.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Alumni Association of Public School No. 19, Manhattan, will be held in the school building, 344 East Fourteenth Street, on May 20, at 8:00 p. m. A reorganization of the association will be the main topic of discussion. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing the Principal of the school.

The present public school term will be ended on June 30.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the creation of the new position of Assistant Director of Cooking.

There will be a luncheon of the advocates of gardens for public school children at the Hotel Majestic this afternoon.

An examination for kindergarten teacher will be held on May 27. The examination for teacher of freehand drawing in the elementary schools will be held on May 10 and 11.

BOARD TURNS DOWN STEEL CAR REPORT

Service Commission Orders Chief Engineer Craven to be More Explicit.

WOULD KEEP WOODEN CARS

Cram and Haywood Ask If They Are as Safe as Those Built of Steel.

The Public Service Commission sent back yesterday to Alfred Craven, its Chief Engineer, a report it had received from him, and informed him that he had not given the information he had been asked for and had considered questions which were not required of him. This was done on the motion of Commissioner Cram, who was in the chair in the absence of Chairman McCall, and with the support of Commissioner Hayward. Mr. Craven, it was understood, was the guest yesterday of the Chairman at his country home.

The report dealt with the comparative safety of operating wooden and steel cars on the elevated railroads. Commissioner Cram's resolution, sending back the report, requested Mr. Craven to "state specifically whether the operation of wooden cars on the elevated roads is as safe as the operation of steel cars, without considering any question of hardship involved in the substitution, and whether when new or additional equipment is required he would recommend steel or wooden cars for operation on the elevated roads."

In his report Mr. Craven had said three matters must be considered. He did not believe that in the event of a collision the injuries that passengers would receive from the splintering of a wooden car would be any more serious than the injuries from the crushing of a steel car.

In the second place, although wooden cars might catch fire while steel cars would not, the short circuiting of electric wires would introduce a danger in the use of steel cars which would be absent from wooden cars. Moreover, Mr. Craven pointed out that a fire on the elevated structure could be put out much more easily than one in the Subway, and passengers would have little difficulty in escaping from it. So, he said, he did not consider the fire hazard serious enough to justify the scrapping of the present wooden equipment.

As for the risk that, in the event of a collision, steel cars of sufficiently rigid construction to withstand the impact without crumpling might be thrown into the street, Mr. Craven said that in his opinion this was a hazard serious enough to be dealt with. If a car was thrown into the street, he thought, the passengers probably would be more seriously injured than by the crumpling of a steel car or the splintering or even the burning of a wooden car.

Mr. Craven went on to say that these considerations led him to feel there was not sufficient justification for the elimination of wooden cars from the elevated lines. At the same time he did not wish to be held to advocate the building of elevated structures of such light construction that they would not bear heavy steel cars. As the art of construction advanced the connection between the cars might be so devised, he suggested, as to absorb the impact of a collision, and so reduce the hazard of trains being thrown to the street.

Mr. Craven also did not wish to be understood to advocate the purchase of any more wooden cars, as he believed that steel cars of as rigid a type as practicable should be provided in the future.

"In my judgment," he added, "there is not sufficient advantage in favor of the steel car equipment to justify the scrapping of such existing wooden car equipment as may be in use, or the reconstruction of such structures which would be necessary in order to provide for the operation of steel cars heavy enough in construction to provide rigidity enough to avoid crumpling."

Signaling and other devices, he said, might reduce the risk of elevated accidents from collisions, and he was able to quote George Gibbs of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the consulting engineer of the commission, as concurring in his views.

CARPET AND RUG PRICES

They Were Well Maintained at the Auctions Yesterday.

With only one more day remaining, buyers yesterday at the auctions of the Alexander Smith & Sons' Co., and Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., made the best of the time at their disposal by lively bidding and liberal purchases. The transactions yesterday amounted to about $850,000, of which sum the Smith firm took in $500,000, and the Sanford concern, $350,000. The fact that the day's receipts were somewhat lower than on the preceding days of the sales was due to the unusually large number of small and inexpensive rugs put up.

Yesterday's attendance showed little falling off from earlier days. The way in which prices were sustained on nearly all lines yesterday came as a great surprise both to the manufacturers and to the buyers themselves. The market was strong all day, and several patterns were disposed of at little less than card rates. Jobbers and retailers competed vigorously for the different offerings, and even balances were contested for sharply, mostly by wholesalers. Representatives of the manufacturing concerns holding the auctions declared the eagerness displayed in buying was as surprising as it is gratifying.

While some large balances were taken at substantial reductions, many lots showed a stiffening compared with the day before. Interest in the morning's proceedings at the Smith sale was centered on the fairly heavy offerings of Wilton velvet carpets, of which there were 93 lots and numerous duplicates. These goods, regularly listed at $1.26½ per yard, were in big demand, and developed strong competition among the bidders. Lots averaged around $1.10, grading down to 87½ cents per yard for balances, which for the most part went to jobbers, among them Marshall Field & Co., and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. Wilton velvet filling carpet averaged $1.05 for lots, and 85 cents for balances. Other carpets selling well, and not below 10 per cent. of the list price, were Gobelins and Saxony Axminsters.

Some of the typical prices at the Smith auction were as follows: E. Smith Axminster rugs, 27 inches by 60 inches, $1.55 for lots to $1.35 for balances. The card price of these goods was $1.70. J. Smith Axminster, 36 by 72 inches, regularly priced at $2.90, sold yesterday at from $2.45 to $2.27½. Mat Smith Axminsters, 18 by 36 inches, brought 70 cents for lots, and 65 and 62½ cents per rug for balances.

The Sanford sale began with Beauvais Axminster rugs, 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, seamless. There were 26 lots with many duplicates. They brought an average price of $15 to a rug as against $17.35 to price list rate. Beauvais Axminster rugs, 27 by 54 inches, sold at $1.15, the regular price being $1.65. Balances of these goods were bought liberally by big jobbers at somewhat below the average auction price. The same rug, 36 by 70 inches, went at $2.35, a drop of 45 cents from the standard price.

Triple Extra tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, seamless, went under the hammer at $10.12½ for lots, to $9.90 and $9.60 for balances. The same rug, 9 by 9 feet, seamless, ranged from $8.30 to $8 and as low as $6.85 for certain balances. Balances at the latter price were sold to the H. B. Claflin Corporation, Hess Bros., the McElroy Company, and the American Drygoods Company. Triple Extra tapestries, 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, found ready sale at prices ranging from $8.45 for lots, to $7.75 for balances. These prices were considerably off from the standard rate of $9.85.

Both auctions will begin this morning at 9 o'clock, with the expectation on the part of the manufacturers that the last lot will be disposed of in the late afternoon.

WILL HOLD COURT AT NIGHT.

Day Workers to Have a Chance for Arbitration and Conciliation.

Justices Edgar Lauer, Benjamin Hoffman, and Aaron J. Levy of the Municipal Court, who held a meeting with a large number of social workers yesterday at the Municipal Court Building at 264 Madison Street, announced in response to a suggestion by Secretary Harry H. Schlacht of the East Side Protective Association that they would hold night meetings of the newly created Court of Arbitration and Conciliation in order to permit wage earners to prosecute claims without losing time from their work.

At the meeting an Advisory Committee of laymen was appointed to recommend rules and regulations to govern practice in the new court, which Justice Levy called "the poor man's court." Another function of the committee will be to certify a list of persons free from political connections, from whom arbitrators may be selected for service without pay. The following were appointed to the committee: Chairman, Howard Bradstreet, head worker of the Madison House; Secretary, Harry H. Schlacht; Dr. Henry Fleishman, Max Sobel of the Legal Aid Society, Elizabeth Read, counsel for the Committee of Immigrants in America; Assemblyman Aolph Stern, Jacob Goldstein, and Nissam Pehar.

SUIT FOR $1,042,000 LOST.

Court Rules Assets Collecting Company's Complaint Is Defective.

The Appellate Division yesterday handed down a decision in which it held the complaint was fatally defective in the suit brought by the Assets Collecting Company to recover $1,042,000 from Emanuel J. Myers, Samuel J. Goldsmith, William Guggenheim, Philip Kleeberg and others and granted judgment on the pleadings in favor of the defendants.

The complaint alleged that the latter had "fraudulently, maliciously, and willfully conspired together to ruin and injure and to cheat and defraud Otto Heinze & Co. in its business and property and business credit."

The Court pointed out that the plaintiff failed to show any title to the suit.

This action and three others were started in Westchester County, where Justice Keogh granted a motion for a change of venue to New York County, thus giving the Appellate Court of this department jurisdiction on an appeal. One suit was to recover an alleged loss of $1,014,500 suffered by Arthur P. Heinze as a member of the firm, and another was for a $510,500 loss which he alleged he suffered individually. The other suit was for a $392,750 loss alleged to have been suffered by Max H. Schulte as a member of the firm.

SUE FOR $62,778 MARGIN.

Dr. Robertson's Wife Says H. Content & Co. Promised a Profit.

The suit begun by H. Content & Co., stock brokers, against Mrs. Sarah L. Robertson for $62,778, alleged to be due on stock transactions, was begun yesterday before Justice Donnelly and a jury in the Supreme Court. The defendant is the wife of Dr. Joseph Archibald Robertson, visiting physician of the Polyclinic Hospital. He lives at the Hotel Aberdeen Mrs. Robertson has considerable money of her own. Dr. Robertson deprecated her fondness for speculating in stocks.

After the suit was started Mrs. Robertson lived at various hotels, and spent some time in Philadelphia while the plaintiffs were seeking her in order to serve the papers in the suit.

Albert M. Wittenberg, a member of Content & Co., testified that on Dec. 1, 1913, he had notified Mrs. Robertson that, because of the revolution in Mexico, a portion of the stocks she had deposited as margain were not sufficient, and that more collateral was needed. He said that Mrs. Robertson promised to deposit additional security or give the plaintiffs a check for $75,000, but that she failed to do so.

In her answer to the suit Mrs. Robertson said that she had an agreement with the plaintiffs guaranteeing her success if she transferred her account to them, and that the promise was not kept. The trial will be continued on Monday.

FIGHTS TWO-CENT LAW.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Brings Suit in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 23.—A suit in equity to prevent the enforcement of the two-cent railroad passenger rate in West Virginia was filed in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County today by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company against A. A. Lilly, Attorney General; the Public Service Commission, and the prosecuting attorneys of the thirty-three counties through which the company's road runs.

It is contended that the Baltimore & Ohio has been operating its passenger department in this State at a loss of $9,000 a month and that the Interstate Commerce Commission declines to consider further its petition for a change in the freight rates schedule until the passenger department is made self-supporting.

The claim is made by the plaintiff that this action relieves the Public Service Commission from further action on passenger rates. The constitutionality of the two-cent law is questioned, and further action will be taken by the company upon the return from Washington of the Attorney General.

THE "DIXIE" BOARD MEETS.

Permanent Officers Named—Discuss Route of Proposed Highway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—The commissioners appointed by the Governors of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida, the seven States that will be touched by the proposed Dixie Highway running from Chicago to Miami, Fla., met here today and effected a temporary organization. A. M. Shook, Nashville, Tenn., was appointed chairman, and W. W. Marr, Springfield, Ill., secretary.

After the executive session it was announced that Clark Howell of Atlanta had been chosen permanent chairman of the commission, and that Mr. Marr had been made permanent secretary. A permanent route for the highway will be discussed later.

Meantime, delegations from various cities along the several proposed routes for the highway, held meetings and considered plans for placing their claims for recognition before the commissioners. One of the main contests is between Louisville and Cincinnati, different proposed routes passing through these cities. One would extend south through Nashville, Tenn., while another passes to the east of that city.

TOWN FROWNS ON STATION.

"Don't Judge Baldwin" by the Building, Sign Reads.

Special to The New York Times.

BALDWIN, L. I., April 23.—The people of Baldwin have long been contending that they deserve a better station than that furnished by the Long Island Railroad. Plans have been drawn and promises are said to have been made, but the new station is not in sight. Some citizens have erected this sign:

DON'T JUDGE BALDWIN
BY THE RAILROAD STATION.
It is one of the best towns on the south shore of Long Island. It has high schools, public schools, churches, gas, water, electricity, sidewalks, and miles of shore front.

The sign is placed in a conspicuous place where all persons passing on the railroad can see it.

Earthquake Recorded in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 23.—An earthquake of unusual severity was recorded on the seismograph at Canisius College here at noon today. The tremor lasted six and one-half minutes, and it was estimated that the centre of the disturbance was 2,700 miles south.

RENTS ARE UPHELD FOR CITY MARKETS

Stand Holders at Queensboro Bridge Indorse the Controller's Policy.

CAN SELL AT LOW PRICES

Supt. Goodacre Finds No Complaint from Marketmen There or at Harlem Bridge.

Sidney H. Goodacre, Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets of the Department of Finance, as the representative of Controller Prendergast, inspected yesterday the two public markets, which are the only ones left of the free markets established some months ago by Borough President Marks. They are the Queensboro Bridge Market, under the Queensboro Bridge, and the Harlem Bridge Market, under the Third Avenue Bridge. The Controller has put into effect a rent schedule for all stands, and yesterday's trip was to ascertain how the markets have been affected by the new rent schedule. It had been said that rents in these markets are fixed so high that stand holders can no longer sell at a price which will reduce the cost of living.

At the Queensboro Bridge Market permanent and staunch stands have been built under the bridge arches and wide aisles give ample space for the stream of purchasers. Here the dealers have formed their own association, the Queensboro Bridge Public Marketmen's Association. It is their boast that not only does the family of very moderate means buy in the market, but Fifth Avenue comes there to cut the cost of living and carry away purchases in automobiles.

The association officers were all on hand to welcome Mr. Goodacre, including A. E. McMulkin, President; Isaac Kann, Vice President; Edward Driscoll, and H. B. Lanyon. Mr. McMulkin gave Superintendent Goodacre, for the Controller, a set of resolutions adopted by the association on Thursday. These resolutions were passed, the "whereas" set forth, because of the adverse criticism regarding the rents charged for stands and because the marketmen believe that the people are being "misled by the dissemination of untruthful reports," and because they wish to set at rest such reports and tell the Controller that the association approves the rentals and appreciates Mr. Prendergast's "fair and courteous treatment." The association believes the rents asked are fair and just.

The association members yesterday were eager to give prices. The rental for stands in the interior of the market is said to average $9.50 a week and outside stands about $2 a week.

Here are some of the prices given out by the marketmen and compared with store prices on the avenues:

	Market. Cents.	Outside. Cents.
Prime cuts of beef	22	28
Second cuts	20	25
Chuck ribs	14	25
Hams	16@20	25
Bacon	16@22	28
Veal cutlets	30	35

Spring lamb, $2.50 for hindquarters, as against $3.50 outside, and $1.50 for forequarters, as against $2.50 outside; sirloin steaks, 18 cents, as against 22 cents outside; corned beef, (rump,) 16 cents in the market and 20 cents outside; porterhouse, 20 cents, as against 25 cents outside.

Everywhere signs announced bargains. Here are some prices as gathered at the stands: Sugar, 3½ pounds for 18 cents; flour, 3½ pounds for 15 cents; peas, 7 cents a can; lima beans, 2 pounds for 13 cents; Santos coffee, 17 cents; potatoes, 40 cents a bushel; lemons, 8 for 10 cents; lettuce, 5 cents for 2 heads; rhubarb, 5 cents a bunch; flounders, 2 pounds for 5 cents; lobsters, 22 cents a pound; shad, 25 cents each; guinea hens, $1 a pair; print butter, 33 cents; lard, 13 cents; eggs, 14 for 25 to 29 cents a dozen, and duck eggs, 11 for 25 cents.

"The stories published that the free markets had been abolished have worked us great harm," said Mr. McMulkin. "They have not been abolished, but have been modified in form. We still exist and are able to do business at a saving to the consumer."

In the Harlem Bridge Market many improvements in stands and arrangements have been made, and here prices scale slightly under those in the Queensboro Bridge Market.

The Fort Lee Ferry public market is to be opened this morning at Broadway and 128th Street. It is under the control of an organization of the former standholders of the Fort Lee Ferry open market, which was closed on account of a legal difficulty. Borough President Marks will make an address at the opening ceremonies.

TELLS OF SAVING IN MARKET.

Mrs. Hooke Thinks Housewives May Cut Food Costs Nearly Half.

Mrs. Edward W. Hooke of 552 Riverside Drive, President of the International Pure Milk and Food League, announced at the meeting of the league yesterday at the Hotel Astor that the public market which Controller Prendergast had forced to vacate city property near the Fort Lee Ferry because of high rent would resume business today on the new site at Broadway, 130th Street and Manhattan Street.

"On this private site the new market covers 13,700 square feet, and spaces ten by 17 feet will be rented at the rate of fifty cents a day, instead of the $1.50 a day demanded by the Controller," said Mrs. Hooke.

"But the Controller cannot touch the new market, which is in a far better and more convenient location, and food will be sold cheaper than before, because we are arranging for a system of co-operative buying so that all the marketmen will get their supplies at the lowest wholesale rates, instead of buying individually as heretofore."

After the President of the League had given a list of meat prices, showing a saving of 25 to 35 per cent. in the new market, she said:

"I am a good judge of these things, and I know the housewife may save from 35 to 45 per cent. by purchasing at the new market."

Mrs. Emily Glogau of 118 West Seventy-fifth Street, asked the members of the League to contribute to the new building fund of the City Federation Hotel for Working Girls at 462 West Twenty-second Street. It is intended to raise $100,000 for a new eight-story building to care for 150 girls instead of fifty in the poor accommodations provided in the present old and inadequate building.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A large number of buyers from up-State, this city, and the adjacent territory attended yesterday a sale of women's and misses' suits, skirts, and dresses in the auction rooms of the National Purchasing Company, 8 Lispenard Street. Bidding was active throughout the sale. The suits and dresses brought up to 80 per cent. of their full wholesale value, while for the skirts 70 to 75 per cent. on the dollar was obtained.

H. W. Smith, editor of The American Silk Journal; D. S. Mercein, editor of Silk; and C. A. Frutchey of the Wanamaker silk department, will leave today for San Francisco, where they will act as judges of groups 72 to 79, excluding group 75, in the textile exhibits at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. They will give special attention to exhibits of silk goods.

Collector Malone announced yesterday that unclaimed and abandoned goods which have been accumulating for several months at this port will be sold at public auction on May 4 at the Seizure Room at the Appraiser's stores, beginning at 10 A. M. and continuing daily ntil all the merchandise is disposed of. Altogether there are 1,365 lots, covering a great diversity of dry and wet goods, as well as jewelry. The merchandise may be viewed by those interested on April 29 and the following day between 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

150 suits to close out very cheap; excellent material and guaranteed to wear better than other goods at same price. Call or phone L. M. Shaff, 109 W. 27th St.

Wanted, by manufacturer of dresses, large loft or building in Hoboken, Jersey City, or Newark; also a complete plant of sewing machines; give full details. L 37 Times.

WE HAVE desirable suits of the latest style for men and young men for immediate delivery; also shepherd plaids. Cohen & Berlow, 704-706 Broadway.

1,000 Spring coats on hand for immediate delivery; newest models and leading materials. Call at 35 West 31st St., seventh floor.

Jobber looking at infants', children's, ladies', and juniors' pile fabric coats; all week from 9 A. M. to 12. 5 W. 17th St., 9th floor.

BUYER for general stores desires jobs, cheap for cash, in ladies' and misses' apparel. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Tel. Spring 358.

300 HIGH-GRADE WASH DRESSES to close out, cheap. Phone Mad. Sq. 7078 or call Style Mfg. Co., 18 West 27th St.

We have in stock crepe-de-chine and crepe meteor dresses for delivery. Tip Top Waist and Dress Co., 134-142 West 37th St.

JOBBER looking all day Saturday at white and confirmation dresses, from $2.25 up. Seventh floor, 137 West 35th.

JOBBER will look at junior and misses' fall suits, Saturday and Monday morning. 15 West 26th, tenth floor.

WE ARE closing out men's spring trousers at a reasonable price. Morris Klein, 132 Bleecker St.

Cash for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Nat. Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard. F'n 4343.

WILL BUY SILKS of all descriptions. C. M. Oppenheimer & Bros., 112 E. 19th St.

TO CLOSE OUT all Spring goods very cheap. Uhr & Schneider, 134-140 West 29th St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross, 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

10c wash dresses to close out very cheap. Jonas Weiner, 124 West 19th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3¾@4 " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Some of the New Fabrics.

In the clothing trade at present a lively interest has developed for homespuns. These goods are wanted chiefly in worsted where a better effect is obtained, it is said, than in the woolen cloth. The Summer fabrics are beginning to get their share of interest, and it is not at all unlikely that the sale of these goods during the coming season will be quite in excess of the record established last Summer. For the Fall season a design very well thought of, and produced by some of the best tailors in the city, is that of two-toned stripes. The colors used are very soft and blend perfectly.

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Exploitation of Style Ideas.

One of the methods which the style creators in women's wear lines have used to quite an extent in the past to "push" their ideas, namely that of supplying the costumes for dramatic productions, has been taken up by men's wear manufacturers also. In a play which was put on the boards not long ago, the male characters have been fitted out by one of the leading manufacturing clothiers. The plan has worked out very successfully in the women's wear field, and similar results are expected in putting the styles in men's wear before the public. A style show was made the feature of a vaudeville program recently and, though it appeared as the last number, the women in the audience gave it an enthusiastic reception.

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Exports of Cottons.

Not a great deal of change has taken place in the last week in the business situation in so far as it affects the exporters of cotton goods. Trading continues to broaden slowly from all accounts, but there is no feature to it. The Chinese buyers are still inactive on practically all kinds of American cotton goods, and there is not much request for shipment of merchandise ordered previously and held here. South America continues to take wide duck well, and the call for narrow sheetings and drills is also good. Business in prints is being hampered by the gradual exhaustion of dyestuffs. The Levant and the Red Sea districts are taking sheetings in quite an active way. Little feature is to be found in the present demand for heavy cotton fabrics suitable for war purposes.

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To Prevent Price Slashing.

The introduction of a Summer fabric, to be sold only to reputable manufacturers, by the selling agents here for a well-known English piece goods house, is regarded with considerable show of interest by those who have been hurt by the price slashing that has been going on in this business. The cloth is not a cheap one, but it is exceedingly good value for the price at which it is offered. The clothing trade took up the Summer suit business much in the way a novelty or fad is taken up. The numerous imitations to sell at very low prices of really good merchandise brought profits down to small margins, and frequently losses were shown when the manufacturer looked over his books. By confining the sale of this Summer fabric to houses that will do their best by it a stabilizing influence may be brought to bear on the Summer suit business.

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To Go with Chinese Delegation.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been designated by Secretary Redfield to accompany the delegation of Chinese Commissioners, due to arrive at San Francisco May 3 for a tour of the industrial centres of this country, will leave for the West tomorrow. Manufacturers and exporters who may desire to get into touch with the Chinese visitors may send their communications to the local branch, where they will be laid before the commission upon its arrival here May 30. With a view to obtaining a comprehensive idea of the resources of the United States, the commission will be taken by the State and Commerce Departments to many of the chief commercial and industrial centres of this country. During Mr. Porter's absence, Stanley H. Rose will be in charge of the local office of the bureau.

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Corset Business Picking Up.

Despite the slow start, it was said yesterday by leading factors in the corset trade that business is picking up well on the whole, and that the season would not make so bad a showing in comparison with normal ones, as was thought three or four months ago. As a result of this improvement the trade is looking forward to the Fall season with considerable optimism. Only one flaw appears in the outlook, and that is the way the sales of the corset departments of stores in some of the smaller cities are being cut into by the activities of house to house canvassers, who apparently carry goods that are not sold over the counter. Steps have already been taken to offset their work, however, and it is probable that the campaign will become more general as time goes on. With the arrival of warmer weather and thinner waists, general improvement in the sales of brassieres is told of. Those made with short sleeves and small dress shields seem especially popular this season.

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Cotton Gabardines Still Scarce.

Reports from local sellers of white cotton dress fabrics indicate that there has yet been no increase in the supply of good cotton gabardines, and that these goods are so badly wanted by many of the cutters who make skirts that they are paying premiums on suitable qualities without a great deal of protest. One prominent factor in the selling end said yesterday that it was doubtful if there are 5,000 pieces of good gabardines in the market at this time, all widths and qualities included. Piques and ratines are also being sought for skirt purposes, while from the waist makers comes a good demand for voiles, batistes and other sheer fabrics. Excepting from the South, where better conditions and warmer weather combine to improve business in white goods generally, the retail demand is none too good as yet. It is said to be improving, however, and a heavy duplicate business on all kinds of white fabrics is looked for here between the middle of May and the end of the wholesale Spring season.

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Carpets and Rugs Active.

Despite the fact that they have had two big carpet and rug auctions to divert their attention from the merchandise offered for the regular Fall season, buyers of these goods have placed a good business on the new lines from all accounts. In view of the way prices were sustained on the early days of the sales, there was not much complaint made regarding the higher quotations on Fall goods, and after the usual amount of "shopping" the buyers settled down to business. The results of their work bears out, with results of the auctions, the reports that were heard in the trade previous to the opening that wholesale and retail stocks throughout the country had been reduced to sub-normal levels. Linoleums [illegible] well this week also, it is said, despite the fact that the buyers generally do not look at these goods in a serious way until after they have completed the bulk of their carpet and rug purchases. The failure of prices on this merchandise to advance at the openings apparently encouraged them to fill their needs as fully and as quickly as possible.

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Crockery and Glass More Active.

An encouraging improvement in the demand for various crockery and glass wares is noted in the local trade, though indications are that most of the betterment is noticed in the orders that are coming in from the road. None of the local buyers seems anxious to stock up any more than is necessary. Orders that are coming in from the South are none too liberal, but it is said that an improvement is to be seen over the business that has come from that part of the country in the last several months. Import business is in fairly good shape, the improbability of shipments of German goods in the near future hindering this business somewhat. On the whole, the Japanese import houses seem to be the best off. One feature of the market is a report that sales of cut glass are lighter than they should be at this time of the year, with the June matrimonial season in sight. An executive of one of the most prominent firms producing these wares, however, does not agree with it. He said yesterday that there was nothing in the business done by his firm on which to base any such report, and that, with conditions improving and cut glass lower in price, this business should be gaining generally instead of losing.

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Gray Goods in Fine Shape.

Trading was fairly active in the local gray goods market yesterday, the feature being a report of quite liberal sales of 39-inch 80 squares for June, July, and August delivery at 6½ cents. On 39-inch 68-72s there was business done at 5 cents for delivery during the remainder of this month and through next, while there were sales of spot 38½-inch 60-48s at 3⅝ cents. Prices were firmly held throughout the list and the selling houses continued to refuse bids for the later deliveries because the prices suggested were too low to meet their ideas of goods values at this time. Sheetings and drills shared pretty well in the day's business, judging from comments made in the market, and little reason existed for complaint about the movement of fancies. In one quarter it was said that the present movement of these goods compares favorably with that of any other time in the last three or four years. Spot prices on staple printcloths were unchanged yesterday at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4½c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Construction of Different Provisions of the Tariff.

Lyon & Healy, Chicago, were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests affecting the classification under the tariff act of silk strings for musical instruments. The Collector classified the goods as manufactures of silk with duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem. The claim relied on was that the goods are parts of musical instruments dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Sullivan concluded that Congress intended goods of this kind to fall under the silk schedule of the law. He therefore affirmed the Collector.

C. D. Jackson & Co. lost in claims for lower duty on marble chips or granite imported. The Collector took duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as earthy or mineral substances, wholly or partially manufactured. The merchandise was claimed dutiable at 15 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article, but Judge Hay held that the paragraph under which duty was taken by the Collector applies.

Fritzsche Brothers were sustained in a claim that peach kernel oil imported under the tariff was properly dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision in the law for such commodity. The Collector was reversed in his assessment of 5 cents per pound as sweet almond oil.

W. A. Gleeson, Newport, Vt., imported birch lumber planed on two sides and with edges beaded. It was assessed with duty at 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood and was claimed free of duty as sawed lumber. The protest was sustained.

COMBINE OYSTER BOARDS.

Gov. Fielder Approves Bill Providing for New Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 23.—Governor Fielder today approved the last of the Economy and Efficiency bills. It is the one providing a department of shell fisheries by consolidation of the bureau of Shell Fisheries, the State Oyster Commission, the Ocean County Oyster Commission, the Atlantic County Oyster Commission, the Ocean County Oyster Superintendent, the Atlantic County Oyster Superintendent, and the Monmouth County Oyster and Clam Commissioner.

There will be eight members in the new board, with a director of shell fisheries. The latter will be named by the board, and will receive $2,000 a year. He must devote his entire time to the duties of the office. Governor Fielder will call the Senate in extra session next month to receive his appointment of the members.

DRY GOODS TRADE IMPROVES

Shipments Heavier Than for Several Weeks Past.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Improvement is noted in the general dry goods business as compared with that of the same period a year ago. The total sales for the week in wholesale lines for both immediate and future delivery are about the same as during the corresponding period last year.

"Current shipments are heavier comparatively than they have been for the last few weeks. Collections also show improvements. Buyers continue to visit the market in increasingly large numbers.

"Weather conditions have been favorable to retail selling."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—N. Bodenheimer & Bro.; N. Bodenheimer, hats, flowers, feathers; 561 B'way.
BALTIMORE—F. W. McCarthy Co.; H. W. Ritter, notions, neckwear; 906 B'way; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volmer, clothing, trimmings; 354 4th Av.
BERWICK—Berwick Stores Co.; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; 16 E. 33d; Breslin.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. J. Hilliard, laces, embroideries, women's neckwear, veilings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, ribbons, trimmings; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Mrs. Levy; H. Levy, cloaks, suits; Longacre.
BOSTON—H. Lewis, clothing; Albert.
BRIDGEPORT—Conn. Corset Co.; A. E. Penfield, corsets; Collingwood.
BUFFALO—H. Wile & Co.; H. J. Wile, woolens; 200 5th Av.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; Miss C. Herman, waists, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. C. Berwanger, women's coats, suits, dresses; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—12th St. Store; J. Walsh, jewelry, ribbons; 1,261 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; F. W. Pomeroy, rugs; 104 Worth.
CINCINNATI—M. Reiser & Sons; W. Reiser, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Stern Bros. & Co.; C. E. Stern, cloakings; Great Northern.
CLEVELAND—Printz-Biederman Co.; J. R. Printz, trimmings; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. A. Henninger, millinery; 621 B'way.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; E. Stern, dresses; 19 E. 24th.
ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Ostrander Bros.; I. Ostrander, furn. goods; Grand.
HARTFORD—Davidson, Watts, Inc.; B. Itzkowitz, trimmings; 15 W. 26th.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; T. E. O'Rourke, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss A. E. Coughlin, ribbons, art goods; 75 Spring.
HONESDALE, Penn.—Birdsall Bros.; J. C. Birdsall, shirts; Grand.
MARION, Ind.—Queens City Store; H. Zimmerman, wash dresses; 114 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; D. Langman, men's furnishings, hosiery, underwear; R. Knox, ladies' hosiery, underwear; 18 W. 35th.
PHILADELPHIA—W. R. Hande; corsets, Marie Antoinette.
PITTSBURGH—Keystone Mfg. Co.; D. Levy, hats, caps; Bwy Central.
PIQUA, Ohio—W. F. Hart & Co.; W. T. Hart, general mdse.; Grand.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; W. Rhoades, notions; 2 Walker.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. Hexter, women's underwear, corsets, infant's wear; 432 4th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; E. J. Donnelly, carpets, art goods; 320 Church; Longacre.
SAN FRANCISCO—A. Morse, furs; Latham.
ST. LOUIS—A. Ackerman Mercantile Co.; F. E. Adams, notions, furnishing goods; Broztell.
ST. LOUIS—C. J. Fritsch Furniture Co.; A. Helmerich, housefurn. goods; Murray Hill.
SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; A. N. Owen, carpets; Navarre.
SYRACUSE—Hopkins Co.; L. Will, clothing; Murray Hill.
TROY—J. P. Ide & Co.; J. M. Ide, collars, cuffs; 156 5th Av.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
For Account of Whom It May Concern.

25 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. Buckeye Pipe Line Co.
5 shs. Northern Pipe Line Co.
$2,820 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip of 1915.
25 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
10 shs. New Jersey Zinc Co.
$2,300 Elmhurst Syndicate Ctf. of Interest.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5% Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Columbia Trust Co.
150 shs. Federal Light & Traction Co. common V. T. Ctfs.
10 shs. American Real Estate Co. common.
25 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
30 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
$74,300 North Carolina Special Tax Bds., (United States Trust Co. of N. Y. Ctfs.)
$1,000 Western Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bd., April, 1914, coupon attached.
10 shs. Cosmopolitan Bank.
24 shs. National City Bank.
United States Patents Nos. 882,395, 910,829, 927,152, 927,153, covering the Larsen Shoe Stitching Machine.
52 Installment Contracts on which $8,200 is due, the said installment contracts being for the purchase price of shoe stitching machine sold by the Larsen Machines Co. under the foregoing patents.
285 Notes aggregating $24,050.20 made by various persons to order of Seminole Distilling & Distributing Co. of N. Y. City, (list at our office.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell MONDAY, April 26th, at 2:30 P. M., on premises, 290 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City,

Elaborate Fixtures

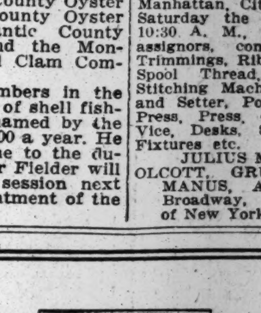
of the Grace Co., costing $10,000 to install
200 Feet of Circassian Walnut **WALL CASES**
25 feet of beautiful Circassian Walnut Office Partition & Desk. Silent salesman showcases, mirrors, safes, display stands, busts, electric fixtures, rugs, tables, chairs, racks, bookkeepers' desks, Standard adding machine, typewriter and desk, window display fixtures, and everything to be found in an elegant and completely equipped ladies' ready-to-wear establishment of this kind. Auctioneer's office, 15-17 Greene St., City. Telephones 2248-2249 Spring.

AT AUCTION, CADILLAC TOURING CAR—Electric lights, self starter, 5 passenger, fully equipped. (To-day) Saturday, April 24th, 10 A. M., at garage of Pratt-Hendricks Co., 288 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. DAN GREENWALD, Auct'r. Weil & Purvin, Atty.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the General Assignment of BERLIN & GOODKIND to JULIUS M. LOWENSTEIN.—Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell at the assignors' place of business, 636 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this day, Saturday the 24th day of April, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., the personal property of the assignors, consisting of Hats, Millinery, Trimmings, Ribbons Silks, Velvets, Bindings, Spool Thread, Machinery, consisting of Stitching Machines, Machine Heads, Binder and Setter, Power Table, Motor, Hydraulic Press, Press, Grinder and Shaft, Furnace, Vice, Desks, Safe, Chairs, Cutting Table, Fixtures etc.

JULIUS M. LOWENSTEIN, Assignee.
OLCOTT, GRUBER BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



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Why not do it tomorrow?

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DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.
Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—H. E. Stonebraker of Rochester, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

619—Oregon & California Railroad Company v. U. S.—Leave to file brief as amicus curiae granted.

718—Seaboard Air Line Railway v. W. B. Tillman.—Argument continued.

779—Norfolk Southern Railway Company v. W. G. Ferebee.—Argument commenced.

407—Central Vermont Railway Company v. M. T. White.—Argument commenced.

791—Texas & Pacific Railway Company v. M. J. Murphy.—Argued.

679—Oregon & California Railroad Company v. U. S.—Eight hours allowed for argument. Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for April 26—679, 2 (original,) 212, 174, 544, 253, 480, 254, 255, and 256.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room, 337, P. O. Building. At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.—Case on. Kleist<Breitung.

No day calendar.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

Assets Collecting Co., respt., E. J. Myers et al., impleaded, &c., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

E. M. McDonnell, respt., v. W. A. Prendergast, as Cont., &c., et al., appits.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Scott, JJ. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. J. Doerr, respt., v. C. N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

D. S. Sanford, appit., v. F. Hart et al., impleaded, &c., respts.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to defendants Frieda Hart and Jeanette C. Jeffe as against the plaintiff. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re M. J. Garvin.—In order to review the order appealed from it is necessary that all of the ballots that were marked as exhibits and were passed upon in the order appealed from should be submitted to the court.

R. Nelson, respt., v. Edward de V. Tompkins, Inc., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

F. E. Gardner, respt., v. Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. McLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting on the ground that the evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant was not sufficient to justify submission of the case to the jury. Order filed.

M. S. Grifenhagen, as Sheriff, &c., et al., respts., v. Whilden & Hancock, N. Y., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

S. H. Sarafian, appit., v. U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., respt.—Determination modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant in this court and in the Appellate Term. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

E. Weidmann, as extrx., respt., v. L. M. Borden et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin and Clarke, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. Geelan, respt., v. H. D. Bahr, impld., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting. Dissenting opinion by McLaughlin, J.) Order filed.

E. Meyers, respt., v. W. M. Barrett, as President, &c., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Rock Island Butter Co., respt., v. J. Rowland, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. H. Jones, respt., v. National Surety Co., appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respts., v. M. Finkelstein, appit.—Judgments of conviction for violation of the statutes affirmed; judgment of conviction for violation of the rule of the State Commissioner of Health reversed and the information dismissed. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Banque Continentale de Paris, respt., v. D. Liebmann, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Ott, Jr., respt., v. F. Wesel, as exr., &c., appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re F. F. Hodges, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of Fowler, S., (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re M. Loeb, decd.—Order modified as directed in opinion and, as modified, affirmed. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

I. Percippe, respt., v. E. S. Manee et al., appits.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

The People, &c., respts., v. C. Licenziato, appit.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Re F. A. Jones, respt., v. Standard Plunger Elevator Co., appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Clarke and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. C. Bushby v. L. M. Berkeley et al—Motion denied. Order filed.

Re F. A. Jones v. Standard Plunger Elevator Co.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Re L. M. Berkeley, an attorney.—Referred to Hon. John J. Freedman, official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re A. Josephson, an attorney.—Proceeding dismissed. Settle order on notice.

The German American Coffee Company, respt., v. C. A. Diehl, appit., (Action No. 2.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of Page, J., at Special Term, with leave to the defendant to withdraw the demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Order filed.

The same, respt., v. John O'Neill, appit., (Action No. 2.)—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements, on the opinion of Page, J., at Special Term, in German-American Coffee Co. v. Diehl, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Order filed.

W. McLean, respt. v. Studebaker Bros. Co., of New York, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Hotchkiss, J., dissenting; dissenting opinion by Ingraham, P. J.) Order filed.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hendrick J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—NY Title Ins Co<Bodine—William J Amend. St John's Guild<Bodine—William J Amend. Mutual Life Ins Co<McNeil—Elek J Ludvigh. Same<Doelger—Mortimer Bishof. Brooklyn Sav Bank<Brewster—Mitchell May. Devine<Melton—Morris Cukor. Equitable Life Assur Society<Bryan—James F Donnelly. De Langley<Hall—Charles H Murray. Barrett<Moynan—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT — Hendrick, J. — Dohlman<Wiener—George C De Lacy.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Guzzetta<Guzzetta—Francis W Pollock.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Emma F McNall—R Lewis Julian. Same<Caroline Doelger—John J Collins.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—at 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Brady, J. — Daiker<Weber—Oliver Davis. Scheele<Wahlig—Oliver Davis.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady J.—Ella A. Gregg<Fanny Shapiro—Charles H. Baechler. Henry H. Jackson<Benjamin P. Moore—James J. Donovan. Leo Hirschfeld<Heaven Realty Co.—Philip J. Schmidt.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. Decisions.

L. M. Berkeley, appit., v. E. R. Friedman, rspdt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

De Kalb Holding Co. et al., applts., v. Madison Theatre Co. et al., rspdts.—Motion granted on condition that defendants file a bond in sum $25,000, or in the alternative deposit to credit of the action $12,000, and in addition deposit on the first day of each month the sum of $4,000, perfect the appeal, place the case on the June calendar; otherwise motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. Foster, rspdt., v. City of N. Y., applt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs. Motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted.

L. Hull, &c., plff., v. Fifty-second St. Storage House, &c., def.—Motion for resettlement of the order of the Special Term of Feb. 24 stayed until the hearing and determination of the appeal herein, without costs.

Re application of Comm. of Palisades Interstate Park for the condemnation of lands in Rockland Co., &c.—Motion to resettle order granted and order signed.

Re application of Comm. Palisades Park condemnation certain lands in Rockland Co.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted.

Re final judicial settlement of account of S. S. Holzworth, &c.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied. Motion for injunction denied.

Re application and petition of Seth Low et al., Bd. of Rapid Transit Comm., &c., Commrs. of Appraisal, &c.—Motion to require an acceptance of the notice of appeal dated April 8, 1915, granted, without costs.

E. M. Murtfeldt, rspdt., v. L. H. Thorn, applt.—Motion for stay pending appeal granted.

C. Schoneberger, &c., rspdt., v. J. Foy, applt.—Motion granted on condition that applt. pay $10 costs of this motion, perfect his appeal, place the case on the May calendar, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

U. S. Title Guarantee Co., rspdt., v. A. A. Brown, applt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted.

H. E. Ahlstrom, applt., v. C. O. Ahlstrom, rspdt.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

E. Bell, rspdt., v. N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry. Co.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

J. Buchman, plff., v. Ab. Berman, rspdt.; Benjamin Erde, applt., (Act. 1, 2, 3.)—Order modified by striking out so much of the cost of the first action, viz., $15, as went into the counter claim of the second action, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

De Kalb Avenue Co., Inc., rspdt., v. T. A. Clarke, applt., (1 and 2.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. L. Folger, &c., plff., v. L. Baozek, def.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion per curiam.

J. Harley, rspdt., v. H. E. Plant, &c., and W. G. Gleishmann, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

D. Hedges, rspdt., v. Pioneer Iron Works, applt.—Order is modified and affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Re application of P. S. Comm., &c., to acquire land at foot of Montague St., N. Y. Dock Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application and petition of Chas. Strauss et al., &c., addition to City Aqueduct Dept., Section No. 1.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for Commissioner of Appraisal granted.

J. Kizis, rspdt., v. B. H. R. R., def., in re Adolph Ruger, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

A. A. Mitchell, rspdt., v. City of N. Y., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to renew its motion upon additional papers if so advised.

People, rspdt., v. L. D'Leen, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed. No opinion.

People, rspdt., v. J. G. Stadleman, def., and Au. Stadleman, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Dutchess Co. affirmed.

E. J. Gleason, rel., v. Waldo, as Commr., &c., rspdt.—Determination confirmed, and writ dismissed, with $50 costs.

C. J. Hendrick, rspdt., v. Warden of Raymond St. Jail et al.; A. M. Hendrick, applt.—Order affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Richmond Assets Collecting Co., applt., v. D. R. Gates, &c., rspdt., impleaded with C. F. Morse et al., def.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

R. Schnibbe, rspdt., v. Hauck Mfg. Co., def.; O. A. Lewis, applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

I. Silberman, applt., v. L. Scher, rspdt.—Judgment modified and as modified affirmed. No opinion.

U. S. Trust Co., &c., applts., v. M. O. Terry and F. L. Hall, &c., applts., et al., def.-applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Verderber and S. Verderber, applts., v. Globe Anti-Friction Roller Bearing Co., def.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J—Calendar for Monday, at 10 A. M.

Calendar will be called through at the opening of court. The answer must be ready or off. No cause will be set down for a day certain at this term.

Bernheimer<Caywood Rlty Co et al.
Amer Surety Co<Cahill
Manee<Wood.
Sheridan<Murphy.
Itschner<Nunamann.
Hergenhan<Noble.
Thompson<Collins et al.
Clayton<Clayton.
Mugler<Castleton Hotel.
Pub Serv Com<Richmond Light.
McAloon<McAloon.
Fleti<Corsetti et al.
Heitmann<Wilkens.
Fulton<Ingalls et al (demurrer).

The News Coordinated

The New York Times Index coordinates the fragmentary intelligence published daily through each quarter of the year, and presents it alive and full-bodied, its true traits and significance organically bound together. The liberal student of contemporary affairs cannot afford to do without this publication that unites in compact form the lineaments of the times.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under the influence of active foreign buying, which completely eclipsed the favorable crop prospects, and, while the volume of trading was not particularly heavy until late in the day, prices worked up steadily and at the close were 2 to 4¾c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.67½ and No. 2 hard at $1.70½, cost, insurance, and freight, track export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.66½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.64½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	164½	163¾	101½
July	..	..	143½	141¾	96½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	171¼	170½	170¾	169¼	..
July	..	..	171	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	162¾	160½	162½	160½	92¾
July	138½	136½	138¼	135¾	87¼
September	126¼	123½	126	123⅛	86¾

CORN.

The corn market was stimulated by the strength in wheat, and prices showed net gains of ⅜@⅞c. There were rumors of export sales, which, however, lacked confirmation, and owing to the conditions in Argentina, where the exportable surplus has apparently been very much reduced, it is thought more than probable that Europe will be a good buyer here. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 89¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	78¼	77¾	78¼	77½	64½
July	81	80¼	80⅞	80⅛	64⅝
September	81⅝	80¼	81⅛	80⅝	64⅝

OATS.

The action of the oats market was disappointing to holders, as prices responded very reluctantly to the strength of wheat and corn, closing ⅛c net lower to ½c higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 63c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 62½c; No. 4 white, 61½c; fancy clipped white, 65½c; ordinary clipped white, 64c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	57½	57¼	57¼	57⅝	37⅞
July	56	55⅝	56	55⅞	37½
September	48¼	47⅞	48¼	47⅞	36¼

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was lower early under liquidation and selling of lard by packing interests, but prices rallied with grain, and at the close were firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000; estimated for Saturday, 9,000; Kansas City received 2,500 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.20	10.12	10.20	10.12	10.05
July	10.47	10.40	10.47	10.40	10.22
Ribs—					
May	10.25	10.20	10.25	10.20	10.90
July	10.57	10.52	10.57	10.52	11.10
Pork—					
May	17.65	17.52	17.65	17.55	19.85
July	18.22	18.10	18.22	18.10	20.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was inactive and narrow, with prices easily influenced by comparatively small operations. There was a slight buying movement early, but after working up several points the market reacted under liquidation, but toward the close developed renewed firmness in sympathy with the rally in lard and strength in grain, closing 3 to 8 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.63@ ..	6.45
April	..	..	6.65@6.95	6.59
May	6.64	6.59	6.63@6.65	6.58
June	..	..	6.80@6.84	6.75
July	6.95	6.95	6.95@6.96	6.91
August	7.06	7.06	7.07@7.09	7.03
September	7.18	7.15	7.17@7.19	7.13
October	..	..	7.17@7.21	7.14
November	..	..	6.88@7.03	6.80

COFFEE.

May liquidation was again in progress in the coffee market and pressure was a little more urgent than at any time so far, with the result that premiums for the distant months widened, exchanges being made from May to September at 137 to 142 points, to December at 155 to 156, and to March at 175 points. This increased offerings of May was felt throughout the list, and at the close of the day values were easier, with net losses of 3@7 points. The local spot market was steady on the basis of 7¾c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	6.06@6.07	6.12
May	6.12	6.05	6.06@6.07	6.12
June	..	..	6.16@6.17	6.23
July	7.32	7.28	7.29@7.31	7.32
August	..	..	7.38@7.39	7.40
September	7.50	7.45	7.47@7.48	7.49
October	..	..	7.53@7.54	7.55
November	..	..	7.59@7.60	7.61
December	7.66	7.66	7.65@7.66	7.67
January	..	..	7.71@7.72	7.73
February	..	..	7.78@7.79	7.80
March	7.85	7.85	7.84@7.85	7.86

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,016 packages. Fresh table grades cleaned up quite closely Thursday afternoon, and the market was rather bare of stock today. Buyers wanted some further supplies, and under quite sharp bidding prices advanced ½c. This may be only a temporary recovery, but we shall need more stock than is now arriving to again turn the market downward. Ladles a little easier. Packing stock unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 29@29½c; higher scoring, 30@30½c; firsts, 28@28½c; seconds, 26½@27½c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, held, firsts, 26½@27c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20½@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 21½@22c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 19@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 32,370 cases. Arrivals continue liberal and the market has an irregular and unsettled tone. Trading is only moderate, and rather quiet on the medium grades, but strictly fancy closely selected eggs are fairly well sustained in value. There is considerable deterioration in the quality of the stock coming from Ohio Valley section, and much of the current packed Illinois and Indiana stock is unsalable above 21c, with some fair lots offering lower. Very high grade Northern eggs are rated fairly steady; Southern eggs moving slowly, with few sales above 20@20½c, unless the goods are well graded. Near-by whites plentiful and buyers discriminating very closely as to quality; the larger proportion of the business is below the inside quotatin, a range of 22½@23½c covering a very considerable part of the supply. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 23@23½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 22½@22¾c; firsts, 21¾@22¼c; regular packed, extra firsts, 22@22¼c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 20@20¾c; thirds and poorer, 19@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19¼c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17½@18½c; culls and poor checks, 15@17c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24@24½c; defective, 22½@23½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 22@24c; Western, gathered whites, 22@23c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 23@23½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22½c. Duck eggs, State and near-by, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 21@23c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 21@22c; far Southern, 19@21c. Goose eggs, per dozen, 40@50c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 23.—Forty corporations, with aggregate capital of $516,500, were chartered today, including:

Barahona Coffee Corp'n, cultivation coffee, farm products, fruits, timber, livestock, hides, wax, merchandise, $100,000; H. C. Buck, Jr., A. Stanley, and A. B. Myers, Rockville Centre.

Cain & Dolan Co., Schenectady, bowling alleys, theatres, dance halls, $60,000; C. F. Dolan, F. M. and E. M. Cain, Schenectady.

Abbott-Dougherty & Co., stock and bond brokers, $50,000; A. R. Besgood, R. K. Dougherty, G. Abbott, 158 West 81st St.

Safety First Lock Co., Buffalo, fasteners of all kinds, $50,000; A. Backman, W. Gunther, J. Madilla, 1,411 Main St., Buffalo.

Owen & Beers, talking machines, $20,000; A. J. Beers, E. E. and J. Taylor Owens, 3,647 B'way.

Copper Plate Co. of America, patents, foreign and domestic, for plating with copper, $10,000; W. R. Perkins, W. E. Watkins, H. D. Kingsbury, 200 B'way.

The Eagle Water Proof Co., rubber clothing, wearing apparel, $10,000; W. Salinger, S. Harris, S. Rosken, 295 South Second St., Brooklyn.

Meaney & Saisselin, fruit, vegetables, farm, dairy products, cold storage, $30,000; M. and C. F. Meaney, A. A. Saisselin, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Geneva Theatre Co., Geneva, theatrical, moving pictures, $25,000; F. J. Heirlegel, L. A. Degraff, D. Cohen, Binghamton.

K. & E. Laracy, ladies' clothing, $20,000; E. Laracy, Finley, M. H. and K. A. Barry, 514 West 142d St.

A. Moskowitz & Co., millinery, $15,000; P. and N. Kronman, A. Moskowitz, 2 West 113th St.

Sanitary Leather Mat Corp'n, Buffalo, floor mats, $10,000; S. T. Lockwood, A. Strausul, G. Mahr, Hamburg.

Dubilier, Inc., personal property, agent, mining, mfg., mercantile, commercial, $10,000; W. L. Post, H. Franz, W. Dubilier, 160 Duane St.

Edward A. Behringer, Inc., hardware, supplies, metal articles, $10,000; A. E. Brion, J. T. Dwane, A. J. Albert, 1,026 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

State Engineering Corp'n, contracting with Panama concessions, general engineering, $10,000; M. D. Ferris, A. Perry, F. H. Sloan, 201 West 147th St.

Three Hundred and Thirty-four Broome Street Corpn., realty contracting, construction, $10,000; M. E. Movelle, E. P. Ritz, S. Barfield, 425 Barbey St., Brooklyn.

M. Toomey, Inc., barrels, cooperage stock, $10,000; F. E. Eggers, J. J. Cleary, N. L. Toomey, 505 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

Nelson & Landgren Co., Brooklyn, metal, iron, steel, bronze, brass, copper workers, $5,000; P. Gootenberg, A. Nelson, A. Landgren, 1,220 60th St., Brooklyn.

Somersworth Realty Co., agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; P. B. Barringer, Jr., H. C. Gerlach, A. T. Maurice, Rye.

Steinberg Bros. and Moskowitz Hat and Cap Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, manufacturing machinery, $5,000; B. and M. Steinberg, A. Moskowitz, 16 Harrison Av.

I. B. Fountain Blacking Brush Co., $10,000; M. Seiger, G. Barnett, I. Boroysky, 71 Nassau St.

L. & K. Film Corpn., motion pictures, $10,000; J. and L. Karasik, A. E. Lowe, 1,600 Broadway.

Manock Realty Co., $5,000; C. Hecht, J. Geery, R. M. Gluck, 25 Broad St.

Bell Hat Frame Co., $5,000; M. Gluck, J. Stahl, D. Ottensosser, 291 Broadway.

Authorizations — Burr McIntosh Film Corpn., Richmond, Va., photograph objects in motion and at rest, $70,000; repres., Brit-on N. Busch, 130 West 46th St., New York.

Famous Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del., breads, pastry, crackers, $250,000; repres., J. J. McCann, 740 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Capital increases—Gween Mfg. Co., New York, $101,500 to $200,000; The Estelle Improvement Assn. of New York, Astoria, $2,000 to $5,000; Enterprise Tin Ware Co., New York, $7,500 to $12,500; The Associated Buyers, Buffalo, $25,000 to $35,000; Boonton Hosiery Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000; Ross W. Weir & Co., New York, $500,000 to $600,000.

Voluntary dissolutions—Polley Construction Co., Bronx; A. Kramer & Co., Manhattan; Maurice Realty Co., Manhattan; American Oceanic Co., Manhattan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Retired, 12 P. M., April 22: Patrol. Peter Devlin, Bridge Prect., at $700 a yr.; appointed Feb. 7, 1889.

Transfers and assignments, 8 A. M., Apr. 26: Sergts. G. E. Sager, 4, to 89; J. F. McGrath, 81, to 89; F. E. Walker, 89, assigned to bicycle duty; E. L. Kinne, 65, to 4; Mtd. Sergts. J. Murphy, 89, to 81; J. L. McNulty, 89, to 65; Mtd. Patrol. C. S. Mulcahy, 89, to 169; Patrol. D. Levy, 12, to 89, motor cycle duty; F. E. Ruggles, J. M. Carey, and J. F. Curley, 81, to 89, bicycle duty; J. F. Rhodes, 89, to 2, assignmt. to mounted duty disc.; G. E. Jones, 89, to 1; H. J. Herzog, W. H. McCarthy, Jr., W. C. Gilbey, and P. F. Traynor, 89, bicycle duty; W. L. Falkenbury, 89, motor cycle duty; P. J. Driscoll and J. F. Flynn, 89, motor cycle duty, assignmt. to bicycle duty disc.; W. F. J. Pierce and C. F. Wallace, 89, motor cycle duty, assignmt. to mtd. duty disc. Assigned to bicycle duty, assignment to mounted duty discontinued: J. F. Barrett, 89; J. W. O'Brien, 89; T. P. Marron, 89; E. Solan, 89; J. C. Perez, 89; J. G. Kirk, 89; J. J. Mitchell, 89; M. J. Kennedy, 89. 4 P. M., Apr. 24: L. A. Nielsen, 2, to 80; M. Coon, 6, to 6 I. D.; G. J. Colgan, 7, to 6 I. D.; A. J. Gillman, 6 I. D., to 7 Prect.; F. A. Sass, 6 I. D., to 6 Prect.; 4 P. M., Apr. 24, (mutual:) Patrol. J. J. Carroll, 159, to 160; H. Barnett, 160, to 159.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 39, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 30; P. F. Clifford, Bridge Prct., to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 26; W. A. Stevens, 154, to Bridge Prct., 30 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 26. Patrol. J. A. Neary, 153, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 24; C. P. Lander, 162, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 22; C. Noye, 164, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 22; H. J. O'Connor, 290, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 25. To T. S. from commands indicated, for 28 days, 9 A. M., Apr. 26: J. Humphrey, 1; H. J. Chorman, 1; E. J. Long, 2; J. M. Wolfe, 5; W. J. Coffey, 6; J. J. Hart, 6; A. Henne, 6; A. J. Kurner, 7; T. F. Jamison, 12; W. J. Cowden, 13; W. G. Campbell, 15; L. A. Walsh, 16; M. Molloy, 18; W. Goodman, 21; E. W. Moran, 21; G. R. Dexter, 21; J. Rogers, 28; J. B. Saywell, 31; R. Koch, 35; H. E. Demant, 36; J. L. Shattock, 37; J. P. Sallwey, 37; T. J. Collins, 38; J. J. Laughran, 38; M. McGowan, 39; F. W. Carmody, 39; W. Weirauch, 39; P. C. Becker, 40; C. Ryan, 40; G. B. Wolsey, 42; W. Baumker, 61; H. Armstrong, 62; E. Rolston, 63; G. F. Chiquette, 63; D. Redding, 65; E. A. Sullivan, 69; M. Enright, 80; L. Treding, 146; J. A. Christ, 149; W. Hoffman, 149; O. O'Neill, 149; P. Ward, 151; J. McKeogh, 152; M. Clancy, 153; A. G. Rhodes, 153; J. O. Becker, 156; F. Deery, 156; W. J. Miller, 156; L. B. Pastorini, 159; W. Becker, 163; J. T. Reilly, 163; I. Wyker, 165; O. G. P. Eppler, 165; J. T. Delaney, 167; W. H. Traendly, 170; J. J. St. John, 171; C. P. Buck, 172; C. Nash, 172; F. J. Stillwell, 172; W. S. Sargent, 173; P. F. Masterson, 274; A. McEntee, 275; R. J. Dickson, 276; T. Harper, 277; C. F. Smith, 278; M. McDowell, 279; W. J. Dowling, 281; G. F. Dorsch, 283; J. G. Powers, 285; T. T. Lynch, 6th Dist.; J. P. Greene, Traf. C; T. R. O'Reilly, Marine.

Leave without pay: Patrol. J. J. Ward, 1, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 25.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. E. Fortune, 274, 3:14 P. M., Apr. 22.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE ABARA RICE COMPANY, marketing rice, of 111 Broadway, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $151,235 and no assets.

S. DESSAU'S SONS, (corporation,) dealer in bortz and carbon at 180 Broadway, has made an assignment to Benjamin Lesser. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the corporation. Liabilities are reported to be $11,000 and assets $3,500.

ARTHUR COURTIN COMPANY, fruit commission merchants at 85 and 87 Front Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,214 and assets of $5,558.

CHARLES B. DERBY, formerly of C. B. Derby & Co., automobile distributors at 1,700 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are $13,480 and assets $415.

MORRAY E. BIRNBAUM, liquor dealer at 248 East 117th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,617 and no assets.

ERNEST WIESE, of 669 Eagle Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $400 and no assets.

GUTHMAN SOLOMONS, INC., importer of fancy goods, at 100-104 West Thirty-first Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $151,180 and assets of $129,517.

LOUIS BIRNBAUM, furniture dealer, at 3775 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,159 and assets of $8,470.

JOSEPH NEWMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed Nicholas Kelley receiver for Joseph and Lena Newman, bakery, at 173 Clinton Street.

BEN BLUESTEIN, dealer in baby carriages, trunks and leather goods, at 4,193 Broadway, has made an assignment to David A. Ettinger.

OSIAS LIND, dealer in stationery and notions, at 247 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Goldberg.

MARTIN H. TIETJEN, grocer at 1946 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Myer Efros.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 411 business failures in the United States during the week, against 379 for the previous week, and 319, 273, 248 and 240 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1914. The Middle States had 113; New England, 31; Southern, 112; Western, 85; Northwestern, 26, and Far Western, 44. Canada had 47, against 46 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Andrews, Harvey T.—F. A. Richmond, $153.25.
Angel Construction Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $158.76.
Adelman, Joseph—J. Evans, $135.91.
Archer, George M.—S. H. Atkinson et al., $13,436.63.
Boedecker, William—L. H. Quade, $286.59.
Brighton Heights Development Co.—L. H. Woods, $546.41.
Birnbaum, Norray E.—Chelsea Distributing Co., $193.33.
Brown, Joseph L.—J. Schwartz et al., $182.55.
Berkowitz, Israel—A. Silverman, $132.31.
Browdy, Joseph, and Benjamin Reisner—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $396.65.
Booker, Anderson—C. T. Roe et al., $105.41.
Bevier, Edwin M.—American Agricultural Chemical Co., $1,221.90.
Colon, George, and Patrick F. Hartnett—M. A. Howard, costs, $117.95.
Crowley, Mary A.—N. Y. Railways Co., $111.88.
City of New York—R. F. Almirall, $850.
Concklin, Walter—H. Acker, $118.06.
Ciglia, Ernest F.—Riverside Garage Co., $105.
Cornwall, Jeremiah C.—Sickels Loder Co., $177.89.
Duffy, Patrick J.—J. J. Materson, $115.46.
Del Genovese, Eugenio—E. V. O'Brien et al., $1,070.02.
Dvorkin, Fannie, or Fannie Newman—Quaker Oats Co., $299.91.
Dewey, William H.—E. Edelman Co., $178.91.
Davidow, Edward—229 West 78th St. Corporation, $286.13.
Eighty-eight Morningside Drive Co.—Lustbader Construction Co., $1,284.36.
Elliott, Arthur J.—J. A. Wooley et al., $366.71.
Freeman, Meyer, and Samuel Goodman—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $120.15.
Fitzpatrick, Albert W.—C. E. Hamilton, $815.10.
Fitzgerald, Mary A.—N. Y. Life Ins. Co., $7,747.97.
Finn, William E.—C. J. Stewart, $343.47.
Gardner Crusher Co.—B. Ducroiset, $113.05.
Gilmartin, Patrick J.—H. Herschfield et al., $350.76.
Green, Nelson G.—A. Green, $21,742.35.
Greenberg, Samuel M.—Charles Kaye Renting Co., Inc., $438.46.
Goldreyer Amusement Co., Inc.—Fleischman Amusement Co., Inc., $369.92.
Grauer, William & Nathan Herskovitz—P. Semmel, $518.91.
Hoppe, Otto & Christian Hellwarth—Hooton Chocolate Co., $237.61.
Same—Wood & Selick, $209.78.
Hunter, Frank K.—Brooks Bros., $178.20.
Holland, Michael—Lewis De Groffe & Son, $206.
Hand, Herman—Symphony Society of N. Y., $195.41.
Hohenthal, Mary—C. F. Jansen Co., $117.16.
Highland Knitting Mills—J. A. Del Mar, $1,447.27.
Haggerty, Samuel—Colwell Lead Co., $297.41.
Heineman, William—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $130.02.
Herrlich, August J., Mary Herrlich, Fred C. Miller, and George Dies—A. Schmitt, $10,619.10.
Keczer, Alader—S. A. MacPhail, $246.91.
Karatsony, Martin—B. Lifshitz et al., $238.75.
Kurland, Barnet—L. Rubinstein et al., $167.81.
Loomis, Edwin D.—Wyckoff Park Realty Co., $115.80.
Locks, Benjamin H.—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs, $131.88.
Loew, William N., Frank Vernon, and Cornelius C. Balassa—Socialist Co-operative Pub. Association, $397.04.
Mott, George B.—S. T. Walton, $118.99.
Molinelli, James and John—C. Goldreyer, $519.82.
Martinez, George B.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $205.74.
Maxelis Mfg. Co.—Ferdinand Fuchs & Bros., $111.91.
Mason, Campbell—O. Duryea, $163.85.
Merson, Samuel, and Southwestern Surety Ins. Co.—People, &c., $1,000.
Milne, John C.—H. Baruch, $117.91.
Meyer, Ernest E.—H. Nockin, $163.51.
Maxwell, Wm. J.—W. E. Winne, $119.41.
N. Y. Mexican Land Co.—Market and Fulton National Bank, $324.27.
Newman, Ike—S. Rappaport et al., $217.99.
Nerdlinger, Walter S.—S. Baawer et al., $210.35.
O'Connor, Bartholomew—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs, $108.88.
Ph. Levy Cont. Co.—S. Schwartz, $187.77.
Potter, Emily H.—E. J. La Place, $324.62.
Repetti, Lena—Italian Vineyard Co., $293.75.
Rhine, Elinor F.—N. Y. Rys. Co., $126.88.
Rader, Leo J.—H. Burlich, $109.14.
Rich, Berthold A., and Jeremiah Mahoney—C. Loos, $8,281.66.
Spaiser, Samuel—B. Krasnogor et al., $205.72.
Schmidt, Charles—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $232.89.
Sweetser, Wm. A.—East River Savings Institution, $758.11.
Tepper, Mex, Adolph Tepper, Solomon Brooks, and Jacob Tepper—S. Silver, $229.30.
Toplitz, Bertold L.—Patent Hanging Book Cover Co., Inc., $111.91.
Tantery, Matteo, or Matteo Tanteri—J. H. Rosansky et al., $272.31
Volk, Sarah and Jacob—A. Teres, $117.65.
Weisbard, Isidore H.—British Importing and Jobbing Co., Ltd., $193.36.
Young, Geo. W.—Commercial Cable Co., $229.29.
Younker, Hannibal H.—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs, $107.88.
Avon Operating Co.—City of N. Y., $133.82.
American Painless Dentists—Same, $249.41.
Alfred H. Post & Co.—Same, $522.18.
Interstate Securities Co.—Same, $103.78.
John B. Berry Co.—Same, $122.27.
Wyckoff, Church & Partridge—Same, $1,751.97.
Schlesteln, Mortimer—Same, $596.15.
Potter & Foulister—Same, $196.41.

In Bronx County.

Brennan, John and Celia—M. B. McHugh, $29.72.
Cooper, Amelia—W. J. Molinari, $30.72.
Cohen, Philip, and Henry Berse—D. Litzky, $406.89.
Engel, Jacob—R. Grubsmith, $67.70.
Freudenmacher, Helene—K. Elias, $798.28.
Goldreyer Amusement Co., Inc.—Fleischman Amusement Co., Inc., $369.92.
Gifford Building Co., Inc., Berent M. Jacobsen, Inc., and Oscar A. Pederson—City Kalamein Co., Inc., $131.22.
Kronengold, Philip—C. E. Johnson, $114.66.
Molinelli, James and John—C. Goldreyer, $519.72.
Ostro, David L.—M. Plum, $29.72.
Ph. Levy Contracting Co.—S. Schwartz, $187.72.
Rappaport, Max—New York Telephone Co., $29.20.
Roeder, Ernest—Holler Ice Manufacturing Co., Inc., $93.87.
Steinberg, Herman—Milbury Atlantic Manufacturing Co., $41.81.
Spearing, Joseph T.—D. I. Seiffer, $32.72.
Wiener, Louis—City Kalamein Co., Inc., $137.22.
1,226 Dawson St.—J. H. Blau, $1,912.13.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Lowenstein, Moses—J. Clochessy, Jan. 14, 1915, $191.31.
Lowenstein, Moses, and Alice—Public Bank of New York City, Oct. 19, 1914, $583.26.
Gould, Ora B.—M. Bourke, June 9, 1910, (vacated,) $220.26.
Maxwell, Theodore L.—R. J. Donovan, Dec. 4, 1906, (released,) $30,043.40.

In Bronx County.

Blumbaum, Abraham—O. I. Judelsohn, March 15, 1915, $72.16.
Same—same, Sept. 28, 1914, $50.57.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:10|Sun sets..6:47|Moon sets..2:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:40	3:24	9:16	9:35
Governors Island	2:56	3:55	9:59	10:22
Hell Gate	4:46	5:54	11:39	12:02

Arrived—Friday, April 23.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, April 13.
SS Touraine, Havre, April 13.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Demerara, April 14.
SS Stanley, Algiers, April 1.
SS Barotse, Glasgow, April 9.
SS Franklin, Gibraltar, April 9.
SS Satsuma, St. Michaels, April 10.
SS Burmese Prince, La Rochelle, April 11.
SS Mexico, (Mex.,) Puerto Padre, April 11.
SS Yumuri, Nuevitas, April 11.
SS Dardanus, Batavia, March 8.
SS Trinidadian, Port Tampa, April 8.
SS Merity, Santos, March 27.
SS Honduras, Vera Cruz, April 12.
SS Zulia, La Guayra, April 10.
SS Volumnia, New Orleans, April 17.
SS Allianca, Colon, April 17.
SS Phidias, Glasgow, April 10.
SS Jol. di Giorgio, Baracoa, April 16.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, April 17.
SS El Sol, Galveston, April 17.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, April 20.
SS Tea, Ancona, March 6.
SS Iroquois, Puerto Plata, April 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	April 17
Lapland	Liverpool	April 14
Grigorios Anghelatos	London	April 2
Posillipo	Genoa	April 1
Carlo	Gibraltar	April 7
Norhilda	Tyne	April 5
Pannonia	St. Nazaire	April 13
Rinaldo	Hull	April 9
Comanche	Liverpool	April 12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April 21

DUE TOMORROW.

New York	Liverpool	April 17
Regina d'Italia	Naples	April 11
Parima	St. Thomas	April 20
Ikalia	Algiers	April 1
Denis	Barbados	April 20
Bayamo	Genoa	April 11

DUE MONDAY.

Cameronia	Glasgow	April 17
Ancona	Naples	April 13
Bergensfjord	Bergen	April 17
Elisabeth	Rotterdam	April 10
Tennyson	Rio Janeiro	April 2
Wells City	Swansea	April 10
Christoforos	Genoa	April 10
Carolina	San Juan	April 20
Calamares	Cristobal	April 19
Kanawha	Leghorn	April 8
Othello	Hull	April 10
Proteus	New Orleans	April 21
San Guglielmo	Palermo	April 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	April 23
Purus	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Verdi, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sao Paulo, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Roma, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellenes, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 23.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 24th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SS Lapland, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 1 P. M.; due 24th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 650 miles E. at 1 P. M.; due 25th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS San Marcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 106 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 96 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 130 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Calamares, Colon to New York, was 80 miles N. of Havana at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 15 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, crossed Savannah Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 179 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 494 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 660 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Stampalia, at Naples, April 22.
SS Guiana, at St. Thomas, April 23.
SS Santa Clara, at Panama, April 23.

Sailed.

SS Carpathia, from Gibraltar, April 23.
SS Korona, from St. Thomas, April 23.
SS Colon, from Panama, April 23.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 24, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 24, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. May 1, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. April 28, SS Themistocles.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 24, SS Duca degli Abruzzi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru. April 25
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chuzo Maru .... April 26
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .... April 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 20; Shanghai, March 27; Kobe, March 31, and Yokohama, April 1—which arrived per steamer Chicago, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 18, and mails dated Manila, March 21; Hongkong, March 25; Shanghai, March 30; Yokohama, April 3, and Honolulu, April 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Chiyo Maru, were dispatched east on April 19. These mails are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, March 26; Sydney, March 27; Auckland, March 31; Wellington, April 1—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Marama, were dispatched east on April 21, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, April 26.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; fresh e. and s. e winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; fresh s. e. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., fair; fresh s. e. winds.

Utah—Cloudy Sat. Sun., fair.

Okla., W. Tex., Mo., Kan., Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ill.—Probably fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. Sun., probably fair; fresh s. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. winds.

Minn.—Showers Sat. Sun., probably fair; moderate e. winds.

Iowa—Cloudy Sat. Sun., fair.

N. Dak.—Cloudy in w. Probably rain in e. Sat. Sun., fair and warmer.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Rain Sat. Sun., cloudy; warmer in w.

INSTRUCTION.

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CUNARD
Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
Regular Uninterrupted Service
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
Tuscania.....Sat., Apr. 24, NOON
LUSITANIA..Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Sat., May 8, NOON
Orduna......Sat., May 15, 10 A.M.
Tuscania.....Sat., May 22, NOON
LUSITANIA..Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.

Azores—Gibraltar—Genoa—Naples—Piræus
S.S.CARPATHIA, Thur., May 13, N'N

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

American Line
American Steamers
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Paul....April 24 | New York....May 1

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Mammoth Steamer
Lapland, April 28
Megantic ....May 5 | *Cymric ....May 14
*Cabin & 3rd Class Passengers only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Canopic, May 1, 10 A. M. | Cretic, June 3
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9600 Rector.

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TWIN SCREW "Bermudian"
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Low fares to all points South.
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Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
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COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON via Boat and Rail $2.60
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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

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Steamer leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., week days at 6:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Sundays at 8:45 A. M. and 10 P. M.
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Newburgh, P'keepsie, Kingston, Beacon, Highland Falls, Cornwall, Franklin St. 4, W. 129 St. 4.30 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21373.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN J. RAFFERTY, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Rafferty Bros., Bankrupt.

John J. Rafferty, individually and as surviving partner of the firm of Rafferty Bros., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 2, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 6, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21236.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH FROMM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Fromm, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 31, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 18,949.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—AARON GALEF, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Galef, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 31, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,674.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ADELAIDE L. MARTENS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Adelaide L. Martens, bankrupt, has filed her petition, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 31, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,366.—In Bankruptcy.—ISIDOR MORRIS, Bankrupt.

Isidor Morris was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 13, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 6, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21575.—In Bankruptcy.—AMELIA GREENBERG, Bankrupt.

Amelia Greenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 22, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21554.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY S. MANNING, Bankrupt.

Henry S. Manning was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 19, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 7, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21,296.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS A. MISHEL and HYMAN H. MISHEL, individually and as copartners under the firm name of MISHEL BROS., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that Morris A. Mishel and Hyman H. Mishel, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Mishel Brothers, Bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated April 23rd, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors, and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 3rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, April 23rd, 1915.

NO. 21,157.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAISON BERNARD, INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named Alleged Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Maison Bernard, Inc., Alleged Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 23rd, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors, whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 3rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, April 23rd, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 21099.—LOUIS DIAMOND and NATHAN DIAMOND, trading as L. DIAMOND & COMPANY, alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Diamond and Nathan Diamond, trading as L. Diamond & Company, bankrupts have filed their petition, dated April 21, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition of all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 3rd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 21, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—The Petition of ADOLPH PLATT to have himself and the firm of GRASSER & PLATT adjudged bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Platt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 19th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 23rd, 1915.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNIted States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN LESE and FREDERICK LESE, trading as Lese Brothers, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 21370.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan Lese and Frederick Lese, and a meeting of their Creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 23rd, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 21,379.—MAURICE F. SAVAGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice F. Savage, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 9th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 20, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—PETER SIEBEL, individually and doing business as MINFORD RIBBON & CARBON CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Siebel, individually and doing business as Minford Ribbon & Carbon Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 7th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 23d, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MARTIN MANDELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Mandell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1915 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 23d, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—B. W. DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that B. W. Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 21st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, April 23rd, 1915.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 19,661.—IDALENE COTTON LONG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Idalene Cotton Long, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 2d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York April 19th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 21,116.—DAVID BRAUN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David Braun, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 20th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,333.—ABRAHAM MIERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Miers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 9th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 20th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,248.—FREDERICK W. ANDERSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick W. Anderson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 2nd, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 24th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, April 20th, 1915.

NO. 21384.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HERBERT I. HALL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herbert I. Hall, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 31, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,084.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR WELLERSON and RALPH WELLERSON, individually and as co-partners, doing business as Wellerson Bros., Bankrupts.

Arthur Wellerson and Ralph Wellerson, individually and as co-partners, doing business as Wellerson Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts on February 18, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on May 6, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21252.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES E. BAYLISS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Bayliss, bankrupt, has filed his petition praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 31, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 21,067.—In Bankruptcy.—PROGRESSIVE CIRCUIT, INCORPORATED, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Progressive Circuit, Incorporated, are hereby given notice that on April 5th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 6th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,344.—In Bankruptcy.—DONATO M. CEFOLA, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Donato M. Cefola, are hereby given notice that on March 24th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 6th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 21,499.—In Bankruptcy.—VIRGINIA POPE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Virginia Pope, are hereby given notice that on April 9th, 1915, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 6th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,569.—In Bankruptcy.—MICHAEL SOPHIAN, Bankrupt.

Michael Sophian was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 21st, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 4th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 23d, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District, N. Y.—No. 21,484.—In Bankruptcy.—EMIL KATZENSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Emil Katzenstein are hereby given notice that on April 6th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, May 6th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Side Residence Buying Feature of Market—Deal in Chelsea Section—Harlem and Dyckman Sales—Big Brooklyn Purchase by Oppenheim, Collins—Arverne Hotel Sold—Many Business Leases.

A noteworthy feature of the realty market during the last few days has been the number of sales of fine residence property in the choice east side section just above Fifty-ninth Street. Yesterday furnished another good deal there in the purchase by a client of the attorneys, Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, of the four-story house at 131 East Sixty-second Street, on lot 23.6x100 between Park and Lexington Avenues. The purchase was made from M. Hirshkind and others through Pease & Elliman, as brokers. The new owner is planning to remodel the dwelling into an American basement house for occupancy.

It was ascertained that John Sherman Hoyt is the buyer of the two old houses on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, sold last month through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Mrs. F. A. Haight and Mrs. Leopold Plaut, respectively. The plot is 41 on the street by 82.2 on Park Avenue. Mr. Hoyt intends to improve the property with a fine residence. He was former President of the Standard Plunger Elevator Company, and married a daughter of the last Anson Phelps Stokes. He has large realty interests, being part owner of the big Belnord apartment house.

The buyer of the residence at 12 East Sixty-third Street, reported sold yesterday by William B. May & Co. for the Wallach estate, is John G. Agar, the lawyer.

Increases West Side Holdings.

To its holdings on West Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets the E. R. Merrill Spring Company has added to the three-story building at 531 West Twenty-seventh Street, purchased from Noah B. Hute, and 525 West Twenty-seventh Street, which the company bought from the John Frey estate. Waldo Smith negotiated the sale.

The company now occupies 527 and 529 West Twenty-seventh Street, extending through to 526 to 532 Twenty-eighth Street, and with the new acquisitions controls a plot with frontages of 95 and 100 feet, respectively.

Resale on West Side.

The D. H. Jackson Company has resold to Charles Kirschner 14-16 West 100th Street, a six-story new law apartment on plot 40 by 100 feet, being 100 feet west of Central Park West. Hiram T. Wood was the broker in the transaction. The Jackson Company bought this property two weeks ago from Harry and Bertha Cohen, who acquired the property nine years ago from the builders.

Deal in West Harlem.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Justus L. Bulkley 108 West 116th Street, a four-story building on a lot 20 by 100.11, to the Williams Building Corporation.

Dyckman Corner Sold.

To square a large holding in the Dyckman section heirs of the late Timothy Donovan have purchased from Margaret S. Tracy a lot 25 by 155 on the Southwest corner of Broadway and 207th Street.

The buyers hold title to the adjoining property fronting 150 feet on Broadway, and 133 feet on 207th Street, comprising a plot of about eight lots.

Investors Buy Tenements.

M. Russek has purchased from the Williams Building Corporation, Samuel Williams, President, 1665-1667 Park Avenue, a six-story flat, on plot 52.6 by 90, between 117th and 118th Streets. Jacob Kaplan was the broker.

Salvatore Soraci has sold for a client to Enrico Viggioni 2197 First Avenue, a six-story new law tenement with stores on lot 25 by 100, between 112th and 113th Streets.

An investor has purchased from John Katzman a six-story tenement on the Southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 152d Street.

Recent Buyers.

John W. Kight, President of the Wesley Realty Company, is the buyer of the four-story flat at 767 St. Nicholas Avenue, sold Thursday by Slawson & Hobbs.

William C. Osborn is the buyer of the dwelling at 38 East Thirty-sixth Street, sold at auction Wednesday by Bryan L. Kennelly for $83,000. Mr. Osborn owns the adjoining Park Avenue corner.

Bronx Sales.

Joseph A. Shea purchased from Frederick Brown 1,820 Clinton Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 90. In part payment the buyer gave a plot, 75 by 100, on Gouverneur Street, 160 feet south of Van Cortlandt Park.

Helen Lacks has sold 2,190 Aqueduct Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on a plot 37.5 by 98. The house was given in part payment to the 173d Street Improvement Company for the flat at the northwest corner of Union Avenue and 158th Street, reported sold Wednesday.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. Increases Brooklyn Site.

As a site for a new retail store in Brooklyn Oppenheim, Collins & Co., dealers in women's specialties, yesterday purchased four old buildings on Fulton Street and two on Lawrence Street, giving them control of about two-thirds of the block on Fulton Street, between Lawrence and Bridge Streets.

Several months ago the firm bought 481 to 485 Fulton Street and two lots in Bridge Street. The property just purchased includes 471 to 479 Fulton Street and 155 to 157 Lawrence Street, about 12,000 square feet, fronting 75 feet on Fulton Street, which, added to the purchase from the Loeser estate last Spring, gives a total frontage of 135 feet on Fulton Street and an area of about 35,000 square feet. Part of the property just purchased was owned by H. B. Duryea and part owned by William Kuhr.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. will improve the property by the erection of a modern store. The land and building will represent an investment of about $1,000,000.

Clark T. Chambers was the broker.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold a plot 440 by 127.9, on the south side of Carroll Street, between Bedford and Rogers Avenues, to John J. Kilcourse, who will erect two-family limestone and brick dwellings; also a plot on the northeast corner of Sterling Street and Rogers Avenue, to Brooklyn Union Building Corporation, who will improve with three-story brick stores and flats, and 20 and 22 Maujer Street, to Havemeyer Construction Company, who will improve the plot with a four-story modern tenement.

B. J. Sforza has sold for Pellegrino Venezia the lot 20 by 100, situated on the south side of Sixty-fourth Street, 120 feet east of Fourteenth Avenue.

A. J. Waldron sold, in conjunction with S. Noonan, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 27 St. James Place, for Frances Leich to Adolph Meyer.

I Salzberg has sold for Harris Wilner to Rose Boskey a three-story, two-family house on a plot 40 by 100, at 1,525 Forty-seventh Street, near Fifteenth Avenue.

Joseph Metzger has sold the plot 25 by 100 at 219 South Third Street to L. Bleich, who will erect a six-story loft.

Arverne Hotel Sold.

The Arverne Hotel, at Arverne, L. I., with a plot of about twenty-two lots, has been purchased by Henry Prince from Fannie Epstein, who controlled the property through its foreclosure sale last Fall. Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., were the brokers. Mr. Prince will spend $25,000 to remodel the hotel. He has occupied the Majestic Hotel, at the corner of Remington Avenue and Boulevard, Arverne, for ten years, and holds on a long-term lease the Tak-a-pou-sha at Far Rockaway.

Staten Island.

Harold E. Wittemann has sold for William T. Holt plots 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, map of Tunis E. Butler, located on Wadsworth Avenue, Fort Wadsworth, to an investor, who will erect five modern dwellings.

Howard & Co. Lease New Store.

Howard & Co., jewelers, now located at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, have leased from the Goelet Realty Company the store and basement at 14 East Forty-seventh Street. The premises will be extensively altered. Worthington, Whitehouse and Harris & Vaughan negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

Wm. A. White & Sons have leased the store at 158 Reade Street to Philip Mandelker; also the store and basement at 179 Greene Street to Jacob Weinstein; and the store and basement at 201 Chambers Street, running through to Reade Street, to Charles Meany.

Gaines & Drennan Company, Inc., in conjunction with M. & L. Hess, have leased the store and basement at 54 West Twenty-third Street for a term of years to Philip Sachs, formerly of 263 Grand Street, for a restaurant.

J. Irving Walsh has leased for Clement March the studio building, S. Macdougal Alley, to Victor D. Salvatore, sculptor, and for the Estate of J. T. & W. S. Pyle, the building at 327 West Street, for the term of five years.

Tucken Speyers & Co. have leased the corner store at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, formerly occupied by Caswell, Massey & Co., to Burton Bros. & Co., cotton goods dealers, who will open an uptown branch pending the erection of their new house, planned for the old Calument Club site at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased, for Franz Zahn, the store at 12 Dutch Street, to Edw. Krausz.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have leased for Hirsfield Brothers the three-story dwelling at 59 East Fifty-second Street to Baron Adolphus de Meyer for a term of years.

Realty Appeal to Mayor.

Robert E. Simon, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Real Estate and Allied Organizations, has addressed a letter to Mayor Mitchel urging him to sign the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill.

"To show our absolute good faith in this matter," says Mr. Simon, "I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the Real Estate Board, United Real Estate Owners' Association, Advisory Council, the Conference Committee of Real Estate and Allied Interests, that, if you will appoint an open-minded disinterested committee of men with practical and technical experience to study the facts of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, you will have our hearty co-operation in the study and investigation and support in the findings of such a committee for any future legislation to further improve the evil of overinspection."

Nine New Bronx Flats to Cost $480,000.

Additional indication of the apartment house building activity in the Bronx was shown yesterday when plans were filed for nine five-story buildings to cost $480,000. Six are in the Fordham Heights locality and five of these will be erected by William L. Phelan as President of the Country Estates; two being on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, east side, below 183d Street, and the other five on Ryer Avenue. The sixth structure in this locality will cover the block front on the north side of Field Place, between the Concourse and Ryer Avenue, to be erected by Aaron Miller, President of the 173d Street Improvement Company. William J. Diamond filed plans for two tenements on the northeast corner of Mohegan Avenue and 179th Street, and Augustus Van Cortlandt will erect a five-story building on the west side of Broadway, 100 feet north of 246th Street.

Realty Notes.

Charles F. Noyes Company have secured a loan of $18,000 for five years for M. Deutsch on the property 238 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The brokerage firm of Thomas & Eckerson has moved to new and larger offices at 299 Madison Avenue, corner of Forty-first Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

118th St, 313 and 315 East, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Lawyers Manufacturing Co. against Joseph Edelstein et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; A. E. Baxter, referee; due, $49,121.81; taxes, &c., $787.69; to the plaintiff for $47,000.

Monroe St, 188 and 190, s s, 60.2 ft e of Montgomery St, 43.11x95.9, two five-story tenements and stores; A. M. Heinsheimer et al. against Nathan Isenberg et al.; Action 1; Cary & C., attorneys; L. H. Rogers, Jr., referee; due, $35,120.73; taxes, &c., $1,126.41; to the plaintiff for $33,000.

Monroe St, 192, s s, 104.1 ft e of Montgomery St, 24.10x98.3x24.11x97.1, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $21,032.31; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

Monroe St, 194, s s, 129 ft e of Montgomery St, 24.10x99.6x24.6x98.3, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 3; same attorney and referee; due, $21,022.39; taxes, &c., $609.20; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

93d St, 183 East, n s, 130.6 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.8, four-story tenement; C. G. Oppenhym et al. against Adolph Cohen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $22,328.32, taxes, &c., $1,007.56; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 207 West, n s, 146 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; Morris Jaffe against S. & J. Realty Co. et al.; Samuel S. Kogan, attorney; Henry Waldman, referee; due, $3,618.56; taxes, &c., $75; subject to mortgage of $12,500; to the plaintiff for $12,750.

By J. H. Mayers.

66th St, 58 East, s s, 160 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5, five-story dwelling; Alice Sachs against J. W. Porges; Harold Swain, attorney; H. H. Herts, referee; due, $28,856.45; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 197th St, —x100, vacant; 197th St, East, n s, — ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x100, vacant; 197th St, East, n s, 95 ft e of Creston Av, 55.4x140x62.1x140.2, vacant; adjourned to May 3.

By George Price.

Davidson Av, s e corner of 181st St, 87.4x94.8x77.9x79.5, one-story factory and vacant; W. H. Caldwell, Jr., against Rothkirch Building Co. et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; John Davis, referee; due, $6,738.01; taxes, &c., $475; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

3d St, 131 West, for a two-story office and storage building, 23x50; A. Rinaldi, 194 Bowery, owner; L. A. Sheinhart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $4,000.

Webster Av, w s, 378.65 ft n of 236th St, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x34; Bartolomeo Badaracco, 4,304 Webster Av, owner; Ehrich Peterson, 2,254 Ryer Av, architect; cost, $3,700.

Ryer Av, w s, 244.69 ft s of 183d St, for three five-story brick tenements, 50.4x86.23x50.4x75.4x50.4x69.55; County Estates, Inc., William L. Phelan, 2,045 Ryer Av, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $150,000.

Concourse, e s, 243 ft s of 183d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x87; Country Estates, Inc., William L. Phelan, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $100,000.

Cromwell Av, e s, 237.92 ft s of 151st St, a one-story frame storage, 79x29; Vincent Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Tracy & Swartwout, 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $500.

181st St, s s, 45 ft e of Anthony Av, for a one-story frame garage, 9.6x16; William C. Bergen, 130 West 180th St, owner; W. C. Martin, 1,966 University Av, architect; cost, $100.

Gun Hill Road, s s, 25 ft e of De Kalb Av, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 25.1x60; Weber & Glassheim, 44 Greenwich Av, owners; George W. McCabe, 96 5th Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Broadway, w s, 100 ft n of 246th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 100x66.11; Augustus Van Cortlandt, 47 East 53d St, owner; Cross & Cross, 10 East 47th St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Mohegan Av, n e corner of 179th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 45x89.1 and 50.2x89.4; William J. Diamond, 175th St. and Bathgate Av, owner; Tremont Architect Co., architect; cost, $95,000.

149th St, n s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, for a one-story frame shed, 25x15; Louis Wentzler, Jr., 322 East 151st St, owner; William G. I. Roder, 621 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $350.

Field Place, n s, from Ryer Av to Grand Concourse, for a five-story brick tenement, 84.13x84.7; 173d St. Improvement Co., Aaron Miller, 148 West 142d St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architect Co, 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $75,000.

Fordham Road, s s, 99.3 ft e of Tiebout Av, for a three-story brick store and dwelling, 37x20.8; Mary Annan, 2,545 Webster Av, owner; Adams & Kirby, Tremont and Arthur Avs, architects; cost, $4,000.

171st St, n e corner of Park Av, for a two-story brick store and dwelling, 50x50; Keisler Realty Co., 1,100 Forest Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lexington Av, s w corner of 53d St, for a ten-story clubhouse, 100.5x103; Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, owner; D. Barber, 101 Park Av, architect; cost, $340,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 214th St, 445.7x irregular to Park Terrace East x101.8 to 214th St x209.3; Hamilton Odell and another, executors of William B. Isham, to Julia I., wife of Hy. O. Taylor, 135 East 66th St, Feb. 24; attorneys, Taylor, J. & B., 30 Pine St....$150,000

BROADWAY, s e corner 140th St, 99.11x150; Moses Crystal et al., executors, &c., Clementine M. Silverman and Milton Silverman, surviving partner of C. M. Silverman & Son, to Moses Crystal, 319 West 89th St, et al., executors, 3-5 part, executors B. and S., April 1; attorney, E. S. Cahn, 160 Broadway....$100

COLUMBUS AV, 783, e s, 25.11 ft n of 98th St, 25x74; (foreclosure March 24;) Jacob A. Cantor, referee, to Lillian A. Baumgarten, Alma L. G. and Doretta L. Otten, all at 89 Clinton Pl, Hackensack, N. J., April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$27,500

COLUMBUS AV, 785, e s, 50.11 ft n of 98th St, 25x74; (foreclosure March 24;) same to same, April 23; attorney, same....$28,000

NORTHERN (HAVEN) AV, n w cor 180th St, 125x147; Haven Construction Co. to Walter J. Rich, 485 Fort Washington Av, (mtg $238,000,) all liens, April 23; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St....$100

PARK AV, 1,669-71, e s, 100.11 ft n of 117th St, 50.6x90; Samuel Williams to Samuel Grodginsky, 91 East 96th St, ½ part, (mtg $38,000,) all liens, March 30; attorneys, Roeder & R., 119 Nassau St....$100

WATER ST, 680, n w corner Scammel St, 24.1x68x24.8x68; Victor J. McClure, Hartford, Conn., to Annie Martin, New Britain, Conn., (mtg $18,849,) all liens, April 9; attorney, Morris S. Falk, 347 Main St., Hartford, Conn....$1

WEST BROADWAY, 413-15, e s, 99 ft n of Spring St, 51x100, (foreclosure March 25;) Herman Joseph, referee, to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, March 29; attorney, G. W. Hubbell, 346 Broadway.$54,000

1ST AV, 356, s e cor of 21st St, 23x89; 21st St, 404 East, s s, 69 ft e of 1st Av, 27x69; Geo. and Anna Lutz to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $19,600,) all liens, April 22; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway....$1

2D AV, 2,218 s e corner of 114th St, 300 and 302 East, 20.11x80; John H. Corwin, referee, to Greenwood Cemetery, 170 Broadway, April 22; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway....$15,500

2D AV, 1,109, w s, 60 ft n of 58th St, 20x65; Morris and Louis Marks to Marks Brothers Holding Co., 2,752 3d Av, (mtg $12,000,) April 3; attorney, S. Solomon, 135 Broadway....$100

2D AV, 2,026, e s, 25.11 ft n of 104th St, 25x75; Biaggio Mele to Rosina La Falee, 2,026 2d Av, (mtg $13,500,) April 20; attorney, E. V. C. Pescia, 206 Broadway....$1

18TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; Max Markel et al, executors, &c, of Sender Jarmulowsky, to Rehsom Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, April 21; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$63,000

30TH ST, 533-37 West, n s, 128.4 ft e of 11th Av, 48x31; Jas. H. De Laney, Memphis, N. Y., to Mulchay Realty Co., 100 Broadway, b. and s. c. a. g., April 8; attorney, Lawyer Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

60TH ST, s s, 142.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.2x100.5; Enos S. Booth, referee, to Ambrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, April 23; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$12,000

SAME PROPERTY, Ambrose Realty Co. to Eugenie Rothschild, 440 West End Av, (mtg $9,500,) April 23; attorney, Heymann & Herman, 35 Nassau St....$1

75TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 26x102.2; Gherardi Davis to R. Horace Gallatin, 438 Madison Av, (mtg $30,000,) C. A. G., April 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$1

77TH ST, 421 East, n s, 394 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Anna Vogel to Sallie Grossman, 421 East 77th St, (mtg $13,000,) April 19....$100

93D ST, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 21x100.8; Florence A. Hawley to Thos. E. Paynter and Eliz., his wife, 95 Park Av, tenants by entirety, (mtg $17,000,) April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

97TH ST, 228 East, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Rosa Marino to Domenica Pecora, 331 East 146th St, (mtg $10,000,) April 22; attorney, Harry Steinbock, 586 Morris Av....$100

97TH ST, 34 West, s s, 311 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Walter F. Crosby to Ellen I. Crosby, his wife, 128 West 11th St, July 19, 1913; attorneys, Austin, McL. & M., 135 Broadway....$1

101ST ST, 219 East, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Rosa Marino to Domenica Pecora, 331 East 146th St, (mtg $9,000,) April 22; attorney, Harry Steinbock, 586 Morris Av....$100

110TH ST, 8 East, s s, 228 ft w of Madison Av, 19.6x100.11; Milton M. Silverman, individually and as surviving partner of C. M. Silverman & Son, to Moses Crystal, 319 West 89th St; Laura Gross, 65 Hamilton Terrace, and Milton M. Silverman, 207 West 110th St, executors, &c, of Clementine M. Silverman, B. & S.; attorney, E. S. Cahn, 160 Broadway....$100

116TH ST, 356 East, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Max Altmayer to John J. Maffia, 1,156 2d Av, (foreclosure April 15,) April 23; attorney, C. M. Gambee, 372 East 149th St....$8,000

120TH ST, 117 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; John Gruenberg, referee, to Frank P. Briody, 714 41st St, Brooklyn, April 22; attorneys, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$18,000

120TH ST, 117 West, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Frank P. Briody to Fredericka Schneer, North Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $18,000,) B. and S., April 22; attorneys, Heymann & Herman, 35 Nassau St....$1

124TH ST, 218 to 228 West, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 116x100.11; Milton M. Silverman, individually and surviving partner of C. M. Silverman & Son, to Moses Crystal, 319 West 89th St; Laura Gross, 65 Hamilton Terrace, and Milton M. Silverman, 207 West 110th St, executors, (office 3,432 Broadway,) B. and S., April 1; attorney, E. S. Cahn, 160 Broadway....$100

125TH ST, 319 East, n s, 230 ft e of 2d Av, 20x99.11; James M. Ryder to Lawmor Realty Co., 32 Broadway, (mtg $7,500,) April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lawmor Realty Co. to Mary A. Walters, at Demarest, N. J., (mtg $7,500,) April 22; attorney, same....$100

133D ST, 52 to 56 West, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Andrews Institute for Girls to Lawmor Realty Co., 42 Broadway, April 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

144TH ST, 271-73 West, n s, 630 ft w of 7th Av, 45x99.11; Hopkins Holding Co. to Cooper Realty Co., 26 Exchange Place, (mtg $42,500,) April 23; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway....$1

169TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x180, to n s of 168th St, if prolonged; Milton M. Silverman, individually and as surviving partner of C. M. Silverman & Son, to Moses Crystal, 319 West 89th St; Laura Gross, 65 Hamilton Terrace and Milton M. Silverman, 207 West 110th St, executors, &c, of Clementine M. Silverman, ¼ part, all title, B. & S., April 1; attorney, Emanuel S. Cahn, 160 Broadway....$100

188TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x95, (foreclosure April 8;) Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, to George H. Montrose, 125 Westminster Road, Brooklyn, April 12; attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway...$9,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, n e corner 165th St, 110x100; American Real Estate Co. to Bryant Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street Co., Inc., 120 Bryant Av, (mtg $23,000,) April 22; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St...$100

BRYANT AV, 1,492, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 18.9x100; Delia H. Freestone Scott to Samuel Rabinowitz, 1,492 Bryant Av, (mtg $7,800,) March 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$1

BRYANT AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Jackson Construction Co. to Kenson Construction Co., 1,229 Simpson St, confirmation deed, April 20; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$1

CLINTON AV, 1,820, e s, 19.5x90.2; Bellemore Holding Co., Inc., to Joseph A. Shay, Cedarhurst, L. I., (mtg $8,000,) April 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$500

CRESTON AV, w s, 118.10 ft n of 179th St, 19x100; Ernest Hall, executor, to Louise Winkler, 1,352 Franklin Av, April 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$7,500

ELTON AV, 810, e s, 50x100; Mary A. Walters to Lowmor Realty Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, (mtg $35,000,) April 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Lowmor Realty Co., Inc., to Andrews Institute for Girls, at Willoughby, Ohio, (mtg $30,000,) April 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

HANCOCK ST, w s, 400 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; Thomas J. Hassett, referee, to Fishkill Savings Institute, Fishkill, N. Y., April 9; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; Fishkill Savings Institute to John B. Dosso, 1,742 Adams St, April 20; same attorney....$1

HOE AV, w s, 336 ft s of Aldus St, 89x120; American Real Estate Co. to Turek Realty Corporation, 505 5th Av, (mtg $14,000,) April 22; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$100

HOE AV, w s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Rockfield Construction Co. to Henrietta M. Minnick, 1,226 Union Av, (mtgs $17,500,) April 22; attorney, R. H. Mitchell, 394 East 150th St....$1

JEROME AV, n e cor 204th St, 50x100; Leo J. Lehman to Erlback Realty Co., Inc., 25 Union Sq, (mtg $18,000,) April 19; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St..$100

LOTS 174 and 176, map Jacksonville Property; also Bronx Boulevard, e s, 100 ft s of 239th St, 250x95; Christian H. Werner to Munderloh Realty Co., 3,210 3d Av; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av....$100

MORRIS AV, n e cor 164th St, 100x104.9; Geo. J. Lehman to J. L. and L. L. Realty Co., Inc., 25 Union Sq., April 12; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St....$100

POWELL AV, n w corner Castle Hill Av; Joseph Krueger to Carl H. Dittmar et al., 1,891 Clay Av, (mtg $2,000,) Dec. 21, 1912; attorney, C. H. Dittmar, 102 West 130th St....$1

SCOFIELD AV, n s, being plot adjoining land of Mary P. Booth and land of Amelia McClennon, 50x118; Morris S. Shector, referee,) to Louis F. W. Seifert, April 22; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av..$3,800

TOPPING AV, 1,748, e s, 25x95; Nannette Boerckel to Louis Roeth, 223 East 59th St, (mtg $12,000,) April 22; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Roeth to Nannette Boerckel and another, (mtg $12,000,) April 22; attorney, same....$1

UNIVERSITY AV, w s, 514 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Oscar Willegerodt to West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street Building Co., Inc., 2,295 University Av, (mtg $15,000,) April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,443, n w cor of St. Paul's Pl, 70.10x100.8; Eliz. Neumann, referee, to New York Life Ins. & Trust Co., 52 Wall St., April 22; attorney, Emmet & P., 52 Wall St....$65,000

3D AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 134th St, 10.8x87.7 to e s 3d Av x39; Josephine G. Hughes to Brian G. Hughes, 1,984 Madison Av, April 20; attorney, A. L. Martin, 76 William St....$1

134TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Pl, 50x100; Harriet K. Jannec, Larchmont, N. Y., to Schnell Realty Co., Inc., 16 Court St, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) March 31; attorney, Van Alen and D., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn....$1

136TH ST, 385 East, n s, 20x100; Nannette Boerckel to Louis Roeth, 223 East 59th St, (mtg $12,000,) April 22; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Roeth to Nannette Boerckel and another, 385 East 136th St, (mtg $12,000,) April 22; attorney, same...$1

182D ST, s s, 134.9 ft e of Belmont Av, 25.9x102.11; Margaret Litchfield to Mary J. Slattery, 2,147 Hughes Av, (mtg $3,000,) April 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 145th St, 99.11x100; Frederick H. Walker to United States Mortgage and Trust Co., 55 Cedar St, April 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$80,000

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 98th St, 50x74.1; Lillian A. Baumgarten et al. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 23, due as per bond, (2 mtgs, each $17,000)....$34,000

NORTHERN AV, w s, 75 ft n of 180th St, 50x100; same to same, (prior mtg $40,000,) April 23, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; same attorneys....$12,000

NORTHERN AV, n w corner of 180th St, 75x100; Walter J. Rich to Haven Construction Co., Inc., 215 Audubon Av, (prior mtg $90,000,) April 23, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway.$22,500

18TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; Rehsem Realty Corporation to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, April 21, due April 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 62 William St, (2 mtgs, each $15,000)....$30,000

30TH ST, n s, 128.4 ft e of 11th Av, 48x31; Mulcahy Realty Co. to Elizabeth K. Unham, 247 5th Av, April 23, due April 23, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway....$5,000

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Catherine C. Hall to Charles A. Moran et al., trustees, Bernardsville, N. J., March 24, 1911, due March 24, 1912, 6 p. c.; address, 34 Pine St....$10,000

60TH ST, s s, 142.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.2x100.5; Ambrose Realty Co. to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, April 23, 5 years....$9,500

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; John J. Maffia to Samuel Frankenheim, 18 West 107th St, April 23, 2 years; attorney, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway....$6,000

120TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Frank P. Briody to Bond and Mtg. Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, April 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$18,000

133D ST, s s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Lawmor Realty Co. to American Mtg. Co., 46 Cedar St, April 22, 3 years, 6 p. c., 3 mtgs, each $3,500; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$10,500

136TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11; Eva A. De Lyons and ano. to Charwyn Realty Co., 135 Broadway, April 22, due April 5, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St....$1,250

137TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Broadway, 170x99.11; Realty and Commercial Co. to Michael F. Burns, 16 East 63d St, March 16, (prior mtg $230,750,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St....$8,000

152D ST, n s, 212.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Eugene C. Huber to Edith A. Cornell, 415 Washington Av, Brooklyn, 1 year, p. c. as per bond, April 22; attorney, W. P. Jessup, 5 Nassau St....$600

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Northern Av, 47x180; Walter J. Rich to Haven Construction Co., 215 Audubon Av, (prior mtg $45,000,) April 23, due May 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway....$11,000

209TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Arborview Realty Co. to Benjamin N. Cardozo, 16 West 75th St, April 22, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$13,000

Bronx.

AVENUE B, w s, being Lots 50 and 51, map of Grove Hill, 117x100; Mary A. Deitsch, 782 Eagle Av, April 22, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,500

AVENUE B, w s, 54 ft n of 2d St, (Unionport,) 54x105; George Rueckel to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, April 23, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, T. Levison, 258 East 138th St....$250

BRYANT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 172d St, 18.9x100; Samuel Rabinowitz to Delia H. Freestone Scott, 821 East 15th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $6,500, April 22, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$1,300

BRYANT AV, n e corner of 165th St, 70x100; Bryant Av and 165th St Co., Inc., to City Mtg. Co., 15 Wall St, April 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$66,000

BRYANT AV, e s, 70 ft n of 165th St, 40x100; same to same, April 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same....$32,000

BRYANT AV, n e corner of 165th St, 110x100; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, prior mtg $98,000, April 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av....$23,000

BRYANT AV, s w corner of 165th St, 100x200 to e s, of Faile St; American Real Estate Co. to Brevoort Real Estate Co., 15 Wall St, April 22, 2 years; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$30,000

DALY AV, s w corner of 179th St, 32.6x110.4; Herbst Realty Co. to Emily D. Van Wagenen and another, trustees, Morristown, N J, April 23, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$28,000

FOREST AV, w s, 349.4 ft s Wall St, 21x100; David H Baldwin & ano, to Fredk W Pitcher, 445 South Ardmore Av, Los Angeles, Cal., March 17, due as per bond; attorney, T G & T Co, 176 Broadway....$950

HANCOCK AV, w s, 400 ft n of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; John B Dosso to Fishkill Savings Institute, Fishkill, N Y, April 20, 3 years, 6 p c; attorney, Chas H Baechler, 1126 Walker Av....$3,500

HOE AV, w s, 336 ft s of Alders St, two lots, each 44.6x120; two mtgs, each $34,000; Turek Realty Corp to City Mtge Co, 15 Wall St, April 22, demand 6 p c; attorney F A Snow, 15 Wall St....$68,000

SAME PROPERTY, two mtges, each $7,000; same to American Real Estate Co, 527 5th Av, two prior mtges, $34,000 each, April 22, 3 years, 6 p c; same attorney....$14,000

SIMPSON ST, w s, 193.9 ft n of Home St, 16.8x100; John Klein to Marie Mangold, 245 East 33d St, prior mtg $4,000, April 22, due as per bond; attorney, Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St....$1,200

UNION AV, w s, 142.10 ft n of 147th St, 39.3x100; Purchase Holding Co. to Caroline S Coutts, 144 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, April 22, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$20,000

179TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x114.1, to n s of Walker Av x 26.10x104; Michael D Howard to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co, 258 E 138th St, April 20, due July 20, 1915, 6 p c; atty, I Levin, 258 E 138th St....$245

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,754, store and basement; Herman Suesens and another, trustees, to Frederick W. Sullan, 1,754 Amsterdam Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av....$3,240

BROADWAY, n e corner of Manhattan St, store and basement; Estate Louis M. Henriques to Charles A. Wood, 3,200 Broadway, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St..$3,400

HAMILTON ST, 18, 2 stores; James Carneval to Epifanio Gangi, 16 Monroe St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 160 St. Ann's Av....$960

NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, 3, all; The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to Mary E. Blodgett, 5 East 62d St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, W. C. Orr, 51 Chambers St....$1,200

RIVINGTON ST, 64, basement store; Jacob Rogers to Jacob Aronovitz, 62 Rivington St, 5 years from May 1, 1915....$900

5TH ST, 437 East, all; Hyman M. Laznisk to Saumel Friedenthal, 227 East 11th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Hyman M. Laznisk, 232 West 136th St....$3,275

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

DOWNING ST, 45 & 47; Manhattan Sand Co. against Joseph Tassi, owner (renewal)....$133.90

MOTT ST, 154; Guarantee Roofing Co. against Esther Cohen, owner; Leonard Volpe, contractor....$25

Bronx.

BARKER AV, 3,060; Patrick J. Twomey against Michael Brennan, Inc., owner; Michael Brennan, contractor....$65

COLLEGE AV, 1,102 and 302 East 166th St; N. Hutkoff & Co. against Tully Building Co., Inc, owners; John J. Tully, contractor....$151

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, w s, between 147th and 148th Sts; Jos. B. Friedlander Co against Louis W. Morrison et al.; March 24, 1914 (bond)....$1,301.03

BROADWAY, s w cor, 148th St; Charles S. Waldo against same; March 30, 1914 (by bond)....$624.51

72D ST, 204 East; Abraham Saffran against Caroline H. Sirger et al.; March 9, 1915....$106.31

97TH ST, 308 West; George Ellis & Co against Grace D. Litchfield et al.; Oct. 14, 1914....$44.50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 70 ft n of 165th St, 70x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Bryant Av. & 165th St. Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment....$26,000

HOE AV, w s, 336 ft s of Aldus St, 44.6x120; City Mortgage Co. loans Turek Realty Corporation, to erect one 5-story apartment....$28,000

HOE AV, w s, 380.6 ft s of Aldus St, 44.6x120; City Mortgage Co. loans Turek Realty Corporation, to erect one 5-story apartment....$28,006

165TH ST, n e corner of Bryant Av, 70x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Bryant Av. & 165th St. Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment....$49,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, e s, 71 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x93; Sarah E. Blodget against Rosie Rothstein et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Spear.

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 125.5 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Victoria Lauby against Peter J. Lauby et al, (partition;) attorneys, Steiner & Petersen.

SUTTON PLACE, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x86.5, and 1st Av, 1,108; Adoniram Clark et al against John D. Braum et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roe & Hayes.

29TH ST, 505 and 507 West; Mary B. Dortic against Umberto Monti et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

124TH ST, 58 West; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Mitchell Halliday et a l, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, w s, 475 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, against Hunts Point Estates et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

BRYANT AV, w s, 500 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Isabella C. King against Hunts Point Estates et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

BRYANT AV, w s, 525 ft n of Randall Av, 25x100; Elizabeth G. Hardy against Hunts Point Estates et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 96.2 ft e of Marmion Av, 75x100; Grand Boulevard Holding Co. against Coyne & Delany Co., Inc., (action to release judgment;) attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn.

LOT 867, (west half,) map of village of Wakefield; Iretta T. Searles, as admx., against Mary A. Atkinson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Holden.

LOT 312, map of Unionport; James Tierney against Anne Maxwell et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Wolff.

LOT 24, Block 2,625, Section 10 on tax map; Charles C. Dietsch, Jr., against Mary E. Connellon et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorneys, Ferriss & Storck.

ROSELLE ST, s e corner of Poplar St, 29.6x100.4; Kittie E. Paul against M. J. Regina Dillon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strang & Taylor.

RYER AV, w s, 475 ft s of Irving St, 50x100; Josiah H. De Witt, as guardian, against Field Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kiddle & Margeson.

VYSE AV, w s, 25 ft s of 181st St, 25x100; Carrie L. Anger against John E. Liederman et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. McBride.

169TH ST, 457 East; Isidore Simon against Louis De Vos et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Wolff.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

AARON, ANNE MARIA, (April 15:) personalty, $950; all to daughter, Bertha Gotthelf.

ARMSTRONG, SARAH C., (April 15:) personalty, about $50,000; realty, about, $9,000; all to son, William F.

BITTER, KARL, (details elsewhere.)

BOOTH, OTIS W., (no petition,) all equally to sisters, Alida R., Mary W. and Elizabeth P. Booth and Mrs. Caroline W. Chapin of Englewood, N. J.

CLARK, ANNIE, (no petition,) all to cousin, Lillian Hurd.

CUSACK, CATHERINE LUCRETIA, (April 17:) personalty, about $16,000; $2,000 and gold watch to Mary C. Winberry; $1,000 each to Anna Crook and Mary E. Brown, the latter of whom receives also a life estate in residue; $250 to R. C. Church of St. Benedict The Moor; other minor bequests.

DIETZ, FREDERICK, (details elsewhere.)

HOWLAND, DULANY, (April 8:) personalty, over $10,000; realty, over $10,000; all to widow, Marguerite.

HUMPHREY, WILLIAM H., (April 10:) personalty under $10,000; all to widow, Louise Nicoll Humphrey, of the Park Avenue Hotel.

LATHROP, CAMILLA M., (March 5:) personalty over $10,000; residue to sister, Mary A. Mills; income for life from $4,000 each to Frederic C., Howard V. and Ronald V. Mills; jewelry and smaller bequests to friends and relatives.

MARSHALL, CAROLINE E., (details elsewhere.)

METZ, CHARLES L., (April 13;) personalty, $100; realty, $500; all to widow, Grace.

PETERS, CAROLINA, (Dec. 13, 1907:) personalty, $100; realty $8,500; $4,750 to Bertha Peters, daughter, and $3,750 to Ottoa, son.

SCOTT, EMILY M., (no petition,) all to friends and relatives.

SCHAFFER, SOPHIE S., (March 19:) personalty over $1,000; all to daughter, Mrs. Mary Kerr, wife of Harrison D. Kerr.

SPLITDORF, Anna, (Feb. 21:) realty, $9,000; all to widower, Henry.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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Time Table from Pennsylvania Station to

Kensington, Great Neck

26 Minutes by Express Trains.

BEST WEEK-DAY TRAINS: 9:10, 10:15, 11:17, 12:22 A. M. and 1:22, 2:37, 3:39 and 4:39 P. M.

BEST SUNDAY TRAINS: 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M. and 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20 and 4:20 P. M.

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The improvements consist of a brick mansion in perfect condition, containing a large library, hall, drawing-room, sitting room, dining room, 8 master's, 7 servants' bedrooms, 6 baths, electric light, modern plumbing.

Large stable, with accommodations for 30 horses; greenhouse; gardeners' cottage of brick; also 2 frame cottages, in addition to which there is a very attractive remodeled house containing 6 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 2 baths.

Price and further particulars from

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A rare opportunity to buy a High Class Summer and Winter Residence at Great Reduction from Cost.

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11 Rooms and 3 Baths. Garage; Corner Plot on Berkeley Ave.; grounds graded and planted with ornamental shrubbery. For details apply to owners,

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Two-family House, modern, on a good street; bona fide buyers will get a bargain. ONE PRICE ONLY.

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It saw everything at the **lowest prices,** business "rotten," and merchants with no stocks of goods—

It saw ninety-five millions of people still living in the United States to be fed, clothed, housed, **just as usual—**

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Mercantile business and **REAL ESTATE** still lie flat on their backs. *Think this over.* Read further why you should be interested in the absolute auction sale of the Estate of Arthur R. Morris, by order of Henry Lewis Morris, Esq., Executor, to be held May 11th, 1915, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

For maps and particulars apply to

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Owner will sell plot of 8 lots on Arleigh Road for $1,000 less than real estate company asks for adjoining plots in this fine residential park. Part cash, balance easy terms. Kenneth Gardner, 54 Wall St.

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Ideal family colony; all improvements, bungalows with large plots, $2,800 up; few to lease, $300 up; phone 1697 Greeley. O. F. LOUCKS, 47 W. 34th St.

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5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Pressure continues high east of the Mississippi and low over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, resulting in a continuation of temperatures above the seasonal average in all parts of the country, except in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Temperatures are much above the seasonal average in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the region of the great lakes.

There were scattered rains in the last twenty-four hours in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. The Plains States, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and heavy local rains with thunder storms and high winds in Eastern Texas.

Indications are that in the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be generally fair with mild temperatures Saturday and Sunday. Fair weather is also probable in practically all other parts of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Temperature will rise in the Rocky Mountain region, but will change little elsewhere.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	42	48	4 P. M.	58	65
6 A. M.	41	50	6 P. M.	56	66
9 A. M.	44	50	9 P. M.	50	64
12 M.	53	56	11 P. M.	45	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees, at 6 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees, at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:30—1,484 5 Av.; John Joseph	Slight
2:30—17 John St.; Dieges & Clust	$5,000
4:45—12 Duane St.; N. Y. Journal	$1,000
P. M.	
12:30—61 W. 100 St.; Mrs. Feltman	Slight
12:40—363 E. 71 St.; D. Abvina	Not given
5:00—174 Madison Av.; R. Latner	$150
5:05—354 W. 50 St.; Colcon Co	Slight
6:00—314 Henry St.; N. Sparling	Slight
6:30—165 Spring St.; not given	Slight
7:00—230 E. 99 St.; Mrs. —. Richmond	Slight
7:30—14 Bowery; Sigmund Signes	Slight
7:40—251 6th Av.; not given	Slight
8:30—33 Essex St.; Morris Tucher	Slight
8:55—55 Delancey St.; Touchnick & Weintraub	Slight
9:05—374 E. 4 St.; Adolph Werner	Slight
9:05—205 Mott St.; Joseph Giurco	Slight
9:30—2,329 Arthur Av.; Louis Merrno	Slight
10:15—54-56 W. 38 St.; J. Opoznauer	$500
11:35—124 Suffolk St.; E. Toneraze	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BAKER, ROBERT B. (Oct. 25, 1912;) net estate, $34,203; Roland R. Baker, adopted son, gets $7,981; Della Irwin, Emma Russell, daughters, and Dr. Robert B. Irwin, grandson, each gets $8,108; rest of estate passes to nephews and nieces; an equity, $4,782, in 591 Second Av., appraised at $14,000; property at Nichols, Tioga County, N. Y., $7,400; deposits, $2,108; personalty, jewelry and notes, $9,549; stocks, $1,862; milk and egg business, 591 Second Av., $10,862.

COLLINS, Miss MARY, (June, 16, 1914;) net value, $29,996; Sarah E. Collins and Maud E. Parsall, sisters, get bulk of estate; three brothers each get $3,588; one-third interest, $4,799, in equity in 39-41 Wooster St., appraised at $45,000; one-fifth interest, $2,003, in equity in 247 Lenox Av., appraised at $22,000; deposits, $2,208; personalty and mortgages, $5,777; stocks and bonds, $17,882.

CORCORAN, DORA, (Dec. 2, 1914;) deposits and personalty, net value, $1,262.

EMERSON, Dr. J. HAVEN, retired physician, (May 4, 1913;) net estate, $114,747; Mrs. Susan Tompkins Emerson widow, gets personalty valued at $2,353 outright and a life estate in $112,050; remainder after the widow's life estate passes to Julia T. Emerson, daughter; Helena Titus Emerson, daughter, Elizabeth Emerson Fletcher, granddaughter; Janet Fletcher, grand-daughter; William Emerson, son, and Haven Emerson, son; Edward Waldo Emerson, a cousin, and Edith Emerson Forbes, cousin, each get $106; deposits, $872; insurance, $13,707; personalty, books, instruments and furniture, $2,447; stocks and bonds, $101,695; largest holdings of stocks were 180 shares E. 66 St Studio Building, $23,400; 150 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Co., $19,200; 267 shares Penn. R. R. $14,605; and 20 shares Walter Baker Co., Ltd., $8,000.

GRAHAM, SAMUEL T. (Sept. 29, 1909;) estate net value, $15,349; bulk of estate passed to Mrs. Eugenie Graham, widow; deposits, $1,193; mortgages, $12,061; stocks and bonds, $3,469.

DALO, Mrs. ANNIE KELLOG (Dec. 19, 1912;) (supplemental report;) net value of estate, $1,278,049; original report, filed Mar. 13, 1915.

KIERNAN, JAMES, (July 31, 1914;) deposits and personalty net value, $8,729; Mrs. Bessie K. Kiernan, mother, got the bulk of estate; decedent was a retail liquor dealer at 602 8th Av. but after the sale of the business there was a deficiency of $579.

LOEB, MEYER, (April 5, 1912;) (supplemental report;) net estate, $36,820; Mrs. Fanny Loeb, widow, principal beneficiary; original report filed August 13, 1914.

MANDEVILLE, Mrs. SARAH T., widow of Dr. E. B. Mandeville of Newark, N. J. (Dec. 15, 1913;) net estate, 67,004; Mary M. Johnston, daughter, who is dead, was given $26,417; Dr. Frederick A. Mandeville, son, $20,293; James A. Mandeville, son, a life estate in $20,293; deposits, $879; mortgages and personalty, $42,142; stocks, $30,333; real estate in Newark and Allenhurst, N. J., does not appear in report. Litigation is pending against the estate of Mrs. Mary M. Johnston to recover bonds valued at $11,000 and realty which, it is claimed, is a part of Mrs. Mandeville's estate.

MARTIN, A. M., resident of South Carolina, (May 18, 1910;) entire estate valued at $785,122; assets taxable in New York, stocks, $10,964; net value, $9,872; four daughters and eight grandchildren were the beneficiaries.

MILLER CHARLES E. (April 18, 1898;) stocks, bonds and deposits, net value, $19,165; Mrs. Ella Virginia Miller, widow, got one-third of estate and the rest passed to six children.

MOORE, Mrs. MARY E. (March 1, 1912;) net estate, $1,701; George S. Moore, husband, beneficiary; bungalow and lot at St. James, L. I., $1,350; and deposits, $882.

NIEMAN, H. ARTHUR (Sept. 27, 1914;) total estate, $50,933; net value, $48,664; Samuel Nieman, father, beneficiary; deposits, $1,929; jewelry, $646; stocks and bonds, $48,358.

PAPPENHEIMER, Mrs. HENRIETTA, widow of Max Pappenheimer (Sept. 6, 1914;) net estate, $151,751; Alwin M. Pappenheimer, son, received $69,875; Bella P. Tuska, daughter, $69,875; two grandchildren, $5,000 each; and two nieces, $1,000 each; deposits, $28,924; personalty, $500; mortgages, $72,664; stocks and bonds, $58,069.

PEZNANSKI, CECILIA (Dec. 29, 1913;) net estate, $52,044; Harold S. Blumenfeld, grandnephew, gets $12,216; Marjorie M. Blumenfeld, grandniece, $12,281; Dorothy Adler, grandniece, $12,069; Jacque J. Elias, brother, $7,005; Gussie Houser, sister, $5,000; eleven bequests to friends and relatives; equity, $39,063, in 124 and 126 W. 25 St., appraised at $90,000; deposits, $3,652; jewelry and personalty, $10,259.

ROBINSON, MARY A., (Oct. 24, 1914;) estate net value, $11,125; Charles A. Robinson, husband, beneficiary; 413 W. 24 St, $10,500; deposits, $1,617; jewelry, $699.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—First Lieut. H. L. Hodges, First Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

First Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, Cav., is relieved from duty at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., June 14. He is assigned to the Ninth Cav.

Major U. G. McAlexander, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., September 1.

Name of First Lieut. F. H. Farnum, 22nd Inf., to detached and name of First Lieut. T. L. Crystal, Inf., removed. Lieut. Crystal is relieved from duty with organized militia and is assigned to 2nd Inf. April 23. He will proceed to San Francisco and sail about May 5 for Hawaii.

Leaves: Capt. H. S. Purnell, Medical Corps, from May 8 to and including June 1; Second Lieut. J. Andrews, First Field Artillery, 2 months and 20 days; First Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 2nd Inf. 2 months; Capt. J. C. Kay, 2nd Inf., (detailed in Quartermaster Corps May 16,) 1 month.

Navy.

Lieut. Commanders L. A. Cotten, to the North Dakota May 2; and W. R. Sexton, the North Dakota, to temporary duty in command of Tallahassee.

Junior Grade Lieuts. P. F. Foster, E. W. Spencer, C. Y. Johnston, and J. M. B. Smith, all commissioned from March 7.

Ensign A. R. Early, to the Michigan.

Asst. Surgs of M. R. C.; W. McKinney, E. L. Matthews, J. F. Neuberger, W. E. Lawhead, A. L. Bass, A. Freeman, and A. R. Barrow, all detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Cable from Commander-in-chief, Asiatic fleet, Cavite, P. I.:

Ensigns C. J. Moore and R. S. Stone, the Saratoga, home and wait orders.

Capt. G. W. Logan died at Norfolk, Va., April 22.

Marine Corps.

Captains R. C. Dewey, A. Q. M., New York Barracks to Guam Barracks; L. B. Purcell, the Virginia to Marine Barracks, New York; and T. N. McClinton, Washington Barracks to Honolulu Barracks.

First Lieut. W. D. Smith, the Texas to the Virginia.

Second Lieut. F. S. N. Erskine, Annapolis Barracks to the Texas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Eagle, Survey Grounds off coast of Haiti; Des Moines and Arethusa at Guantanamo; Saturn at La Paz; Delaware at Norfolk; New Jersey at Boston; Galveston at Shanghai; Smith and Preston at Charleston; Parker at New York Yard; and the Paducah at Cienfuegos.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Examination dates have been set for the following positions:

Examiner of purchases and supplies, medical and physical examinations April 28; 147 candidates.

Medical superintendent oral test April 30; five candidates.

Assistant fire marshal, physical test April 30 and March 4; 279 candidates.

United States.

The Commission announces for May 12 and 13, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for marine engine draftsmen for submarines, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the office of the Inspector of Machinery, Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., at a salary of $5.04 per diem. Competitors will be examined in mathematics; materials, details, and specifications; drawing and design; education, training, and experience. They must have had an education of at least two years in engineering in a reputable technical school, and at least two years' suitable practical experience, or four years' suitable practical experience, of which at least one year must have been employed in office drafting. Experience in the design or construction of submarine machinery is necessary for eligibility. Age, 22 years or over on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

We have a number of very desirable private houses for sale or rent; particulars on application. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway (103d St.)

ELEGANT 4-story, 2-family dwelling; 16 rooms, 2 baths; exclusive section, near Subway; sacrifice. 577 West 161st St.

158th, 630 West.—Ten rooms, two baths; $18,000; any terms; house free, clear; will rent; inspection any time.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

6TH AV., 37TH ST.—CORNER STORES, FLOORS; MAY, ELECTRICIAN.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.
Rents Collected; Property Managed.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, on President St., between Brooklyn and New York Avs., the only 50 feet left on this beautiful block, now built up with high-class residences; opportunity for party wishing to build private residence. President Street Co., 1,562 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

For sale, Borough Park, Brooklyn, one-family house; photo, particulars on application. W. H. Squires, 291 Pearl St., New York.

Brick, 1-Family, $4,700; 2-Family, $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 354 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, borough Queens, New York.—Choice residence, furnished or unfurnished, 7 rooms; enclosed porch; convenient location. Address MARCUS L. TAFT, on premises.

Flushing.—Residence, best section, sleeping porch; 20 minutes. Lindsay, 156 Forest Av., Flushing.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

LYRIC THEATRE,
Boston Road, near McKinley Square, facing Union Avenue, taken in exchange by builder, will sell at big bargain and make alteration to suit purchaser; size 38x140. JOHN H. LOSCARN, 3,651 3d Av., near 169th St. elevated station; telephone Tremont 2196.

SIX LOFTS, 50x100, LIGHT ALL AROUND, ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT; BEST SHIPPING FACILITIES IN NEW YORK. APPLY GEORGE HAISS, 141ST ST. AND RIDER AV

407-409 EAST 31ST ST.
Size 50x65, $800.
Smaller loft, $500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 E. 42d St.

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building.
OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4 600 SQ. FT.
Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

Duplex Studio to rent; large, attractive two rooms, bath, upstairs; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Gilbert, 814 Carnegie Hall.

43d St., 11 East.—Large, airy, light parlor floor; well heated; electricity; use professionally.

LOFTS, LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE; ELEVATOR; $40 UP. G. B. RAFFETTO, 408 WEST 13TH.

15th, 637-643 East, (between Avs. B and C.)—Plot 100x100, or half with small buildings. BOHLEN, 296 3d Av.

TO SUBLET—Furnished office and stock room—three rooms in one; bargain. Room 1,616, 79 5th Av.

Office space for rent, furnished or unfurnished. 1,308, 55 Liberty St.

Private office to rent; desk room; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

DESK room, one space only; references required. Room 58, 81 Fulton St.

Brooklyn.

FACTORY BUILDINGS TO RENT.
Near Williamsburg Bridge and all freight stations; good light; low rent. 719 to 727 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SUMMER HOME AT BRIELLE, N. J.
On the highest point between the Highlands and Barnegat, overlooking Manasquan River and the ocean; ten-room house, fully furnished; all improvements, electric light, electric pumping system; garage and stable; one and one-eighth acres, well wooded; screened porch; telephone; six miles from Asbury Park, one mile from Sea Girt and Manasquan beach; rent for season, $400; can be seen Saturday or Sunday. Address S. M. Look, 3,875 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Phone 3010 Audubon.

RESIDENCE, SUMMIT, N. J.
New, 14 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fireplace every room; beautiful grounds; 300-ft. front; well-appointed stable; worth $40,000; rare opportunity for immediate purchase. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

Twenty minutes from Hudson Terminal, centre of Newark; electric power, steam, good light, best place for manufacturing in the whole metropolitan district.
JAMES M. SEYMOUR, Jr., Owner,
51-53 Lawrence Street,
Newark, N. J.

Mt. Prospect Heights.—Furnished house; Summer; centre residential part city; two blocks from Essex Co.'s finest park; two from electrics.
L. W. ALDEN,
465 Ridge St., Newark.

$25.—Little farm; acre; handsome dwelling; every improvement; electricity; Erie main line two blocks; trolley; forty minutes Hudson Tube; furnished, $32.50; call. Tyndall, Waldwick.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Sacrifice nine-room house, all improvements, acre ground, barn, fruit, berries; shade; excellent locality; no reasonable offer refused. Galloway, Netherwood Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Beautiful corner house, 6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; ¼ acre high ground; fruit and shade trees; $3,700; little cash; $25 monthly. Ida Hallberg, Bergenfield, N. J., opposite station.

For Sale—A strip of the mountain and an ideal home site, Upper Montclair; a fair price and unusual terms; have moved West. Box Z 218 Times Annex.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Coytesville, on Palisades.—Five-room cottage; improvements; plot 50x100; bargain. Thomas McCormack.

To Let.—Modern house, 45 minutes metropolis; garage. Thurber, 321 Boulevard, Passaic, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room furnished bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; lot 100 by 150 ft. 20 President Pl., Kingston, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—A large village home in the Hills, 3 bathrooms, furnace heat, 4 fireplaces, large barn, garden; more land if desired. For full particulars write F. F. Smiley, N. Sutton, N. H., or Telephone Morn. 2056.

Berkshires—Great Barrington.—Well-located 8-room house; bath, electricity, bathing, quiet, ice, &c. Berkshire, Z 237 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN, "but only to the right family."—Gentleman's home of 3 acres, in beautiful country park; lots of trees, grass, and cherries; house magnificently furnished; within 30 minutes of 42d St., 3 minutes from depot; 5 master's, 4 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; plenty of purest water; splendid garden; garage and stable; $1,000 June to Oct. 15. Thornton Woodbury, Pelham Manor, Tels. Pelham 1595 W. Rector 453.

For Sale.—66 acres, Westchester County, all under cultivation; large bearing orchard; old-fashioned buildings in fair condition; one mile from railroad station, overlooking lake; price $80,000. William E. Morrell, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

To Let.—Fine house, furnished; 10 rooms; toilets, gas, electric light, choice piazza, vegetable garden; 34 St. Andrew's Place, Yonkers, near Riverdale; city line; Subway and Putnam Railway; telephone.

For sale, semi-bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements, living room 15x24, open fireplace; owner needs cash; price and terms right. For particulars address Box 63, White Plains.

Bought at foreclosure, will sell at cost, large old-fashioned residence containing 14 rooms; stable; about 2 acres of land. Address Owner, William E. Morrell, Concord Av., White Plains, N. Y.

New Rochelle.—For sale or rent, 10 rooms; electricity, ground for garage; near trolley, Sound, and station. Kreitler, 228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Best plot Pelhamwood; improvements; low price; also waterfront property. S 131 Times.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.—Eight-room detached cottage, all improvements, $41.67. Collins, 54 Franklin St., New York.

A corner at Larchmont Gardens; must sell; also small house. S 130 Times.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, fourteen minutes from town; charming, small English house, unusually conveniently planned; ten rooms, three bathrooms, dumbwaiter, splendid nursery floor; garden, large trees; reasonable offers considered. Apply owner, S. Hale, 165 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 300.

FURNISHED COTTAGES
to rent or sell in North Conway, Kearsarge, and Chocorua, White Mountains, N. H. For information address H. H. Randall, North Conway, N. H.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all modern improvements, steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash, $20 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $2,000 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

Old-fashioned farm house, 12 rooms, all improvements; three minutes' walk harbor; 2½ acres, fruit, garden; 1½ hours out, North Shore; $4,500; terms easy. Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

WHITESTONE.—Modern, attractive corner; all-year house, 7 rooms, bath; electricity, &c.; 30 minutes via electric trains, 50 trolley; 8 from station, 10 from Sound. Severance, 2 Rector St.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

Orchard and bungalow, $100 cash and part of crop; also for sale or rent farm of 100 acres and fine dwelling; all modern conveniences. Julian C. Keith, Warrenton, Va.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—5 or 6 rooms in single or two-family house, along the West Shore Railroad, within easy commuting distance; permanent residence; reasonable rent. H 66 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Attractive corner apartment; large living room, bedroom, kitchen, beautiful bath with shower; tenth floor, wide view east and south; completely furnished, silver, dishes, and linen, ready for immediate occupancy. Excellent Southern cook remains if desired. Especially suitable two men. Apartment 10-E, 162 West 54th St.

Apartment to sublet, with privilege of renewing lease; fifty dollars per month reduction in rental from now to Oct. 1; seven rooms, two baths; Apartment 6B, Bennington Corners South, 801 West End Av., corner West 99th St. Apply on premises to Superintendent or Zittel & Sons, 79th St. and Broadway, or J. J. Lynch, 395 Broadway.

THE CAPITOL, 107 WEST 109TH ST.
Elegantly furnished 2, 8 rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30 monthly up; references essential; restaurant in building. Phone 9481 Riverside. Open evenings.

5th Av., corner 12th St., (overlooking old Presbyterian Churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; two, three room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

West End Av., 451, (Corner 82d St.)—Seven-room apartment; six outside rooms; lots of sunshine; ideal location; very reasonable rent to right party. Apply janitor.

Riverside Drive and 116th St.—Attractive apartment to sublet; five rooms and two baths; very reasonable terms.
Orvis, 456 Riverside Drive.

Beautifully furnished new apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electric service; unusual; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Sublet.—Attractively furnished, 5 large, bright rooms and bath; elevator apartment; piano, &c.; 452 Fort Washington Av., 180th St. Phone 780 Audubon, Apartment 56.

165th, 540 West.—Complete four rooms, bath; high-class apartment; May to October or November; $35. Call all week, including Sunday.

Will sublet apartment, three elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private entrance. Apply Harperly Hall, 64th and Central Park West.

11th, 117 West.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; furnished, unfurnished; electric lights.

104th, 244 West.—Eight light, cool rooms; newly furnished; piano; fine transportation; May 1; reasonable; elevator; excellent service.

Near, 79th St. Subway, 6 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; reasonable to responsible party. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

120th, (188 St. Nicholas Av.)—Attractively furnished apartment; six large rooms; all outside; elevator; exceptional value. Young.

82d St., 7 East, (The Durham.)—Attractive furnished apartments of two rooms and bath, with real service, at moderate prices.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON. 104 West 70th St.

Furnished apartment 4 rooms and bath southern exposure; May 1 to Oct. 1; $60 a month. Inquire janitor, 507 W. 113th St.

Convent Av., 470.—Exquisite 5 rooms; Oriental rugs, piano; Summer months; reasonable. Apt. 44.

Attractive six room and two bath corner apartment; elevator; fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Inquire office.

78th, 250 West.—Four completely furnished rooms; bath, piano; until October. Hoar.

Artist's studio; fine north light; furnished; bathroom optional. Z 223 Times Annex.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

56th St., 109 East.—Furnished studio apartment, two rooms and bath; lease to October.

157 East 81st.—Furnished, May, October; six rooms, bath. 7,202 Lenox Av. Crombie.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

"The Mentone," 595 West End Av.—Apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, 10 closets, 2 baths; all outside rooms, with unobstructed view of the Hudson; yearly rental $1,850; will sublet for $1,550; lease May 15 to Oct. 1, 1916. See Superintendent.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
308-310 West 15th St.
2 rooms and bath, $32.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

81st St., 219 West, (Northeast corner Broadway,) Apartment 5H; six rooms and two baths; a great sacrifice will be made from May 1 to Oct. 1. Apply on premises.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BUICK, model 40, five-passenger touring car; driven 3,000 miles by owner; first-class condition; full electric equipment; cost $1,700; sell for $600. C. A. B., 637 St. Nicholas Av. Garage.

Six-cylinder 7-passenger; run less than 3,000 miles; must be seen to appreciate; make offer; call any morning. Executor, 462 Jamaica Av., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile 1913 and 1914 touring cars, excellent in both condition and appearance, and guaranteed same as new. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

1914 Model 30 double drive Ohio Electric Coupe, $2,200; newly finished; condition guaranteed. I. M. Allen Co., 338 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

LANDAULET National, 14; positively in condition; equal to new; will dispose of most reasonably; owner. T 17 Times.

35 H. P., Italian chassis; perfect condition; driven only 3,000 miles; sacrifice. Brewster & Co., Long Island City.

TIMES SQ. AUTO CO., s. w. cor. 56th, B'way. | Pierce-Arrow town car. Make offer.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

PACKARD AUTO SERVICE.
Monthly, Weekly, Daily.
Specialty, Week-end Trips.
Gilbert, Phone Circle 1780.

For Hire—Beautiful Packard landaulet, limousine Renault; private cars; latest models; by month; reasonable. B. Talot, 300 West 49th St. Phone Bryant 7720.

Elegant Renault Landaulet for rent to responsible parties; monthly or season; owner drives; best of references. Address, Zula, 234 E. 58th St., City.

Packards, 7 passengers, late models, landaulettes, and touring cars; hour, day, monthly; prices reasonable. Williams, phone Lenox 8282.

Beautiful Packard touring, $2.50 hourly, $300 monthly; owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

For Hire—Peerless touring, 7-passenger, hour, week, or month; owner drives; reasonable terms. F. Bowcock, 346 West 23d.

Gentleman's private Packard, with excellent driver; few hours daily; reasonable. Telephone 4235 Schuyler.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Veriangieri, 4,332-4,421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Packard, Pierce-Arrow 1915 cars, rent, month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Packard touring car by hour, day, week, or month. Sulkins, Schuyler—9670.

Automobile Storage.

F. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL,
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., B'klyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Inside drive coupe wanted; late model; state particulars. Address 28 West 91st St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

Rio Grande, 15 Fort Washington Av., near 157th St. Subway Station, step from Broadway; 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms; every improvement; $32 to $60.

92d St., 251 West.—7 to 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,650 up. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

100th St., 314 West.—Apartment to sublet until Oct. 1; 5 rooms and bath. Phone Riverside 269.

Beautiful five-room apartment to sublet, near Columbia University. S 138 Times.

127th, 79 West, (Near Subway.)—Six rooms, second floor; hot water, steam heat; $26.

139th St., 515 West.—Five outside rooms, hall service, $32.

Five large rooms, select elevator apartment house; Broadway-Riverside. 610 West 139th.

East Side.

28TH ST., 29 EAST.—Beautiful apartment, 3 extra large, light rooms, bath and kitchenette; electricity, telephone; newly decorated; rent reasonable.

Madison Av., 924.—2, 3 rooms; high-class, light housekeeping; $40-$50.

Brooklyn.

1,045 Sterling Place, near Brooklyn Av.—5 rooms and bath; all conveniences; rent $44.

1,303 Dean St., near New York Av.—3 and 5 rooms; all conveniences; $30 and $45.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment, 6, 7 rooms, first floor, 81st-110th St., west side; not over $40. S 147 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 5TH AVENUE.
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT; TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; select neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.; superior home cooking; moderate rates.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

117-119 EAST 34TH ST.
Large, single rooms; private bath; board.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

50 WEST 47TH.
Large rooms, with baths; table guests.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, single room; running water; excellent table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites, private baths; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; southern exposure; best accommodations; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent table and service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

72D, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large front rooms; private baths; fine table; references.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; elevated, Subway express; references.

159 WEST 78TH.
Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Two or three gentlemen share front suite of three rooms; congenial home surroundings; references. Wilkie.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references. write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent; transient; table boarders.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; homelike; Southern cooking.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Summer vacancies at Summer rates; large room, dressing rooms, hall rooms; table guests accommodated.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, with board; electric lights; select house; Summer rates.

94TH, 142-144 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

101ST, 215 WEST.—Large corner rooms, adjoining bath, lavatory; excellent meals. Maslin.

102D ST., 316 WEST.—Private family, owning beautiful home near Riverside Drive, will rent to couple or gentlemen large room, private bath; home cooking; electric lights; refined surroundings. Phone 6427 Riverside.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Riverside.)—Attractive, large rooms; special attention to guests; reasonable.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms, excellent home cooking; table guests; Summer rates.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

137TH, 290 WEST.—Attractive rooms, unexcelled Vienna table; reasonable; telephone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

BROADWAY, 2,493 (93d).—Large, sunny room, overlooking Hudson; small family; elevator; excellent table; $18 for two; single room, with running water, $10. Apt. 15.

REFINED, reliable gentleman may have ideal home life, cultured family, Riverside Drive. Y 370 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; bath; shower; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order.
Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare.
Lovely furnished rooms, suites, every comfort.
Excellent chef and service; separate tables.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly, $9-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Subway, "L," or trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

379 GREENE AV., NEAR BEDFORD.
Large and small room; good table.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN desires room, with 2 meals daily, in strictly private family; west side, below 19th St.; state terms; reasonable. Permanent. L 46 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; new management; telephone.

15TH, 105 EAST, (opposite Union Square Hotel, Subway express.)—Apartment 94; Parlor, bedroom, tiled bath; piano, electricity, elevator, telephone; handsome fireproof building; bachelors; $10.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Comfortable, well furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

27TH ST., (Cor. Madison Av.)—Fireproof; telephone in every room; rooms with hot and cold running water; $6 and $7 weekly; with private bath, $8, $9, and $10 weekly. Hotel Madison.

34TH, 56 EAST; also 13 Park Av.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3.50 up.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Big rooms and bath; elevator; electricity.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Front and back parlor; private bath; other rooms; telephone.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant rooms; bright, modern; greatly reduced prices; French teachers' house.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private baths; kitchenettes, telephones; $8, $9, $10.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also small room; telephone; references.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

47TH, 11 WEST.—Select, large, small rooms; telephone, electricity; all conveniences.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegant front room; private bath; electricity; telephone; select.

49TH, 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, $2 weekly. Call 53 West 47th. Hoover.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

52D, 25 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor for doctor or dentist.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

55TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath, shower; gentleman; references.

55TH, 101 WEST, Apt. 2.—Attractive rooms; running water; scrupulously clean; references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Good single rooms, bath and toilet same floor; $3.50-$4; doctor's house; reference.

57TH, 152 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, one or more. Phone Circle 1350, extension 120.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; next to bath; private home; telephone.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms; private baths; electric lights, telephone; excellent location.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large second-floor room; $5; gentleman only; references necessary.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Large rooms, $4, $5, $7; references.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, back parlor; prive bath; kitchenette; service unrivaled.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Dentist or doctor; parquet floor; electricity; hot, cold water; alcove room; with, without service; good light.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Attractive large front and medium rooms; suitable couple; references.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room, facing Broadway; private residence; smaller room.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests; Columbus 1894; references.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Most exclusive residential section; large, small rooms, suite, single; bath.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Refined family offers large room, private bath, all improvements, to one or two gentlemen; meals optional. Owner.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; private baths; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, home-like, sunny, large, small rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front room; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms; with or without bath; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny, and small room; superior house; reasonable.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished house; large, small rooms; reasonable.

79TH ST., 149 West.—Pleasant small room; all conveniences; subway, "L."

81ST ST., 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

81ST, 265, (West End.)—EXCEPTIONAL southern room; running water; electricity. Inquire elevator.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor floor, single, en suite, bath; other desirable rooms.

85D, 65 WEST.—Private house; two large rooms, with bath; hot water supply.

88D, 11 WEST.—Cool outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special Summer rates.

87TH ST., 312 WEST.—Large, front room, suitable two; medium-sized room; private shower bath; electricity; private house; reasonable; references.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman; private family; references.

93D, (2,491 Broadway.)—Double, sunny rooms; running water; elevator; private family. Purdy.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptionally pleasant large, small rooms, single, suite; adjoining baths.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM, $3 WEEKLY; EVERY CONVENIENCE; SUBWAY, "L."

97TH, 209 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, single, en suite; kitchenette. 7E.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept large room; private bath; gentlemen, couple. Apt. 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Attractive suites; telephone; electricity; $7; desirable rooms, $3; housekeeping. McNamara.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful large room, furnished; dressing room; running water; Summer rates.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; elevator apartment; convenient Subway. Copeland.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Newly furnished front room; elevator apartment; Subway, elevated. Philips.

110TH ST., 207 WEST.—Beautiful large, sunny room; private family. White.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable Summer, outside room; adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Mears.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Attractive, light, outside room; elevator; shower; private family. Apt. 6E.

113TH, 523 WEST.—All conveniences; single, $2, $3; beautiful front housekeeping, $7.

114TH, 520 WEST.—Desirable outside room, next to bath, in high-class, modern apartment, facing Broadway and athletic field of Columbia University. Apt. 83; private family.

Situations Wanted

Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian; 8 years; practical; competent; double entry; statistical statements; entire charge office and correspondence; highest references. S 167 Times.

GERMAN LADY, trustworthy, industrious, speaking French, English, bookkeeping, desires position. M. K., 270 West 23d St.

GOVERNESS.—North German, fluent French, English, musical, physical care, desires position. J. B., 270 West 23d St.

INTERPRETER.—Lady speaking French, Italian, and English fluently, and understanding Spanish and Portuguese, wishes employment as interpreter. S 155 Times.

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN accustomed to fine trade; has thorough knowledge of buying and managing department. S. K., 8 West 64th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; neat beginner; graduate, full course; $6; no agency; good speller; plain penman; American. Miss N., 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; high school graduate; downtown only; references; $8. M 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptional beginner; high school education; excellent penman; refined; $8. N 272 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS for private family, country, for Summer, or chambermaid; neat sewer; good references; wages $30-$35. T 16 Times.

WOMAN now residing in Chicago, capable of handling large trade, desires connection with responsible concern as traveling representative in territory west of Chicago, including Pacific Coast; ladies' underskirts, lingerie, waists, or children's wear preferred; willing to come to New York for personal interview. Z 246 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,413 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

Require the services of two high-class

MILLINERY DESIGNERS.

Yearly Positions. Highest Salaries.

Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

LORD & TAYLOR

require

EXPERIENCED

SHOE SALESWOMEN.

Only those having high-class references apply. Superintendent's office, seventh floor, 38th, 39th St., 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—Adjoining bath, delightful room; wonderful river view. Dalton.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front suite, single rooms; Subway. Apt. 52.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Neatly furnished, well-kept rooms; call mornings. Camp.

119TH, 420 WEST, Apartment 21.—Pleasant, sunny room, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath adjoining; couple or girls. 9E.

120TH ST., 371 WEST.—Pleasant, light room with private family, desirable location, $3. W. Geise.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location, near Subway, parks, and Drive, Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double room, with kitchenette, restaurant, roof garden. See Yetman.

121ST, 19 WEST.—Elegant furnished rooms; near Mount Morris Park; board optional.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Newly furnished; best order; housekeeping accommodations; kitchenettes; reasonable rates; telephone.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Specially desirable, light, airy rooms; elevator; $4, up. Cooper.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Small room to let, with hot and cold water, electric lights, and all other conveniences; near Subway, surface cars, and "L."

136TH ST., 245 WEST.—Beautiful front and back room, with board; second floor; everything first-class; electric light, running water; references given and required.

148TH, (3,604 Broadway.)—Bachelor quarters; large, airy room, no other roomers, $3.50. Mayer.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Riverside Drive.)—Ideal furnished room, private family; latest improvements; light, airy; unusual opportunity for business man. Apartment 51. Phone Morningside 5400.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th,) Washington Heights.—Large room; $4.50; private residence; telephone.

Doctor's 3-room furnished office suite, with surgery, in house of consultant; every convenience, service. 64 West 56th St.

HOTEL APTHORP, northeast corner of 94th and Broadway.—Sublet fine southern exposure room, with bath, for couple, or one; concession; seen all day. Apt. 75.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Corner 97th.)—Attractively furnished front room; elegant river view; with breakfast; private family. Phone Riverside 5368.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Attractive, homelike room, well furnished; exclusive neighborhood; references. Freeman.

Riverside Drive, 610.—Parlor and connecting bedroom, facing on Drive, or single room, on court, near 137th Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524.—Large room, three windows, overlooking Hudson. Apt. 52.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV, 782.—Beautiful room, private bath; no roomers. Riverside 6208. Blanchard.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water, telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard room, and all club privileges; rooms $2.75 to $4 a week. Apply at once. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

11TH, 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—One double and one single room; reasonable.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

REFINED settled gentleman, front sitting and bed rooms; private bath; nicely furnished; between 70th and 116th, west of Broadway; give price. T 4 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Rent rolling chair for invalid; apply immediately. Ap. 31, Hotel Wellington. 1060 Circle.

Will consider offer 2,000,000 empty, new or used, sacks. T 28 Times.

Situations Wanted

Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man, high executive ability, best of recommendations, 12 years' experience in textile lines, is open for position. S 178 Times.

A YOUNG SOUTH AMERICAN
JUST ARRIVED FROM SOUTH AMERICA, TRAINED AND EXPERT FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH CORRESPONDENT FOR ENGINEERING AND INTERNATIONAL TRADING HOUSES, WISHES WORK WITH PROSPECTS; REFERENCES. F RUIZ, 356 WEST 20TH ST. PHONE 4354 CHELSEA.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly competent, seeking opportunity where brains and ability will be appreciated. N 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25); first class; thoroughly experienced modern accounting methods. G 223 Times Downtown.

BUTLER wishes position, city or country; 7 years' experience; generally useful; now working in church. Victor Kraft, 174th St., Broadway, church.

CHAUFFEUR, (28,) single, 10 years' experience foreign, domestic cars, expert mechanic, accustomed driving ladies and children; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. 39 East 42d St., Room 11. Tel., Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' road and shop experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. S 174 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 13 years shop, 5 years one family; foreign and American cars; moderate wages. Bennett, 221 W. 127th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—North Italian young man, 15 years' experience; best private references. S 115 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; five years' references, last employer; city, country. S 137 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (35;) Belgian; single; best references. R. S., 300 West 58th. Col. 8597.

CHAUFFEUR, (36;) four years last position; best reference. Hanlon, 102 West 92d.

COACHMAN, useful, married; one child; country preferred; good driver; twenty years' reference. George Thomas Hill, Harrison, N. Y.

COLLECTOR.—On salary or commission; age 27; experienced; references. C. A. H., Times. Times.

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, diplomatic and aggressive, desires to connect with concern where honest endeavor and conscientious services will be appreciated; I have a good working knowledge of English and Spanish, can operate any standard typewriter; would be pleased to communicate with an exporting house; can furnish A1 reference. Address D 239 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER.—Young technical electrical engineer desires position at anything; not afraid of work; A1 references. A 275 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.
Experienced reorganizer of methods in ten manufacturing companies desires executive position in manufacturing company or position as assistant to man of large interests. T 14 Times.

GARDENER, caretaker wishes position on gentleman's country place; no family; best personal reference from last employer; year around. Inquire janitor, 201 East 42d St.

MACHINIST, CHAUFFEUR, 35, Swedish; 15 years' experience, 8 years in one shop; long driving references; wishes position as mechanic or chauffeur; private family or take charge of auto shop in country. E 210 West 78th St.

MEDICAL ATTENDANT.—Physician, speaking several languages, great traveler and highly qualified professionally, would act as medical attendant and secretary to invalid lady or gentleman; traveling no objection. Write Doctor, care Geza Lowy, 426 East 77th St., N. Y.

SHIPPING MANAGER.—American, 15 years' experience, thorough executive ability handling large volume of business, present engaged, desires to change; highest indorsements. Competent, S 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT, (23;) 6 years' experience; rapid, accurate; $15. G 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced, office assistant, desires position; best reference. M 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; American boy; intelligent worker; good penman; $8. N 270 Times Downtown.

STUDENT in charcoal drawing, attending Cooper Institute, desires to connect with some studio in that line; will work for tuition. W. B., 106 Waverley Place, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) excellent education and business training; lawyer; possesses executive and secretarial ability; capable stenographer and typist; speaks German fluently; no objection to traveling or leaving city. G 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position with railroad or steamship line as ticket clerk or clerical work. Daniel J. Kelly, 651 Third Ave., City.

YOUNG MAN seeks opening with reliable concern; 1½ years' office experience. M 372 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position with a city amusement company; able to take shorthand notes and operate a Remington typewriter occasionally; applicants should be 25 to 30 years old and not afraid of hard work to insure advancement; state education, experience, salary expected, etc. D 238 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESMEN wanted of first-class ability to promote a new proposition having a wide field; must furnish A1 references from reputable publishing concerns; only book salesmen of ability need apply; commission. THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PRESS, INC., 16 East 40th St., New York City.

DRAUGHTSMEN, several, experienced in factory heating, ventilating and plumbing; give full particulars first letter regarding experience, salary expected, &c. Address P. O. Box 533, New Haven, Conn.

ELECTRICAL DRAUGHTSMAN experienced in factory lighting and wiring; give full particulars first letter regarding experience, salary expected, &c. Address P. O. Box 533, New Haven, Conn.

EXECUTIVE WANTED.—Manager of manufacturing plant, employing 2,000 hands; college educated preferred, 30 to 40 years of age; must possess common sense, initiative, executive instinct, tact, power of organizing, harmonizing, and result getting; commanding personality essential. Address, with full details, Box S 113 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN
FOR THEIR
CARD WRITING DEPARTMENT.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

MAN wanted, 6 feet, play lieutenant vaudeville sketch. Suite 409, 1,547 Broadway.

MEN with a knowledge of bookselling required on a new proposition of great interest to Irish people. We require only men with good reputation and first-class selling ability. Good opportunity for men who know how to sell. Commission.
THE EMMET PRESS,
16 East 40th St., New York City.

MOTOR TRUCK SALESMAN.
Experienced gas motor truck salesman wanted; none others need apply; suitable contract with A1 man; commission against drawing account. Address N 333 Times Downtown.

ORDER clerk wanted; one who thoroughly understands the manufacturing stationery, printing and loose leaf lines; give references, experience, salary desired. D 240 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced automobile salesman for country trade; must be a live wire and willing to accept moderate salary and expenses until he proves his worth; married man preferred. T 8 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced automobile salesman for city work; liberal commission; no drawing salary; must be a hustler; only those who are willing to work on above basis need apply. T 7 Times.

SALESMAN to sell bakery machinery and equipment; experienced man preferred; commission; write fully, giving references. "B. E.," 1,364 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Learn to sell bungalow sites near water, Long Island; swell proposition; big commissions. Albert Edwards, 41 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young man stenographer; must not be afraid of work; salary $50 per month. T 9 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN for oil proposition with producing wells; only experienced men entertained; large commission paid. Call at Richmond Hotel, 10 A. M.-4 P. M. until Monday. Ask for Mr. Reed.

SUPERVISING MANAGER wanted for small steam laundry; must understand laundry work thoroughly and be able to handle help; state experience and give references; easy work and good chance for experienced man. Address Z 231 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE,
(Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Gold chain bracelet containing small aquamarines and pearls, bell attached, afternoon April 22; reward. Mrs. A. C. Scott, 1,186 Lexington Av.

LOST—Lady's comb, on Monday, a few teeth broken, back of comb round gold balls; reward $100. James O'Connors, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Last Tuesday evening, diamond circle brooch, between Alps Restaurant, 6th Av. and 58th; reward. J. S. Rodgers, 200 W. 58th.

LOST—Tuesday, Cort Theatre to Broadway car, 201st St., Persian lamb scarf; reward. Return to 838 West End Av., Apt. 11B.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, between 96th and 102d, west side; liberal reward. Return to 312 West 102d.

LOST—Diamond scroll bracelet, Riverside, 137th Subway train; reward. Borg, 20 Nassau St.

LOST—Silver vanity case, phone booths 42d St. building, or Subway at Bridge, Friday; reward. A. L. Carle, T 28 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD offered for information leading to the recovery of diamond fleur de lis pin, lost in Hotel Vanderbilt April 9. Howard & Co., 5th Av. and 50th St.

$100 REWARD
for diamond brooch, all platinum open fretwork design, lost Wednesday morning from 72d St. and Park Av. to Manhattan Hotel, thence to 5th Av. and 40th St. to Huber, the decorator. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. at 48th St.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, diamond bar pin, going from President St., or in Flatbush Av. car to Atlantic Av. Subway, Brooklyn. T. K. M., 920 President St.

$25 REWARD
for pearl, lost April 21, between East 78th St. and Riverside Drive, 128d. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av., 37th St.

$20 REWARD
small silk rug, lost from wagon, 53d St. and Park Ave., Wednesday; no questions. Telephone 596 Plaza.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Wednesday, vicinity Park Av. and 72d St., a "Dandie Dinmont Terrier," bluish-gray body, fluffy white head, resembles large Scotch terrier, answers to name Harry. $25 reward for return to 755 Park Av.

LOST—A male fox terrier, name Flip, brown head; not valuable, but a pet; reward. Breslin, 168 East 64th.

LOST.—Gray Angora male kitten, near 116th, Riverside, Monday; reward. McComas, 440 Riverside Drive.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 71, 321 W. 55th.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To Rent.—Summer home of Dr. Hough; to south of village of Vineyard Haven; on a hill overlooking Vineyard Haven Harbor; no finer view on Martha's Vineyard; home furnished; five large bedrooms, sleeping porch; fire places; delights of country with city conveniences; combination of country and sea shore. Z 232 Times Annex.

Handsome country estate at Blue Point, L. I., within stone's throw of Great South Bay and 7 minutes' walk of station; 3½ acres land; completely furnished house, containing 13 rooms, 2 baths, 3 lavatories, well-equipped garage, tennis court, etc. Price moderate. Apply T. F. Cousins, 369 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn.

To Rent, Furnished, for Summer.—Artistic home on the Hudson; twenty-five minutes from Grand Central; big yard; veranda; large, family sleeping porch; five bedrooms; garden planted. Address Rev. Frederick Lynch, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

For rent, furnished, for the Summer, a house in Upper Montclair, N. J., on the mountain side, convenient to station; 12 rooms, 3 baths, porches, shady grounds, delightful home; references. For terms apply to A. Coates, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Three-room furnished bungalow at seashore to let, $100 for season; commutation $5.25; less than one hour from Battery; also lot for sale. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767 or New Dorp 449W.

10-room furnished house, located on Hudson, 20 miles out on Central; three minutes from station; fine river view; splendid garden, planted; garage; rent low to small family. Address N 354 Times Downtown.

To let in Wilton, on the Danbury Branch of the New Haven Road, a large, attractive, furnished house for the season or by the year. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

83d, 9 West.—Rent handsome, private house, furnished or unfurnished, near Central Park; liberal rent reduction for Summer.

Furnished houses at Boonton and Mountain Lake for rent. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodation; private baths; references.

Westchester County.

One or two gentlemen could be comfortably accommodated in private country home near Sound; 10 minutes depot; choice surroundings; boating, bathing, fishing. J., Post Office, New Rochelle. Telephone 544W.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Hotel Francis, 65 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.—A quiet, restful family hotel, in most desirable section; rates moderate; tennis courts free; eight minutes to station.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway, 80 Carlton Av.—Pleasant rooms; French table board. Phone 1486 F.R.

New Jersey.

Montclair, 41 South Willow St.—Very attractive house in desirable location; convenient to Lackawanna station; excellent table; references.

Pennsylvania.

Pohopoco Camp.—An ideal spot for boys; investigate. Adam Reber, 731 Northampton St., Easton, Pa.

Massachusetts.

Berkshires.—Ideal home invalids, elderly people; quiet, refined family. Berkshire, Z 236 Times Annex.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Capital wanted to enlarge a growing mineral water and soft drink plant and hotel, at one of the finest mineral springs in the world; well located; good business already established. Z 229 Times Annex.

Shoe manufacturing concern, established over 50 years, requires investment and services of live wire; big opportunity for right man. Address Z 235 Times Annex.

Rare opportunity; active man, with $15,000, to become interested going and well-established manufacturing business; valuable contract and orders on hand. L 13 Times.

For Sale.—First-class corner grocery, wine, and liquor store; good location for liquor dealer; must sell account illness; reasonable. H 65 Times Annex.

Silk manufacturing business requires capable partner with about $5,000 and highest references; $12,000 now invested. L 43 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 3350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,063.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

A JEWELRY ESTATE
of diamonds, lavallieres, scarf pins, watches; pins, every description; will sell to private people and stores.
ROOM 214, 299 B'WAY. PHONE 1616 CORT.

FEDERAL MONOPOLY HIS DRUG HABIT CURE

Charles B. Towns Tells How Cutting Off Heads Cut Off Opium Traffic in China.

TEACH DANGER IN SCHOOLS

Calls Cigarette First Step Toward Narcotics—Wants City to Care for Victims.

Charles B. Towns, who wrote the Boylan anti-drug law, and was largely instrumental in its passage through the Legislature, told a Cooper Union audience last night that the cigarette inhaler is the first cousin to the drug fiend, and that long observation had proved to his satisfaction that every male drug user got his start on that road with the cigarette.

His cure for drug using was a Government monopoly. "The finest thing that could be done in the drug situation," he said, "would be for the United States Government to remove it from the field of profit-making. The United States should make traffic in the habit-forming drugs a Government monopoly. Then it could control their sale. Since that can't be done the next best thing is uniform legislation for all the States, and I am working on that plan now with all the help I can get."

Mr. Towns was not complimentary in his references to Government policies, State and National, which have prevailed in the treatment of drug victims. He said that the United States, because it was ruled by business interests that would do anything for profit, had become "the greatest drug-using nation in the world."

"Our record," he said, "ought to make us ashamed to look even a Chinaman in the face. I was in China when the Chinese Government shut down on opium. And when it moved, the vendors of opium had to obey. The Government merely said it would cut off the head of every person caught selling opium. It didn't have to cut off many heads to get general obedience of the law. I wish in this country we could adopt a heads-off policy like that. It would work.

"As it is, druggists and physicians are responsible for 80 per cent. of the cases of drug addiction. The physician uses the hypodermic needle on his patient; the patient likes it, and the next time his pain returns he goes out and buys a needle of his own and buys some drugs of his own, and he becomes a drug fiend. The drug store sells in most States—and did sell in this State until the Boylan law was passed—to any one who has the price. The store looked only to its profits.

"I would like to have every school child in the upper grades furnished with a pamphlet warning of the danger of habit-forming drugs. And I would like to have the parents warned that they must talk to their children. I have found three men victims to one woman victim and ten boy victims to one girl victim. Cigarettes in every case were the starting point, for every cigarette inhaler is first cousin to an opium fiend."

Mr. Towns pleaded for a saner and more humane attitude on the part of the city toward the victims of the Boylan law—the drug users suddenly shut off from their supply.

"Our surgeons and scientists," said he, "should be especially interested in these shambling specimens of humanity who are piling up all around us and crying out because they cannot get drugs. The Boylan law was written to shut off the supply. The outcry of those who cannot get drugs is sure proof that it is doing its work.

"But we must not stop with merely shutting off the supply. We must care for the victims that come to our notice on every side. Within a few weeks a clinic will be held in this city at which surgeons who have dealt with drug cases will draw up a plan for handling drug users. At this clinic recommendations will be made to public officials as to the best way of treating the drug fiends who are distracted and undone because they cannot get the stimulation which had become necessary to hold them together.

"But instead of concerted, intelligent effort we find so far that our city officials have acted without a plan and a purpose and no two officials are working with the same idea. In the Tombs, where the condition has become acute, the surgeons meet the problem one way. At Blackwell's Island they meet it another way.

"If the Commissioner of Correction could find somewhere in the city prison system a building or a space she could allot to the use of drug fiends exclusively she would be doing a great service.

"It is a pity that victims of the drug habit have to mingle with other prisoners and be treated with them in the same general routine manner. These men and women need special treatment as a class by themselves. They ought to be segregated and then studied as a group and handled as a group with a view to curing them of a serious malady."

In answer to a question, Mr. Towns said that in China he found the British Government very reluctant to help the Chinese reform their opium users. He said that the British never abandoned the habit "of handing out Bibles at the front door of their Chinese missions and handing out opium from the back door."

TAFT SPEAKS AT HAMPTON.

Ex-President Among Visitors at 47th Anniversary Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., April 23.—The forty-seventh anniversary of Hampton Institute closed today with the presentation of candidates for certificates and diplomas to the Hampton Board of Trustees by former President William Howard Taft.

Hundreds of visitors from the South, as well as the North, attended the anniversary celebration, which included a reunion of the Hampton class of 1890, a folklore concert, an inspection of the trade school, some interesting demonstrations and addresses by members of the Hampton graduating class, an inspection of domestic science and agricultural classes, and addresses by distinguished visitors.

Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York, President of the National Hampton Association, brought down from the North a party of over one hundred prominent men and women. A large delegation of Southerners came from Norfolk and vicinity under the leadership of A. T. Stroud. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. William T. Merrill, Eben E. Olcott, Julius Rosenwald, the Rev. Francis G. Peabody, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Melton, the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Job E. Hedges, and William Howard Taft.

"When you come to Hampton," said Mr. Taft, "you come to a centre of national movement, development, and progress. It is that which makes Hampton the most conspicuous, and today the most important institution of learning we have in this country."

INDICTS PALMIERI SERVANT.

Bronx Grand Jury Holds Her on Perjury Charge in Annette Case.

The March Grand Jury, continued by Supreme Court Justice Brady in the Bronx for the express purpose of the Hart's Island investigation, late yesterday afternoon indicted Giovanna Sanna, servant of ex-Judge John Palmieri, on a charge of perjury in connection with the Henrietta Annette perjury case, which has held the attention of the Bronx County District Attorney's office lately.

The indictment followed only after Justice Brady had refused to punish her for contempt. The Justice expressed surprise that the woman had been before the Grand Jury, which, he told Assistant District Attorney Mork, had been continued into April only for the purpose of the Hart's Island investigation. The Justice fixed bail at $6,500, although Mr. Mork insisted that it be put at $25,000.

Mr. Palmieri told Justice Brady that the methods of the Bronx County District Attorney's office amounted to oppression. Mr. Palmieri said:

"My servant girl was brought from my home in Brooklyn to the Bronx today on a subpoena to testify in the perjury case against Henrietta Annette, although District Attorney Mork knew that the trial was not on today. When this girl arrived here, she was taken before the March Grand Jury, a body which was continued into April by this court's order to complete a pending investigation into the Hart's Island Reformatory, and for no other purpose.

"This poor servant of mine might be a principal witness in a criminal proceeding which I might bring against the District Attorney, and she has been indicted for the purpose of discrediting her.

"The action of the District Attorney in rushing this woman before the March Grand Jury is significant, for only a short time ago he brought her before the April Grand Jury, which had all these matters under consideration. Surely he could have got from her at that time all the information necessary to his case."

2 KILLED, 1 HURT BY CARS.

Widow Run Down in Bronx—Man Ends Life in Subway.

Two persons were killed yesterday and one was injured by Subway or surface cars. Mrs. Sarah Harris, a widow, 67 years old, who lives with two sons and a daughter at 1,808 Marmion Avenue, the Bronx, was crossing Tremont Avenue, near Marmion, about 6.30 o'clock at night after a shopping trip when an eastbound Westchester car approached her. The motorman, James McCauley, clanged his gong, and among the rush-hour crowds along Tremont Avenue many shouted to warn her. The car knocked Mrs. Harris down and she was pushed ten or fifteen feet by the safety fender. Many women in the crowd fainted, and there was considerable excitement along the street. Mrs. Harris died in Fordham Hospital of her injuries.

Coroner William J. Flynn is investigating, but McCauley was not held, as the witnesses all agreed that he was free from blame. Traffic on the car line was delayed half an hour.

William Schmidt of 118 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, jumped in front of a southbound Brooklyn express in the Fulton Street Subway Station shortly before noon and was killed instantly. Traffic was delayed on the downtown side for about twenty minutes. Schmidt was a butcher at 479 Tompkins Avenue, Tompkinsville.

Schmidt was for many years in the grocery and meat business in Tompkinsville. Later he was instrumental in developing Silver Lake Heights. He was a Director of the Richmond Borough National Bank, Commodore of the Tomkinsville Yacht Club, and ex-Treasurer of the Staten Island Lodge of Elks.

An unidentified woman, about 70 years old, suffered a fracture of the right hip and other serious injuries when she jumped in front of a Subway train at the South Ferry Station shortly after noon. The train was stopped before any of the cars had run over her. She was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. She was five feet two inches tall and weighed about 115 pounds; had gray hair and brown eyes and false upper teeth. She wore a black suit, black waist, black shoes and stockings and overshoes and a straw hat.

TWO SHOT IN FAMILY ROW.

Wife and Her Brother Victims of Husband, Long Out of Work.

Tenants at 30 Goerck Street were startled early last evening by four pistol shots and the screams of a woman. Some of them ran to the flat of Louis Marciante and his wife, Millie.

They found Millie, whose first baby was born two days ago, lying in a faint on the floor beside her bed. Across the threshhold of the room lay her sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Lamola of 98 Pitt Street, and in the next room was Marciante. He was shot in the right leg and in the abdomen. Mrs. Lamola was wounded in the right arm and right breast.

Neighbors resuscitated them, and while they awaited an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital Mrs. Lamola told how she had been talking to her sister-in-law when she heard the two shots and ran to the door in time to see her husband, Sebastiano Lamola, turn from her brother, Marciante, whom he had wounded, and fire twice at her. Then he ran.

Joseph Schusco said he had met Sebastiano in the hall and Sebastiano had snapped the trigger of his weapon at him, but the last cartridge had been exploded. Then he had disappeared into the street.

Soon afterward Lamola surrendered in the Fifth Street Police Station, saying he didn't know why he had shot. His wife and brother-in-law will probably die, according to the physicians, and he was held on a charge of assault, which will be changed to homicide if either dies.

Lamola has been out of work for several months and his wife said he had tried recently to shoot himself. She thought his troubles had crazed him.

ELECTRICITY FOR AQUEDUCT

Given by Edison Co. for Right to Run Line Over Catskill Tunnel.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the Mayor to sign a contract giving the New York Edison Company and other subsidiaries of the Consolidated Gas Company the right to construct and maintain a line of towers and poles over the Catskill Aqueduct lands for the purpose of supplying electric power. The contract will be for twenty-five years, and in payment the lessees will give the city without cost the electric power for working, lighting, and pumping siphons along the route of the aqueduct.

Stewart Browne objected on the ground that the consideration was not sufficient, but Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, explained that if the franchise was not granted on these terms it would be necessary to build a plant at a cost of not less than $520,000 and a cost to operate it of not less than $73,000 a year, or to purchase the power at a heavy cost. He said the aqueduct was nearly completed, and it was necessary to do something quickly.

BAIL FOR BART DUNN PUT UP BY FIANCEE

Mrs. Olivia Lakeland of Summit Ready to Spend Fortune to Save Him from Jail.

ENGAGED FOR NINE YEARS

Horseman's Widow Will Aid Man Convicted of Highway Frauds to Fight Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., April 23.—Mrs. Olivia F. Lakelland, a widow, of 38 Beauvoir Avenue, Summit, who furnished $5,000 bail for Bart Dunn yesterday, announced today that she had been engaged to Dunn for nine years and that she was prepared to spend every cent of her fortune of $150,000 to save him from prison. He was convicted of highway frauds.

"Mr. Dunn is innocent," she said, "and I will fight to the last ditch to save him from jail."

Mrs. Lakeland hopes that a doctor's certificate will prevent Dunn's removal from the Butler Hospital, but, that failing, she intends to appeal to Governor Fielder to prevent extradition. If Dunn is extradited and taken before a court for commitment to Blackwell's Island she will provide lawyers who will fight for his freedom, she said.

Mrs. Lakeland, who owns a home in Summit, said she received rents from fifty-two pieces of property. She is about thirty-five years old and is the widow of William Lakeland, a horseman who trained and raced thoroughbreds. She has lived in Summit for six or seven years, and although she has taken little part in local social activities she has entertained New York visitors frequently.

Dunn has been one of the most regular of the visitors, but until today it was not known that Mrs. Lakeland and he were engaged. Dr. J. Edward Rowe, formerly City Clerk of Summit, is her real estate adviser and accompanied her when she went to Butler this morning to see Dunn.

Mrs. Lakeland recently has devoted much attention to raising dogs. Most of her interest has been in Pomeranians and Boston bulldogs, as was noticed in her purchases at the Westminster Kennel Club's last dog show in New York. A few days ago she gave a birthday party for her favorite Boston bulldog, to which she invited the children of her neighborhood. The dog was at table with the children and ate dog delicacies while the children ate sandwiches, ice cream, and cake.

TAXI FIGHT ON APPEAL.

Mason-Seaman Co. and City Submit Briefs on Ordinance.

The efforts of the Mason-Seaman Transportation Company, which operates 500 taxicabs, to have that part of the city ordinance which classes all vehicles equipped with taximeters as public hacks declared unconstitutional reached the Appellate Division yesterday when briefs were submitted on behalf of the transportation company and the city.

The company already obtained from the Appellate Division an order restraining the city officials from enforcing the ordinance until the case has been decided by the Court of Appeals.

The Corporation Counsel's brief stated that the company has representatives in hotels who obtain taxicabs for guests who believe they are hiring a public conveyance, but that it is only when they arrive at their destination that the guests learn differently. The honesty and character of all chauffeurs would be examined into by the requirement of the ordinance which the officials are trying to have enforced.

The company's lawyers contend that the ordinance was intended only to regulate vehicles not equipped with taximeters.

GREAT WASTE IN POTATOES.

Government Scientist Says Millions Could Be Saved Easily.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, said in a talk to the New York Society of Chemical Industry at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street, last night, that millions of dollars' worth of potatoes and grain were destroyed by excessive moisture in this country every year, when they could be utilized for making alcohol and other purposes.

The United States, he said, had relied on Germany for a supply of potato dextrin used as an adhesive, when it could easily be obtained here by simple processes from the potatoes which are annually allowed to rot in the Pacific Coast States.

SAYS ROCKAWAYS MUST PAY

Mayor Opposes Secession Unless Fair Share of City Debt Is Taken.

The McWhinney bill for the separation of the Rockaways from the city will probably be vetoed by the Mayor next week. When asked about the bill yesterday, he said he would not approve it, unless it provided for the taking over of a fair part of the city's debt.

"Have you heard," he asked, "that there is talk of setting up a Monte Carlo there?"

"Yes, I've heard it," he replied, "and it may be likely. As I understand it, if the Rockaways wish to withdraw and to assume a fair proportion of the debt, they may be the chief sufferers and not New York, but I do not know that the bill provides for that. I shall have to look very carefully into that phase of the matter.'

"Under what condition would you favor a secession bill?"

"Only that the Rockaways assume their share of the debt. They must not be permitted to decrease the city's borrowing capacity."

LITTLE HOPE FOR HATTERS.

Danbury Rector Says National Officers Have Deserted Them.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., April 23.—Discussing yesterday's announcement by D. E. Loewe & Co., the plaintiffs in the Danbury hatters' case, who obtained a judgment for $252,000 against 186 members of the United Hatters of North America for the boycott of their goods, that the company intended to take measures to seize the homes of the defendants, President John W. Scully of the United Hatters of North America said today that he could not say just what the union would do to protect its members, or whether the matter would be brought up in the union convention in May.

The Rev. Walter J. Shanley, rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, most of whose parishioners are hatters, issued a statement today in which he charged the union officers with having deserted the men. Father Shanley says:

"The national officers of the Hatters' Union agreed in writing to pay any damage to their men from a suit; but now they abandon them to their fate. They pledged themselves in the name of the union to protect the hatters from any loss, but now desert them. Their written agreement was only a 'scrap of paper.' The poor workmen must lose their homes. Their officers have abandoned the sinking ship. They have deserted them in the hour of their defeat."

HENS TO SETTLE LAW SUIT.

Rival Owners of Four Must Abide by Their Choice of Roost.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 23.—City Judge Beall, who has already figured in two "freak" cases, will have a third one to decide in court in the morning, when the ownership of four hens will be settled. Mrs. Mary Katatch of 286 Orchard Street and Luigi Citorea of 290 Orchard Street both claim the hens are theirs.

When asked to settle the case today Judge Beall said he would leave it to the hens themselves. He gave the four hens to a police officer with instructions to let them loose this evening and allow them to find their own roost. He told the officer to report to him in the morning and in the meantime see to it that no one interfered.

"We had a spaghetti-hound case here some time ago, but some one ate the spaghetti intended for the dog. Then we had a pigeon case, but some one got the birds drunk. I want you officers to see to it that there is no interference with substantial justice in this case,' said the Judge.

HELD FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH

Wife of Georgia Minister Arrested —Was Killed in Bed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 23.—The mystery surrounding the murder, on Wednesday night, of the Rev. Allen Haskins, a Baptist minister, who was shot to death, received a new turn today when his wife was placed under arrest. Sensational developments are expected. The Rev. Haskins was shot while sitting in his bed, holding his five-year-old daughter in his arms. Neighbors hearing the report of the shot rushed in and found the dying man with his little daughter bending over him. A physician was called, but Haskins was dead when he arrived.

The pastor was shot with a load of buckshot, that took effect in his left shoulder just above the heart. The shotgun was found in the Haskins home, likewise the empty shell, and no tracks were found leading from the house.

Where Mrs. Haskins was at the time of the killing is not known. She was not found until some time after neighbors reached the house.

She has made no statement relative to her arrest. She is 50 years of age, and has resided here nearly all of her life.

Mrs. Haskins is believed to have been addicted to the use of drugs.

'RUNAWAY' BOY IS FOUND.

Sidney Rogers Discovered at Summer Home of His Family.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., April 23.—Sidney Rogers of Riverside Drive, Manhattan, who disappeared three days ago, leaving a school report card with poor marks as an explanation, was found here today. He was cared for by Mayor McDonald until his father came from New York. The father and son left for New York on the 4 o'clock train this afternoon. The family lives here in the Summertime.

The boy on leaving home crossed the Hudson and came to Bradley Beach by trolley. He went to the home of the family here, and from the tradesmen who supply his family in the Summer obtained food and supplies as he needed them. He was getting along comfortably when found.

DIETZ, LAMP MAKER, ESTATE IS $5,000,000

Will Gives to His Brother and Sister $100,000 Each and Bequests to Cousins and Nieces.

TO AN ORPHAN BOY $1,000

Shoes Worn by "Directum" aon "Hopeful" Bequeathed as Mementoes—Bequests to Employes.

The will of Frederick Dietz, who was the head of the firm of R. E. Dietz & Co., the largest manufacturers of lanterns in the world, was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate estimated at more than $5,000,000.

There are bequests of $100,000 each to John E. Dietz of 258 West Seventy-fifth Street, a brother, and Mrs. Anna Louise Clement of Hempstead, L. I., a sister, both of whom divide equally the residuary estate. Ethel Dietz Nichols of Greenwich, Conn., a niece, receives $100,000. Frederick W. Van Duyn of Ridgewood, N. J., a cousin, receives $50,000 and 500 shares of the preferred stock of R. E. Dietz & Co., valued at $100 a share. A similar bequest is made in favor of Robert E. Dietz of Albuquerque, N. M., a nephew of the testator.

A clause in the will says:

"To the little orphan boy, Allan Schiller, now at the Sisters' School at Hempstead, L. I., I hereby give and bequeath $1,000."

The testator, who at one time owned Directum, bequeathes a "hind shoe" of the great pacer to Gurney C. Gue of Hempstead, the sporting writer, who also receives, besides certain pieces of jewelry, a colored photograph of the race horse Dexter. Everett L. Smith of Westboro, Mass., receives a "front shoe" once worn by the trotter Hopeful, which was owned by Mr. Dietz at one time.

Each of the more than 600 employes of the lantern concern, those at work in the factories and in the counting rooms or in any other way, who have been connected with the business for one year or more receives a bequest ranging from $25 to $2,500.

Among other bequests were $25,000 each to his cousins—Laura E. Brooks of Cuddebacksville, N. Y., and Vinnie Nixon Gayton and Anna M. Dixon, both of Santa Cruz, Cal. Dorothy and Frances Dietz, nieces, each receives $15,000, and the Rev. Antonio Mangano of Richmond Hill, L. I., receives $10,000.

All the common stock of the firm of R. E. Dietz & Co. is left in trust, the income from which is to go to Mrs. Clement, the sister, and John E. Dietz, the brother. There are a number of smaller bequests to other relatives and a number of friends. The executors and trustees are John E. Dietz and William Travers Jerome.

SHOT BY TRAIN BANDIT.

Baggage Master Hurt in Attempted Hold-Up Near New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Peter Mossey, Baggage Master of a Louisville & Nashville passenger train, was brought to a hospital here late tonight suffering from bullet wounds said to have been received when a bandit attempted to hold up the train on the outskirts of the city.

The police are investigating the affair.

GIRL JUMPS FROM WINDOW.

May Have Tried Suicide After Setting Clothing Ablaze.

A few minutes after Miss Olga Busch, 22 years old, a bookkeper living on the second floor at 842 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, had retired to her room at 9 o'clock last night, her aunt, Mrs. Max Rubenson, heard her scream, and ran into her room.

She found the room empty. A burning match was lying on the floor, the window was open and Mrs. Rubenson could hear screams coming from the court yard. She looked out the window and saw her niece lying below, her night clothing ablaze. Mrs. Rubenson and her husband ran downstairs to the girl's rescue, calling on others in the building for help. While they were beating out the flames Policeman Byrnes came to their aid, but the kimono and nightdress which the girl was wearing had been almost entirely burned away, and she was unconscious when the flames were finally put out. She was removed to the Swedish Hospital in a serious condition.

Miss Busch, her aunt said, had grieved since the drowning of her brother Louis at Horseshoe Pond, in Sullivan County, last August, and had been hysterical on Thursday night after talking about him.

JAIL HAD NO CHARM FOR HIM.

Dr. Landes, Ready to Give Bail, Vanishes at Talk of Cell.

Samuel M. Auerbach, a special investigator of the State Department of Labor, appeared in Night Court last night and, addressing Magistrate House, announced that he had brought in Dr. Leonard Landes, proprietor of three medical museums, employes of which were arrested the other day by the police. Auerbach said Dr. Landes had been in Pittsburgh when the raids were made and, on hearing of them, had come East at once to surrender. They had met at Night Court by appointment, and Auerbach wanted the Magistrate to fix bail.

"I can't do that," declared Magistrate House. "You are no officer. What are you doing with that warrant?"

Auerbach said Chief Magistrate McAdoo had given it to him to serve and that Magistrate Corrigan had fixed bail in similar cases.

"I can't help that. I can't fix bail," said the Magistrate. "But bring your man in. We can lock him up."

Apparently Dr. Landes overheard this, as well as Auerbach, for when the agent turned to look for him Dr. Landes, after traveling all the way from the West, had suddenly changed his mind and was no longer in the courtroom. Auerbach went out carrying his warrant and asking those he met if they had seen the way Dr. Landes went.

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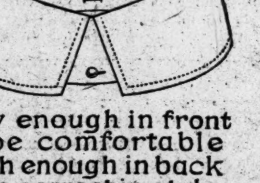

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THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
Seats Selling Up to Sat., May 29.
CHAS. FROHMAN AND DAVID BELASCO'S ALL ★ CAST in the Drama, A CELEBRATED CASE
OTIS SKINNER, NAT. C. GOODWIN, ANN MURDOCK, HELEN WARE, FLORENCE REED, ROBERT WARWICK, FRED deBELLEVILLE, ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, MINNA Gale HAYNES, EUGENE O'BRIEN, Beverly SITGREAVES and OTHERS.
PRICES, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c and 50c. SAT. NIGHT, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1 & 75c.

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:25.
MISS ANGLIN in "BEVERLY'S BALANCE."

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.20.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents A PLAY OF AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.
THE HYPHEN
By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
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A LAUGHING RIOT.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
FRANCES STARR
IN MARIE-ODILE.

LIBERTY 42d St., West of B'way.
Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $2. Other Mats. 25, 50, $1. Twice Daily, 2:15, 8:05.
D. W. Griffith's Gigantic Spectacle.
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
Seats 4 Weeks Ahead. Symphony orch. of 40.
Auspices Mutual Film Corp. H. E. Aitken, Pres.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.
MATINEES TODAY & WED. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

WALLACK'S LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Today 2, Last Time Midsummer Night's Dream
Tonight & Next Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. 8:15 & Thurs. & Sat. Matinees 2:15.
BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles and The Lion
Next Wed. & Fri. Evgs. 8 Sharp; Wed. Mat. 2
BERNARD SHAW'S The Doctor's Dilemma

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

Garrick 35th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Today. | Phone Greeley 4450.
ARNOLD DALY in BERNARD SHAW'S MERRIEST COMEDY,
YOU NEVER CAN TELL

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
THE NATURAL LAW

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
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10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
& 8 to 10 P. M.

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Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed 2:30
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
ALL SEATS $2. 27th WEEK.
LAST 2 WEEKS.

CORT 48th, East of Broadway. Eve. 8:30.
Matinees Today & Wed (Pop.) 2:30.
UnderCover

STANDARD B'y & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mat Today, 25c, 50c & 75c.
"THE BIRD OF PARADISE"
Next Week—Robert Hilliard, "Argyle Case."

Washington Irving High School Auditorium, 16th St. and Irving Place.
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TO-DAY, APRIL 24, at 2:15 P. M.
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The Traveling Man
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LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
INSIDE THE LINES

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Matinee Today 2:15.
Dramatic Sensation of the year, "KICK-IN."
Next Week, MARIE DRESSLER in "A Mix Up."

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
LAST PERFORMANCES.
This Afternoon at 3 and To-Night at 8:30.
OEDIPUS
with Augustin Duncan and Margaret Wycherly
& BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH SYMPHONY
with ISADORA
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Seats 25 cents, 50 cents, $1, $2, $3.

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Tonight 8 (75c to $3.) Boris Godunow. Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
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Beg. Sun., The Girl Who Might Have Been.

PUNCH & JUDY Thea., W. 49th. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Today 2:30.
LAST WEEK
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